A BIGGER ONE AND A BETTER ONE
is What the Picture is For WANT Advertisers in the Next SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.
SEE PAGE 9.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

THE OLDEST AMERICAN ROMAN CATHOLIC PRELATE
ARCHBISHOP KENRICK,
His Work and His Life.
SEE PAGES 17 & 18

VOL. 41. NO. 144. ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1890. TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES. PRICE, FIVE CENTS. BY CARRIER TWENTY CENTS A WEEK

PRICES ON NEW SPRING GOODS

THAT CAPTURE THIS TOWN AT

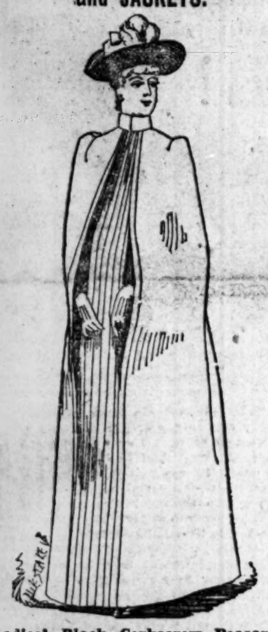
D. CRAWFORD & CO.'S

DURING THE

GRAND EXTENSION OF PREMISES!

NOTE WHAT FETCHES EVERYBODY!

Ladies' Wraps and JACKETS.



Ladies' Black Corkscrew Peasants, pouf shoulders, pleated front, tight-fitting back; Crawford's price, $12.50; regular price, $18.50.

Ladies' Blazer Jackets, high shoulders, standing collar, one button, very pretty and stylish, in navy, tan and mode; Crawford's price, $1.85; regular price, $3.50.

Ladies' Black English Corkscrew Newmarkets, pouf shoulders, fold front, bell sleeve; Crawford's price, $11.75; regular price, $16.50.

Ladies' English Bedford Cord Jackets, rolling collar, pouf shoulders, one button, blazer style, tan, blue and gray; Crawford's price, $5.25; regular price, $8.75.

Ladies' Black Jersey Cloth Jackets, well made and perfect fitting; Crawford's price, $2.75; regular price, $4.00.

Ladies' extra fine Cashmere Jerseys, in blue and dark red, trimmed down front with stripe of flat black silk braid, forming a Vandyke on shoulder; Crawford's price, $2.75; regular price, $5.00.

Children's Navy Blue Reefers, with brass buttons, ages from 4 to 12 years; Crawford's price, $1.50; regular price, $2.75.

Colored Dress Goods.

1 case fancy Oriental Figured Challies, regular price, 8½c; Crawford's price, 6¼c.

1 case Navarre Suitings, tan, beige, mode, light gray and brown mixed plaid effects, worth 10c; Crawford's price, 7½c.

3 cases double-width fine Beige Suiting, all pretty spring colorings, plaid and plain to match, sold elsewhere at 20c; Crawford's price, 15c.

2 cases 34-inch light-weight fancy Tweed Suitings, checks, stripes and mixtures, all desirable spring shades, selling regularly at 20c; Crawford's price, 15c.

1 case fine quality half-wool American Challies, in solid colors—23 colors, including all the novelty shades, sold everywhere at 25c; Crawford's price, 20c.

2 cases yard-wide, soft-finish, extra quality, English Serge, 34 shades, all the latest, sold elsewhere at 35c; Crawford's price, 25c.

1 case yard-wide Novelty Mohair Plaids, very pretty, entirely new effects, usual price 45c; Crawford's price, 35c.

2 cases 52-inch imported all pure wool Habit Cloth, complete line of latest shades, actually worth 65c; Crawford's price, 50c.

2 cases French High Novelty Suitings, in silk and wool and all-wool, consisting of the newest things in plaids, stripes and fancy weaves of every description, and selling everywhere at 85c to $1.25; Crawford's price, 50c and 75c.

Gents' Medium-Weight Underwear.

100 dozen Men's fine Scotch gray medium-weight Shirts or Drawers, all sizes; Crawford's price, 29c; worth 50c.

100 Men's extra fine white medium-weight Shirts or Drawers, shirts with French necks and rib skirts; Crawford's price, 50c; worth 85c.

75 dozen Men's medium-weight tan Balbriggan Shirts or Drawers, all sizes, 50c; worth $1.00.

85 dozen Men's fine white medium-weight Wool Shirts or Drawers, all sizes; Crawford's price, $1; worth $1.50.

Special—75 dozen Men's extra fine all-wool gray mixed Cashmere Shirts or Drawers; Crawford's price, $1.50 each; worth $2.50.

CRAWFORD'S Millinery Exhibit

Displays the Choicest Styles in Shapes, the Newest Effects in Trimmings, and is prepared to do the

Finest Work in the City

—AT THE—

VERY LOWEST PRICES!

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies' All-Linen Hemstitched Embroidered and Revered Handkerchiefs, very pretty and fine quality, only 12½c each.

Ladies' Linen Hemstitched Diamond Pattern, open work, spider-web corners, only 12½c each.

Gentlemen's Black Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, 1½ inch hem, electric black, full size and hemstitched, only 50c.

Gentlemen's Imported Printed Border Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, new styles, fast colors, only 10c.

Buttons and Trimmings.

250 gross colored Ball Pearl Dress Buttons, 15c a dozen.

150 gross all-silk round Crochet Buttons, 10c a dozen; worth 25c a dozen.

1,750 gross Ball and Flat Ivory Buttons, all colors, 4c a dozen.

150 dozen Black Silk Crochet Ornaments, 35c and 50c each; worth $1 each.

35 pieces Black Bead Separable Gimp, 29c a yard.

15 pieces Black Vandyke Gimp, 75c a yard.

5 pieces tinsel Vandyke Gimp, $1.50 a yard.

23 pieces Black Silk Gimp, 2½ inches wide, 35c a yard; worth 75c a yard.

Colored Silk Dress Fringes, 6 inches wide, $1 a yard.

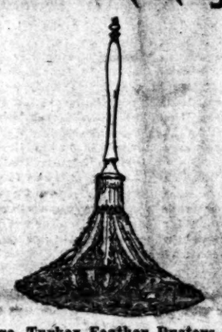
Black Silk Bullion Fringes, from 85c up to $5 a yard.

1,500 pieces all-silk Persian Band Trimmings, 2½ inches wide, 25c a yard.

1,000 pieces all-silk Persian Band Trimming, 35c; worth $1.50 a yd.

SPECIAL—643 dozen Cut Jet Epaulettes, 13c each, worth 50c.

House-Furnishings.



Large Turkey Feather Dusters, were 40c; now 25c.

Nickel Knives and Forks, were 30c a pair, now 20c.

White-handle Knives and Forks, were 30c a pair, now 20c.

Cocoa-handle Knives and Forks, were 15c a pair, now 8c.

Fancy Japanned Bird Cages, all colors, were 75c, now 47c.

Heavy Pieced Dish Pans, were 25c, now 14c.

Something especially useful for house-cleaning time is Aquart's Eureka Compound for polishing and cleaning furniture; comes highly recommended and can be bought at Crawford's for 25c a bottle.

Fine imported Blown Tumblers, regular price 10c; now 3c.

Handsome Decorated China Cuspidors, were $1 and $1.25; now 65c and 75c.

Fine Double-Blade Steel Mincing Knives, were 25c, now 15c.

A car load of Step-Ladders, 5 foot, worth $1.25c, now 96c.

Joseph Tetley's INDIA and CEYLON TEAS

CAN ONLY BE FOUND AT

CRAWFORD'S

The Purest and Best Tea imported, sold at 25c and 35c per One-Half Pound in leaden packets.

Art Needlework.

Butcher Linen Scarfs, stamped, 2 yards long, 40c each, with drawn work.

1½ yard Scarfs to match, with drawn work, stamped, 25c each.

Fancy Momie Linen Splashers, 3 rows of drawn work, fringed and stamped, 55c each.

Large size Momie Linen Tray Covers, with drawn work, stamped, 75c each.

Fancy Scarfs, 1½ yards long, 3 rows of drawn work, $1 each.

2 yard Scarfs to match, fringed all around, $1.25 each.

Fancy Scrim Scarfs, with border and silk fringe, 75c each.

Lace Curtains —AND— Upholsteries.

125 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, all choice designs, 3½ yards long, at $2 per pair; worth $2.75.

160 pairs extra fine Nottingham Lace Curtains at $2.50 per pair; would be cheap at $3.50.

75 pair Antique Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, at $2.75 per pair; price elsewhere, $3.75.

36 pairs Oriental Cross-striped Silk Curtains, real choice designs, at $5.50 per pair; worth $8.

1000 Holland Window Shades, all the new colors, 3x6 feet, on spring rollers, at 25c each.

500 Opaque Window Shades, with fine dado, best spring rollers, at 50c and 60c each; worth 85c and 90c.

16 dozen 6-4 fine Chenille Table Covers, extra choice goods, at $1.75 each; well worth $2.50.

120 Spun Silk Table Covers, 6-4 size, choice line of styles, at $2.25 each; price elsewhere, $3.50.

5000 yards Pongee Drapery at 10c per yard; worth 17½c.

16 pieces Figured Chins Silk, choicest designs, 32 inches wide, at 65c per yard; price elsewhere, 90c.

White Goods.

2 cases Sheer Lawn Plaids; Crawford's price, 8½c; regular price, 12½c.

2 cases Large Plaid Lawn, extra quality, Crawford's price, 12½c; regular price, 17½c.

40-inch India Linen and Victoria Lawn, Crawford's price, 10c, 12½c and 15c; regular price, 12½c, 20c and 25c.

Elegant assortment of 40-inch Apron Lawn, fancy border, Crawford's price, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c and 40c; regular price, 20c, 30c, 40c, 45c, 50c and 65c.

Large assortment of Dotted Swisses, from 20c, 25c, 30c and up to 60c.

Ribbons.

5 dozen Surah Sashes, 4½ yards long, finished with 8-inch silk fringe, $2.35 each.

A beautiful line of plaid Sash Ribbon in a handsome assortment of combinations, 14 inches wide, all pure silk, at $1.35 per yard.

For Millinery we have all the most desirable spring shades in stripes and plaids at very low prices for fine goods.

150 pieces No. 22 Satin and Gauze stripes in all the new spring shades, at 25c per yard.

40 cartoons No. 9 All-Silk crown-edge Moire Ribbons, in nice spring shades, at 11c per yard.

We have a complete line of Trimming Ribbon in black and all the new shades, in satin-edge Gros-Grain Moire or Velvets, at unusually low prices.

Special.

500 pieces 9-inch Satin and Gros-Grain Sash Ribbon, all pure silk, in light blue, pink, white, cream, cardinal, navy and brown, at 50c per yard; these ribbons are worth $1 per yard.

Flannels.

2 cases Flannelette, mill remnants, Crawford's price, 10c; regular price, 15c.

1 case Silk-Striped Flannel, 32 inches wide, handsome styles, Crawford's price, 50c; regular price, 75c.

1 case 34-inch English Imported, Flannelette, fast colors, beautiful patterns, Crawford's price, 20c; regular price, 30c.

2 cases Figured and Striped French Flannel, Crawford's price this week, 57½c; sold elsewhere at 75c.

Ladies' Suits.

Ladies' Jersey Suits, with either blouse or Jersey waist and handsomely braided, $2.25; regular price, $2.75.

Ladies' Mourning Suit, in Jersey cloth, trimmed with black Henrietta, $3.75; regular price, $4.25.

Ladies' Suits in the new spring shades, neatly made and perfectly fitting, $7.50; regular price, $9.00.

Ladies' Cloth and Cashmere Suits, all sizes, $10.00; regular price, $13.50.

Stylish Suits in Brilliantine, Henrietta or Ladies' Cloth, in black or any one of the new spring shades, for $15.00; regular price, $18.50.

Summer Silk Suits, in checks, stripes or solid colors, $18.50; regular price, $25.00.

Handsome Black Silk Suits, made in latest styles, $27.50; regular price, $32.50.

Accordion Skirts in fine Tamise Cloth, $10.50.

Jewelry.

Fancy Silver and Gilt Top Hair Pins, celluloid prongs, 10c each; were 25c.

Tortoise Shell and Amber Hair Pins, 5 for 5c; were 5c each.

Fancy Breast Pins, set in garnet, sapphire and rhinestone, 10c each; were 25c.

Gents' Rolled Plate Sleeve Buttons, 10c and 15c a pair; were 25c and 35c.

Rolled Plate Hoop Earrings, 8c a pair; were 15c.

Cameo Breast Pins, 50c each; were $1.00.

Oxidised Silver Dress Buckles in fancy designs, 15c each.

Ladies' Solid Gold Engraved Band Rings, 45c each; were 75c.

Send for New Spring Catalogue. Mailed Free to Our Country Patrons.

D. CRAWFORD & CO.,

COR. BROADWAY AND FRANKLIN AVENUE.

To Prevent Mistakes in Filling Orders for Goods Here Advertised, Please Mention Post-Dispatch.

25,000 STRIKERS.

England on the Eve of a Gigantic Struggle Between Employers and Workmen.

The Miners of the Great Collieries Will Desert the Pits on Monday.

The Liverpool Dockmen's Strike May Change the Channels of Commerce.

Auspicious Opening of the Labor Conference Called by the Emperor of Germany.

Lord Randolph Churchill's Speech Adds a New Organ to the Tory List—Speculation Concerning Parliamentary Action After Easter—The New French Cabinet—Constans' Hatred of Germany Precipitated the Collapse of the Tirard Cabinet—His Address on Presenting His Resignation—Marshal McMahon Recalls Events in His Life Occuring on St. Patrick's Day—The Exploits of the London Undertaker Who Buried Minister Lincoln's Son—Revolt in Afghanistan—The Week's Events at the Capitals of Europe.

LONDON, March 15.—England to-night is on the eve of one of the greatest battles between capital and labor the country has ever known. Unless some compromise is reached within a few hours between miners and mine owners 25,000 men will be idle Monday morning, stopping work at all collieries in the midland counties, including the prolific coal producing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire. The miners have proposed to settle on the basis of the immediate advance of 5 per cent in wages and another advance of 5 per cent July 1. This a majority of the mastere refuse, though several have signified a willingness to meet the demand rather than stop their collieries.

Widespread alarm is created in the chief centers of industry owing to the gravity of the crisis a prolonged stoppage of coal supplies would lead to. With the steel and iron industries crippled the thousands engaged in these works would also be thrown out of employment.

As the result of a mass-meeting held today by 12,000 miners of Nottinghamshire they determined to participate in the strike for an advance of wages. They will insist upon the acceptance of their schedule of prices.

AT A BAD TIME FOR THE WORKINGMEN.

The fact that the strike of the miners occurs concurrently with a falling market is disadvantageous to the strikers, as it is fortunate for the mine-owners, most of whom are glad to limit the output which the temporary cessation of work will afford them. In this state of things only the universality of the strike and the unanimity of purpose among the men can save the miners from defeat, and the efforts of the leaders will be devoted to prolonging the struggle beyond the limit of the masters' endurance. Nevertheless, the situation is serious. The gravity of the crisis is realized fully by the conductors of other great industries, and their alarm is well founded. The factories at St. Helens have given notice to their employes that for the present the mill will be run on short time and there is reason to fear that the great industries of Birmingham will shut down till the prospects become brighter.

The outlook for London is better than that confronting most of the provincial cities and towns and yet the present or prospective effect of the strike upon the metropolis seems to be slight. The coal leaders of London, foreseeing the danger have ordered largely from abroad and their supply is merely a question of securing transportation and discharging facilities.

The men throughout the country are admirably organized and abundantly supplied with funds, and their leaders are able and determined.

THE LIVERPOOL DOCK STRIKE.

The effect of the Liverpool dock laborers' strike will be more seriously felt in a few weeks than it is at present. The aggravating delays suffered by the passenger steamers of some of the most popular lines have alarmed the ship-owners and again we have heard the prospect discussed of transferring the passenger traffic, at least, to smaller ports. The leaders of the strikers have virtually said to the employers: "You see what we can do if we feel so inclined and what we will do unless our demands are complied with." The *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* and the Liverpool papers ridicule the idea that the commerce of the greatest maritime nation in the world can be forced out of its accustomed channels by a dispute about a few pence a day.

The strikers to day assumed so menacing an attitude that the military garrison has received orders to be prepared to meet any emergency. The drinking houses have been ordered closed.

WILL ENLARGE THE DOCKS.

In spite of the dock laborers' strike and the consequent unsettled state of commercial affairs in Liverpool, the Directors of the Canadian steamship companies have decided upon a very considerable enlargement of the Canada dock there and arrangements are making to begin the work at once. This step is taken because of the growing fear that the increasing competition of Manchester with Liverpool which will be enormously enhanced by the new canal, will become fatal to commerce of which Liverpool has hitherto enjoyed the monopoly.

WILL FAVOR ARBITRATION.

Sufficient evidence of the importance of the latest phase of the labor question is found in the fact that the official agenda of the annual meetings of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, to be held at the Hotel Metropole, London, on the 25th, 26th and 27th inst., will contain several resolutions in reference to the matter. All these resolutions will support the suggestion of a Commercial Board of Conciliation and Arbitration as a first step to settle difficulties of labor with capital. Perhaps the resolution, to which the most importance is attached is that which will suggest that boards shall be established for specific trades, that there shall be district courts for large districts and for the more important centers, and that there shall be a high court of appeals established in London, whose decision shall be final. It is stated at the headquarters of the London Chamber that the greatest interest is being exhibited by provincial chambers on this subject.

STRIKES AT OTHER POINTS.

The strike movement extends to Scotland. In Fifeshire 2,000 miners have given notice that they will quit work at once if an advance of 10 per cent in their wages is not granted.

The cigar makers of Antwerp have sent over to London warning their fellow workmen not to come there as a general strike has been declared for an increase of wages, and those who interfere will get hurt. There has already been some disorder. The men are determined to keep out all "blacklegs" and will stop at no means to drive them away.

The Berlin Conference Opens.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

BERLIN, March 15.—The plenipotentiaries and delegates to the International Labor Conference assembled at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the Grand Salon of the Palace of the Imperial Chancellor. Baron Von Berlepsch, Prussian Minister of Commerce, made an address of welcome and expressed the hope that their labors would result in general good. Baron Von Belepsch was elected President and Herr Magdeburg Vice-President of the conference. The remainder of the session was spent in the nomination of general committee. On motion of the President it was resolved that the deliberations of the conference should be secret. Committees are to sit daily from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. with an interval for luncheon. The members to-day sat in groups by nations. The conference adjourned to meet on Monday. The President, before the members dispersed, invited all to a soiree at 9 o'clock Sunday night at the Hotel de Rome. Cordiality was a marked feature of the gathering. The members introduced each other and chatted together before and after the sitting with an entire absence of formality.

Emperor William.

It is a very remarkable assemblage. There is nothing diplomatic in its demeanor, and some of the best and most earnest minds in Europe were there. All appear to be bent on business, and are animated by the best of spirit. The Government has made every preparation for their comfort, and good feeling prevails. Prince Bismarck was not present, but all report of differences between he and the Emperor have been dissipated by the fact that while it was in session he had a long interview with His Majesty, during which he laid before him the results of his consultations with Dr. Windthorst, leader of the Center and Catholic party. He reported to the Emperor that the doctor asks among other things the restoration of the denominational schools, which were abolished by the May laws.

Prince Bismarck.

The Berlin papers all contain reference to the labor conference which assembles in this city to-day. They congratulate the various nations upon the meeting of the conference.

The *National Zeitung* says it is a gratifying spectacle for armed Europe to see delegates of the several nations deliberating for the amelioration of the social condition of the workingman.

The *Tageblatt* says: It is hopeful that the assembling of the conference will be the first step toward an agreement of the civilized nations in the most difficult field of social life.

The *Vossische Zeitung* says whatever may be the result of the conference it will not be a total failure. The enterprise itself is a bright point in history, and sooner or later will bear the fruit of social peace.

The programme to be discussed by the Labor Conference is confined to the following points:

1. Shall underground work by women and children be permitted?
2. Hours of labor in unhealthful mines.
3. The possibility of international regulation of output.
4. The limitation or suppression of Sunday labor.
5. Fixation of age at which children may labor.
6. Character of work to be engaged in by children.
7. Character of work to be engaged in by women.
8. The advisability of international conferences on these subjects at regular intervals.

For a Ten-Hour Day.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

VIENNA, March 15.—The spinners of Grunwald have struck for a day of ten hours, an increase of 20 per cent in wages and discharge of an unpopular manager.

BRITISH POLITICS.

What May Happen After Easter—Probable Parliamentary Action.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, March 15.—It is now taken for granted in official Conservative quarters that the tithes bill will not be read a second time till after Whitsuntide, and no very strong effort seems likely to be made to press the matter forward. Of course no other measure than the Irish land purchase bill will be passed to a second reading until after this stage of the tithes bill is disposed of, but it is confidently asserted that the Government will endeavor to have the Irish local government bill ready for introduction before Easter. There will thus be an extensive Irish programme of conciliatory legislation along with a highly popular budget demanding consideration. It can be said that in quarters directly connected with the Government this is looked upon as highly significant. The division on Mr. Gladstone's amendment this week showed that the Unionist party was still united, and the reports from Conservative agents as to the impression created by the report of the Special Commission are to the effect that it is fairly satisfactory from the Ministerial standpoint. It is impossible, therefore, not to see that the Government are under a great temptation to take the decisive step of appealing to the constituencies immediately after Easter in preference to waiting until the recent developments of the Irish question have passed into history. So at least think certain members of the House of Commons, who are not likely to indulge in wild speculations and whose opinions in the matter would certainly have weight with the Government itself.

AFTER EASTER.

"Anything may happen after Easter." That is the assertion made to-day to a representative of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH by a very eminent Conservative politician in reference to the present session of Parliament. Upon asking for his reasons for the statement he pointed to the inattention of Parliament, to the evident sense of all parties, that the reference to the opinion of the country which precedes a general election has already begun, that the prospects of an unfruitful session is weighing upon the Government, and that the passage of an Irish local government bill is not desired by the leaders of the Tory party, who believe that agreement upon the main provisions of such a measure would be impossible for all sections of the Ministerial party. Again he pointed to the slow recovery of Lord Salisbury, to the shock his health has sustained, and to the strong wish of his immediate advisers that he should have greater rest. Further, he said, that politicians such as Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Randolph Churchill are weary of their present positions, and that upon a dissolution they would gain by fusion or reconstruction, or would be far more powerful in opposition. "We shall know more," he added "when Lord Hartington comes home again, and when the Irish land purchase bill has been displayed."

Lord Randolph Churchill will probably move for leave to introduce his licensing bill on Tuesday, but the Government will give him no opportunity to make a speech. His notice is not likely to be opposed. If it is he will take part in the debate on Mr. Jacob Bright's bill, which will occur on the 21st day of May, a day which licensing reformers hope will not be interfered with by the Whitsuntide holidays. Lord Randolph Churchill's bill provides for a vetoing power in every district and for the adoption of the veto by a certain majority. The spectacle of Sir Wilfred Lawson and Lord Randolph Churchill hand in hand upon this question, will be one of the sensations of the session. There is nothing in Lord Randolph's bill to which the leader of the Temperance party could take exception.

A STANCH TORY ORGAN.

One point which will interest Americans in Lord Randolph's attack on the Government this week is that it unequivocally places the New York *Herald* in line as a stanch Tory organ, opposed to men who are fighting for the freedom of Ireland. Louis J. Jennings said publicly on the floor of the House, when the excitement was at its height that he was not led by the nose by the members from Paddington when presenting his amendment, and has since written to the newspapers which attack him, saying that Churchill's speech was sprung on him by surprise. The morning after the rupture between Jennings and Churchill the *Herald* came out flat-footed against Churchill, quite contrary to its fulsome praise of him since Jennings has taken charge of the paper. The Tory organs indorse Jennings cordially and welcome the *Herald* to their ranks. The Liberal papers in their criticisms of Jennings treat him and the *Herald* as one, saying, for instance, "Jennings says in his italicized paper." Meanwhile Churchill is in a tight place and very much depressed in spirits. For daring to speak the truth and attack the Government in its Irish policy he may lose his seat in Parliament. Tory clubs all over the country are passing resolutions of no confidence against him, but Paddington still stands by him. If he keeps quiet for awhile he may pull through.

A SERIOUS BLOW TO THE MINISTRY.

The secession of Mr. James Caldwell, Unionist member of Parliament for the St. Rollox division of Glasgow, from the ranks of the Government party, is a serious blow to the Ministry, but his action has caused little or no surprise. For some time past he has been wavering, and his final announcement that he is "unable to swallow the Government whole" is no more than many of his political associates have expected. Mr. Caldwell states that it is not his intention to join the Gladstonians, but merely to place himself in a position to act independently upon any of the vital questions pending.

In spite of the fact that the South Paddington Tories have repudiated Lord Randolph Churchill in consequence of his attack upon the Government and the repeated demands made by unauthorized persons and newspapers for his resignation, it is certain that even the most indignant among the members of the Ministry will hesitate before taking that step at present. On the contrary the Conservatives are seeking to avoid an issue in that or any other constituency, fearing the result of an election as soon after the report of the Parnell Commission and the action of the Government thereon. The policy of the Government is to permit some important legislation to intervene between the acceptance of the report, which action is virtually an indorsement of the course taken by the *Times* and an appeal to the people.

THE LOAD LINE BILL.

There has been quite a rush of members to back the new load line bill which has been promoted by Mr. Plimsoll. Mr. Broadhurst, who has charge of the bill, feels confident that it will pass both Houses. The bill proposes to repeal certain sub-sections of the act of 1876 and to substitute therefor clauses making the marking of the load line compulsory, so that the maximum loading shall be indicated and gives powers to the board of trade surveyors, or other officers to approve the position of the disc or line, or any alteration thereof, and to fix such fees as may be deemed advisable in respect of such survey and placing of the disc. Mr. Plimsoll and his friends wish to compel every ship owner to place on the hull of every ship a mark indicating the point beyond which it may not be loaded with cargo. The load-line is now marked by all careful owners without. What is wanted is a law to coerce unscrupulous or careless owners to do the same. Mr. Plimsoll by official figures shows that the average annual loss of life in missing ships is 944. Of sixty-five ships missing the Wreck Commissioner ascribes the loss of thirty to overloading; so it seems that over four hundred lives are annually lost from this cause. "No argument can add to the eloquence of these figures," say the supporters of the measure.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

The bill dealing with pleuro-pneumonia makes many concessions to the views entertained by the conservative members of Parliament. It contains a provisions therein, the burden for compensation for slaughtered animals on the imperial exchequer. The amount, of course, is not stated in the bill but the measure fixes a limit up to which the compensation will be paid out of the imperial fund. If for special reason any particular locality exceeds this limit, it must provide the money itself. Other provisions strongly favorable to the county interests are made and, generally speaking, the members concerned appear to be hopeful that under Mr. Chapin's regime they will be much more generously treated by the Government in the future than they consider themselves to have been treated in the past. The Executive Committee of the Conservative Country party have formulated their demands upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer for compensation for the loss of the van and wheel tax, and their demands have been favorably received.

That Tired Feeling

Has never been more prevalent or more prostrating than now. The winter has been mild and unhealthful, influenza epidemic and fevers have visited nearly all our homes, leaving about everybody in a weak, tired out, languid condition. The usefulness of Hood's Sarsaparilla is thus made greater than ever, for it is absolutely unequaled as a building up, strengthening medicine. Try it and you will realize its recuperative powers.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the ideal spring medicine. It rouses the kidneys and liver, tones the digestive organs, creates an appetite, purifies and vitalizes the impure and sluggish blood, eases the headache and overcomes all the prostrating effects of that tired feeling. Mr. G W. Sloan of Milton, Mass., writes: "For five years I was sick every spring, but last year began in February to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have not seen a sick day since."

Makes the Weak Strong

"Last spring I was completely fagged out. My strength left me and I felt sick and miserable all the time, so that I could hardly attend to my business. I took one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it cured me. There is nothing like it." R. C. BEGOLE, editor Enterprise, Belleville, Mich.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me new life and restored me to my wonted health and strength." WILLIAM H. CLOUGH, Tilton, N. H.

Creates an Appetite

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

That Tired Feeling

As a headline in advertising is entirely original with Hood's Sarsaparilla, its use having been suggested by a testimonial from a Boston lady who had been cured of "that tired feeling" and made "like a new woman" by this excellent medicine. As a remedy for weakness or debility caused by change of season, climate or life, Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequaled. It possesses peculiar "building up" power.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well-known vegetable remedies, in such a peculiar manner as to derive the full medicinal value of each. It will cure, when in the power of medicine, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Sores, Boils, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints.

Makes the Weak Strong

"I know that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a good thing. I was severely troubled with biliousness, and thought I would try Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had taken half a bottle I noticed a big change for the better, and after taking two bottles I consider myself entirely cured. I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla will do all that is claimed for it." J. B. SMITH, Collector for Bell Telephone Company, 73 East Main street, Rochester, N. Y.

Creates an Appetite

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

That Tired Feeling

"I never took any medicine that did me so much good in so short a time as Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was very much run down, had no strength, no energy, and felt very tired all the time. I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before I had used one bottle felt like a different person. That extreme tired feeling has gone, my appetite returned, and it toned me up generally." CLARA W. PHELPS, Shirley, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has met peculiar and unparalleled success at home. Such has become its popularity in Lowell, Mass., where it is made, that whole neighborhoods are taking it at the same time. Lowell druggists sell more of Hood's Sarsaparilla than of all other sarsaparillas or blood purifiers. The same success is extending all over the country, as the superior curative powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla become known. Be sure to get Hood's.

Makes the Weak Strong

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and find it the best medicine for the blood I ever tried. Large quantities of it are sold in this vicinity. As a blood medicine and spring tonic it stands ahead of all others." H. N. PHILLIPS, Editor Sentinel-Advertiser, Hope Valley, R. I.

"My wife suffered from sick headache and neuralgia. After taking Hood's Sarsaparilla she was much relieved." W. R. BABB, Wilmington, O.

Creates an Appetite

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

That Tired Feeling

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla as a spring tonic, and I recommend it to all who have that miserable tired feeling." C. PARMELEE, 349 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Feeling languid and dizzy, having no appetite and no ambition to work, I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, with the best results. As a health invigorator and for general debility I think it superior to anything else." A. A. RICKER, Utica, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has a record of cures of Scrofula and other blood diseases never equaled by any other preparation. The most severe cases yield to this remedy when others have failed to have the slightest effect. Hereditary scrofula, which clings to the blood with the greatest tenacity, is cured by this peculiar medicine. Its many remarkable cures have won for Hood's Sarsaparilla the title of "The greatest blood purifier ever discovered."

Makes the Weak Strong

"My daughter has been very ill with eczema. By reading about Hood's Sarsaparilla I was induced to try this medicine, and was wonderfully surprised by its effects. When she had taken half a bottle she was like another child, and when the bottle was all gone she was entirely cured and in perfect health." D. F. KAVANAUGH, 15 Daniel street, Albany, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar to itself.

Creates an Appetite

Hoods' Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. $1, six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

M. Constans's Hatred of Germany Caused the Downfall of Tirard.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PARIS, March 15.—M. Constans' resignation, which really led to the downfall of the Ministry, was due directly to the stand Carnot and Tirard took regarding the Berlin Conference. The Minister of the Interior made a speech at the Cabinet Council denouncing the acceptance of the German Emperor's invitation. Not a journal of either faction dared to print a word of it, and the only cause they assigned for his retirement was his opposition to the appointment of Masoan to the Presidency of the Court of Cassation, and his attacking the President of the Republic through the columns of the journals that were being kept alive by secret funds at the discretion of the Department of the Interior. These attacks, in reality, were a continuation of the series begun a month ago, when the question of accepting Emperor William's invitation to the Berlin conference first came up for discussion, and later on when the President avowed his intention of pardoning the Duke of Orleans.

FIRMLY OPPOSED THE MEASURES.

President Carnot.

To both participation in the Berlin conference and granting a pardon to the Duke, M. Constans was bitterly opposed, and upon more than one occasion when he had, by his opposition, so aroused the ire of his colleagues as to make the Cabinet too warm for him, he left them to decide without his concurrence, which in some cases they could not do. This was so in the case of the Duke. When M. Constans found the President firm in his determination to pardon the Prince, he left the Council chamber and went home. By virtue of the law the Prince could not be moved from the concergerie without the signature of the Minister of the Interior. Therefore it was necessary for Carnot, Tirard and Thevenet to go to M. Constans' residence and prevail upon him to agree with them. M. Constans had at previous times had greater cause, from a personal point of view, for resigning than he had at the last one, which drew forth his resignation.

M. Tirard at one sitting made some pointed remarks, which were so personal as to draw forth a warning from the Minister of the Interior to the effect that if M. Tirard persisted in his personalities he would hold him responsible for them. The reply he received was that his seconds would be most cordially entertained at any time. M. Constans left the sitting and it was expected that a duel would follow. But nothing came of it, and the matter was hushed up. Although the discussion at the sitting which drew forth his retirement was fierce and personal, it was not until the President intimated that the delegates appointed to sit at the Berlin conference would discharge their duty whether M. Constans was willing or not, that he rose up in his wrath and said:

TENDERING HIS RESIGNATION.

"MR. PRESIDENT—I have too much respect for this body and feel too deeply the importance of the occasion to allow the expression of personalities to usurp the place of diplomacy. I will, therefore, simply dissent from your decision to send representatives of France to the Berlin Conference upon the ground that Germany acted in a most unfriendly manner in refusing to accept the invitation of the President of the Republic in the name of France to participate officially in the Exposition of 1889. If you send representatives to that conference you will risk the consequences. As for me I am too much of a Frenchman and a patriot to become a party to it. It shall not be said that France humiliated herself while I was Minister of the Interior. In view of these facts, I have the honor, Mr. President, to place in your hands my resignation as Minister of the Interior."

Saying this M. Constans left the Council and went to the Chamber of Deputies, where he told a reporter that he had resigned his folio because he and the President could not agree with regard to the Berlin Conference. The next morning the *Official Journal* announced his resignation.

THE NEW CABINET.

It is now thought extremely probable that the new Ministry will be constructed as follows:

M. De Freycinet, Premier and Minister of War.
M. Constans, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
M. Bourgeois, Minister of the Interior.
M. Rouvier, Minister of Finance.
M. Brosson, Minister of Justice.
M. Roche, Minister of Commerce.
M. Fallieres, Minister of Public Instruction.
M. Develle, Minister of Agriculture.
M. Guyot, Minister of Public Works.
Admiral Barbey, Minister of Marine.

A STUMBLING BLOCK.

It is generally accepted that the list given above will prove to be the official one. The stumbling block lies in the fact that M. De Freycinet insists on including M. Constans.

President Carnot and his advisers are not ready to welcome the return of the Minister of the Interior. Although the opposition to him has been mitigated by the absolute retirement of M. Tirard, At the same time M. Constans' strength with the Senate and Chamber of Deputies has increased since his resignation, and his opportunity is rising with the masses as the reasons for his action become known. It looks as if it were impossible to form a ministry which could stand a week without him. Singular as it may seem, the Boulangists are supporting him. They would appear to have had word from the General to do so out of spite for the President, and revenge on ex-Premier M Tirard.

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VASES AND SETTEES!

For Lawns and Cemeteries.

WE ALSO HANDLE

SLATE MANTELS!

100 Patterns.

Please call and examine our goods or send for Catalogue and prices.

PULLIS BROTHERS, 206 and 208 North Sixth St

LONDON ASSURANCE.

Effrontery of the Man Who Buried Minister Lincoln's Son—The Week's Topics.

LONDON, March 15.—The scandal of the week in the American colony is the attempt of the undertaker who buried Minister Lincoln's son to make capital out of it. This man's name is Halford Lupton Mills. It is an old custom in England for the family of the bereaved cards with mourning to intimate friends, but Minister Lincoln is not an Englishman and did not observe this custom, so undertaker Mills decided to do it for him. While at Lincoln's house attending to the details of the funeral, he managed to get access to visiting cards of callers there with messages of sympathy during his son's illness, which included nearly all the Americans in London. On Thursday these Americans were shocked to receive a brilliant blue card with gilt band announcing the death of Abraham Lincoln. They were also conspicuous in advertising Mills' undertaker shop. In some cases a printed copy of hymns sung at the funeral service, which was strictly private, was sent with the card. This made it appear as if it was sent by Lincoln or with his knowledge. This was followed to-day by an equally wide distribution of proof-sheets of an extract from an undertaker's weekly journal, notifying Americans in London that Mills, by reason of his services as undertaker to James Russell Lowell, when his wife died, and to Lincoln, was a proper man for them to employ when overtaken by what Mills calls their last and bitterest enemy. Minister Lincoln is deeply distressed at the conduct of Mills, but it was all done without his knowledge. Secretary Henry White, first heard of the matter to-day. He was after Mills with a sharp stick. Americans here are so indignant at the effrontery of Mills that so far as the future custom from them is concerned, he is literally hoist with his own petard.

A DOCTORS' QUARREL.

The London *Lancet* has had several scathing items in its latest issues, accusing the French surgeons of malpractice in the treatment of Minister Lincoln's son. The subject is a painful one to dwell upon, but the *Gazette Hebdomadaire de Medecine* of Paris publishes a vigorous defence from the French practitioners, in which they attribute all the unfortunate results that accrued and the final death of the patient to his removal from Versailles, and particularly to the transit across the channel.

SMOKELESS POWDER.

The experiments now being conducted in America with new varieties of smokeless powder are being watched in Europe with great interest. Governments here have spent immense sums to produce the much-desired vehicle of slaughter, but though each desires to impress its rivals with the idea that it possesses the formula for producing a superior article, all military men well know that all smokeless powder yet made has serious defects which detract greatly from its practical use. It cannot be kept a length of time without deteriorating and the fumes produced by its ignition render the firer so sick and dizzy that his value as a factor in warfare after a few rounds cannot be very highly estimated. Attaches of the continental embassies at Washington have received instructions to report minutely the results of the trials.

LORD MAYOR ISAACS.

A great outcry has been raised here over the manner in which Lord Mayor Isaacs has made use of the opportunities and dignities of his office. Tradesmen condemn him for allowing the use of his name, with the title attached, as director in many shady companies on the Continent. Its appearance on the prospectuses of wild-cat enterprises is calculated to mislead peasants and others, to whom the title of Lord Mayor has the effect of Holy Writ.

CURRENT TOPICS.

A competitive examination of designs of fans, fan leaves and sticks is to be held in the Drapers' Hall in May, and it promises to be very interesting. Prizes to the value of £250 are to be awarded. The first prize under Class A will be for hand-painted, embroidered lace or feather fans completely made in Great Britain or Ireland by British subjects.

There will be held next April in Brussels, under the patronage of the King of the Belgians and of many important personages, an exhibition of "Portraits du Siècle," embracing in the nineteenth century which has passed and including Statesmen, Warriors, Men of Letters, Artists, Actors, Musicians, Singers, Dancers, Beauties, Famous Characters, Celebrities of Fashion, Sports, Pastimes, Amusements, Vices, Crimes and Scandals in which the Principal Actors Figured. John Mclean, veteran actor and prominent Mason, died to-day of parlysis. He was at the Masonic banquet here last night in good health. He was found in his bed in a dying condition. He was well known in America.

A syndicate of Americans has purchased the lease of the Olympia, which they propose transforming into an ice skating rink.

Interest in the coming University race is increasing daily. The crews are almost evenly matched, but Oxford is in better form and shows better in practice than her old time rival.

The tenor Lloyd sailed for New York in the steamer Etruria to-day. He will sing in Boston in April and in Cincinnati in May.

MARSHAL M'MAHON.

Why He Reveres St. Patrick's Day—Great Events in His Life.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

PARIS, March 15.—Marshal McMahon dislikes interviews and interviewers, but St. Patrick's Day is the one subject which he is ever ready to talk about. So, when the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH representative called, to-day at the Marshal's house, at Rue Belle Chasse, the face of the gruff old soldier brightened as he said: "St. Patrick is my patron saint. St. Patrick has been the protector of my family and myself for long years. My name is Patrick among others, and it is this name that I gave to my daughter. It is quite a family name with us. In every generation for many generations past one child at least has been put under the direct patronage of the patron saint of Ireland. They used to tell me when I was a boy that on St. Patrick's Day of the year 1808, three months before I was born, my mother saw the saint in a dream; that he told her that her child would be a son, and that he would live to wear a crown.

A PROPHECY NOT FULFILLED.

"But the prophecy was not realized," said the Marshal with a laugh. "The nearest approach to it was when I was Viceroy of Algeria and essayed to found an Arabian Kingdom. You know how that experiment ended. but, as I look back on my life, I notice that all the more important dates in my career fall in St. Patrick's month—this to say, in March, or on the day itself. Thus it was on St. Patrick's Day in 1871 that I returned to France after signing the peace between Germany and France and began a career which ended in my election as President of the French Republic; but long before then I had occasion to notice a curious coincidence between the date of my patron saint's birth and those on which the great events of my life occurred. It was on St. Patrick's day, 1825, that heard my nomination as a cadet to the school of St. Cyr. Again, in 1845, it was on that auspicious day that I was told that my appointment as Colonel had been decided upon. Ten years later, in 1855, I was on the morrow of St. Patrick's Day, that I heard I was to be recalled from Constantine to France, where in the following August I was appointed to the command of a division of infantry under Gen. Bosquet that above the banks of Kamiesch, and my second during the Crimean War. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1859, I was appointed Commander of the 2d Corps of the Army of Italy, and on the morrow of St. Patrick's Day I had the honor of defeating the Austrians at Magenta. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1864, I was appointed Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, and on St. Patrick's Day, 1873, I was called to the Presidency of the Republic. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1875, I was elected President of the Senate, and on St. Patrick's Day, 1877, I was reelected President of the Republic. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1878, I was appointed Commander of the Army of Paris, and on St. Patrick's Day, 1879, I was compelled to resign the Presidency of the Republic. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1880, I was appointed Governor of the Invalides, and on St. Patrick's Day, 1881, I was appointed Grand Master of the Legion of Honor. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1882, I was appointed President of the Senate, and on St. Patrick's Day, 1883, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1884, I was appointed President of the Senate for life, and on St. Patrick's Day, 1885, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1886, I was appointed President of the Senate for life, and on St. Patrick's Day, 1887, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1888, I was appointed President of the Senate for life, and on St. Patrick's Day, 1889, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1890, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1891, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1892, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1893, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1894, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1895, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1896, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1897, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1898, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1899, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1900, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1901, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1902, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1903, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1904, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1905, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1906, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1907, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1908, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1909, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1910, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1911, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1912, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1913, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1914, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1915, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1916, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1917, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1918, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1919, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1920, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1921, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1922, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1923, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1924, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1925, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1926, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1927, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1928, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1929, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1930, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1931, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1932, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1933, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1934, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1935, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1936, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1937, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1938, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1939, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1940, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1941, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1942, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1943, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1944, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1945, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1946, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1947, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1948, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1949, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Patrick's Day, 1950, I was appointed President of the Senate for life. Again, on St. Pat

ator, which at that time was a greater distinction than it is now.

CISSY'S PREDICTION.

"I remember very well that on the 17th of March, that year, Cissy told me that before the year was out I should receive this distinction. So, it happened in the following June, three years later. That is to say that in March is was proposed to me that I should take command of the Second corps d'armee of the Alps army. I did take it in the following April. It was during this campaign that we won the battle of Magenta, and that the title of Duke De Magenta was given me on the battlefield. After that [illegible] my life in America and my attempt to found a kingdom in Algeria.

EVENTS IN GERMANY.

Denounced by Socialists—A Journalist Fined—Berlin Notes.

BERLIN, March 15.—The Socialists of Berlin are incensed at the expulsion by the Government of an Italian family who have been industriously circulating Socialistic literature throughout Berlin and other parts of the country. The official action is roundly denounced as an outrage and the Italian Minister has been appealed to to protest against it, to which appeals, it is needless to say, he has paid no attention.

The *North German Gazette* and the *Frankfurter Zeitung* have been heavily fined for publishing patent medicine advertisements in violation of the law.

The Continental Gas Association, comprising the leading gaslight companies of Europe, has introduced a general regulation securing a pension to aged and infirm employes equal to half the sum they may have earned during the last five years of their labor.

The Socialist Finke, who was connected with the Socialist conspirators recently tried and condemned at Elberfeldt, has made his escape and is supposed to be on his way to New York.

CANADA.

Importation of Cattle From the United States—Lord Stanley.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

ORONTO, Ontario, March 15.—At a special meeting of the Dominion Live Stock Association held here yesterday, the question of the importation of cattle from the United States into Canada and shipment to the old country via Montreal was discussed. Several of the speakers were of the opinion that the importation of American cattle would occasion the spread of dangerous and infectious diseases. Other speakers made light of the alleged danger to Canadian cattle, and pointed out the great benefit Canadians would derive from the trade. The subject will be further discussed at another meeting to be held shortly.

LORD STANLEY.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 15.—Lord Stanley, the Governor-General, is to sail for England on March 26. He will return to Canada in season to receive the Duke of Connaught in May.

SEAL CATCH IN CLAYOQUOT SOUND.

VICTORIA, British Columbia, March 15.—Advices from Clayoquot Sound state that sealing schooners have begun operations. Up to the 5th of March six schooners had caught 563 seals.

GEN. MIDDLETON TALKS.

Gen. Middleton, in an interview to-day, said: "I have no defense as to the charge of stealing Bramner's furs beyond the fact that I am not guilty. I am ready for investigation on Monday, and am anxious to hear what the witnesses have to say."

WANT A FREE STATE.

MONTREAL, March 15.—The Young Liberal Club of Quebec to-day issued a manifesto in favor of making the Province of Quebec a free State.

GLEANINGS.

Revolt of Subjects of the Ameer of Afghanistan.

Special Cablegrams to the Post-Dispatch.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 15.—Advices received here give a meager account of a revolt against the Ameer of Afghanistan. Several of the Ameer's courtiers who were concerned in the revolt were beheaded. Others escaped to Russian territory and are now gathered on the Afghan frontier.

French Commerce.

PARIS, March 15.—The French Board of Trade reports an increase of $3,916,400 in imports, and of $3,543,600 in exports for the month of February as compared with the corresponding month of 1889.

The Archbishop's Demand Granted.

VIENNA, March 15.—The Government has granted the demand of the Archbishop of Vienna to exclude the "old Catholics" from the Roman decree. This decision obliges the "old Catholics" to constitute themselves a separate religious society.

Two Poker Rooms Raided.

Patrolmen Danaher, Scully, Alt and Schmolinsky made two raids on poker games last night, capturing Singleton Cave and George C. Cave with six players and an outfit at 104 South Sixth street, and Fred Broadhead with four players and an outfit at 500 South Broadway. Bond was given by all the players and they were released.

Stricken With Paralysis.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LEXINGTON, Va., March 15.—The founder and for fifty years Superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute, Gen. F. H. Smith, was stricken with paralysis to-day, and is in a critical condition.

North St. Louis.

John Paul has returned from St. Paul, where he has been attending the burial of his father.

A mass-meeting of the non-union carpenters has been called for this afternoon at the North St. Louis Turner Hall, Twentieth and Salisbury streets, to organize a carpenters' union.

Frank Sporeth, a baker at No. 2411 North Broadway, sent fifty loaves of bread to the Fourth District Police Station yesterday for distribution to the poor.

Ex-Chief of Police Wm. Henry has been confined to his home on Thomas street for a fortnight past. He is suffering from a surgical operation performed a couple of years ago.

Condy Cummings is absent from the Christian Brothers' College at his home, No. 1105 Clinton place, with his right ankle broken, the result of an accident in the recent St. Louis-Chicago foot-ball champion contest.

Abel Dunscombe, Superintendent of Post-Office, Station A, North St. Louis, tendered his resignation yesterday, which takes effect to-day. He will be succeeded by Leo Sweeney, a money-order clerk in Station C.

Father H. J. Harvy, rector of St. Leo's Church, has purchased the pews, chandeliers and all of the furniture of the old church. Yesterday and Monday were sold for cash. The furniture is said to be worth $5,000.

CHICAGO'S BOOMERANG.

THE WORLD'S FAIR BILL SEEMS TO BE LOADED AT BOTH ENDS.

The House Committee Want to Count the Guarantee Fund—Filmy Character of the Subscriptions Exposed—The Treasury Will Not Be Milked—Messrs. Hitt and Springer "Claim Everything"—Nothing Determined.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—The World's Fair Committee of the House to-day had a meeting which lasted nearly four hours, and which was relieved by a spirited discussion of the bill prepared by the Chicago managers. Messrs. Frank of Missouri and Wilson of West Virginia were absent. All the others were present, namely: Chairman Candler of Massachusetts, Flower and Belden of New York, Hitt and Springer of Illinois, Bowden of Virginia and Hatch of Missouri. The sub-committee, composed of Candler, Hitt and Springer, reported the Chicago bill to the full committee.

In the first section of the bill, which provides that the Fair shall be inaugurated in 1892, Mr. Flower moved to strike out the word "inaugurate" and insert "held." The motion was rejected by four to three, Springer, Bawden, Hitt and Candler voting for the present phraseology, and Flower, Belden and Hatch voting for this change. If Frank and Wilson had been present, Frank would probably have voted with the minority and Wilson with the minority. The Chicago and Washington members of the committee and Chairman Candler are in favor of the Chicago bill as it stands, while the New York and St. Louis members want to amend it.

Coming to sec. 5 of the bill it provides that the Federal Commission, to be appointed by the President, be empowered in its discretion to accept for the purposes of the World's Columbian Exposition, such site as may be chosen and offered or such plans and specifications of buildings to be erected for such purpose at the expense of and tendered by the corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, known as "The World's Exposition of 1892," provided that the site so tendered and the building as so planned shall be deemed by said commission adequate to the purposes of said Exposition, and provided said commission be satisfied that the said corporation has actual, bonafide and valid subscription to its capital stock of at least $5,000,000, of which not less than $500,000 shall have been paid in, and that the further sum of $5,000,000 will be provided by said corporation in ample time for its needful use during the prosecution of the work of said exposition. Mr. Belden moved "that this committee deem it inexpedient and decline to report a bill that locates the site of the World's Fair until the sum of $10,000,000 and an acceptable site be fully secured beyond contingencies."

This resolution was debated the whole afternoon without any conclusion being reached. The members took sides as in the vote already recorded. The New York members and Mr. Hatch argued that, express stipulations in the bill to the contrary notwithstanding, the clause giving the Federal Commission exclusive authority to order the work of the Fair proceeded with would necessarily render the United States Government liable as a partner in the concern, and as a business proposition they insisted upon the legal guarantee called for by Mr. Belden's resolution. They contended that the Chicago corporation should be organized before the bill was passed. Mr. Flower said he had asked for a certified copy of the Chicago subscription list and the Chicago managers had promised to furnish it, but instead of that the committee received only a partial list, and that uncertified, showing that 778 people had subscribed $3,746,330 (over $1,000 each); that 1,778 people had subscribed $614,670 (between $200 and $1,000 each), and that 27,000 others had subscribed $860,670, in all $5,221,670, and none of the names of the 27,000 were given.

The Committee will have another meeting on Monday when the contest will be continued, and the Chairman voting with the Chicago half of the Committee, the report of the majority in favor of the bill as it stands will probably be presented to the House.

Chicagoans Worried.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 15.—The changes in the World's Fair bill proposed by Roswell P. Flower at yesterday's meeting of the House Committee was about the only subject talked about at the World's Fair headquarters to-day. Every active Fair worker was worried at the outlook and silently swore at New York and her Congressmen for not letting Chicago have her own way. Some of the Fair boomers assumed an air of cheerfulness in discussing the motion of Congressman Flower to increase the bona fide paid up capital from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. Lyman J. Gage, chairman of the Finance Committee, was one of the "never say die" class. "It is a mere verbal change," he said, "which will not affect our standing before Congress. The proposition always was that Chicago should raise $10,000,000 to start the fair with. I understand Mr. Flower's object is not to put the fair out of Chicago's reach or cripple her chances by delaying legislation, but to make the meaning of the bill entirely clear and remove an ambiguous clause. The change will not affect the fair bill or hurt Chicago."

SUICIDES.

A Mind Unbalanced—Determined to Die—Two Attempts Fail.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ATCHISON, Kan., March 15.—Information was received here to-day of the suicide of W. H. Smith, a school teacher of the West Bend District, in Jewell County. The act was committed in his room in the farm-house where he boarded. He left a note as follows: "Why wait for the gathering gloom? Bury me by the side of my mother." He was 26 years old, and he was probably insane, caused by too much study.

A Love Affair.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MANKATO, Kan., March 15.—Frank Smith, a young school-teacher, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart with a rifle. He was a prominent teacher of the county and much respected. No motive can be given for the deed other than a love affair.

Determined to Die.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MEXICO, Mo., March 15.—Mrs. Sarah Jones of this city attempted suicide yesterday because one Chas. Pratt of Laddonia failed in his promise to marry her. She says she will continue trying until she succeeds. Her friends are keeping a close watch over her.

A Second Attempt.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

QUINCY, Ill., March 15.—Leo, son of Herman Hirsch, who has been sick for over a year, made a second attempt to kill himself by shooting himself in the abdomen. He is still alive.

Took Morphine in the Hold-Over.

Pearl Sherwood, a colored woman, was locked up in the Hold-over at the Central dictriet station last night on complaint of a drunken German who charged her with having robbed him of $1.25 at her room, 415 North Seventh street. Half an hour after being placed in a cell the woman began to groan as if in pain and finally rolled about upon the floor. She was taken to the Dispensary where she said she had swallowed ten cents worth of morphine. She was given antidotes and sent to the City Hospital for more thorough treatment.

An Exciting Fire.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The building, No. 56 Cedar street, was partially burned to-night, loss $80,000, of which $10,000 is on the building, $20,000 on the stock of Hosford & Sons, stationers, and $60,000 on the stock of James Kempster & Co., printers. All are fully insured. During the progress of the fire two explosions of boilers occurred. Several firemen were thrown down, but none seriously injured.

A DANGEROUS BREAK.

The High Water Doing Great Damage on the Lower Mississippi.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 15.—Information has been received here that a break occurred at 5 o'clock this evening in the Raleigh levee in front of Dr. Wiley's house in East Carroll. The break was 100 feet wide and eight feet deep and is rapidly widening. This is the most disastrous crevasse that has so far occurred. Every human effort will be brought to bear to close it as once.

MUD BARRICADES HOLD.

The situation to-day, owing to the erection of the mud barricade along the river front, has greatly improved. Very little water has escaped through into the city, and in this neighborhood no important breaks have occurred.

A LOCAL LOTTERY CONCERN

offered Gov. Nichols $100,000 to be used for the strengthening of the levees, but seeing through the scheme the Governor replied to their letter: "On the eve of a session of the Legislature, during which the renewal or extension of your charter will be acted upon, a question vitally affecting the interests of this State, I have no right to place the people under obligations to your company in however small a degree by my acceptance of a gratuity from it. I herewith return you the check."

Meantime Rev. Beverly Carradine of the Carondelet Street Methodist Episcopal Church addressed a letter to Mayor Shakespeare, protesting in the name of eleven Methodist churches against the acceptance of the lottery company's gift of $50,000 to the city. The Mayor, however, accepted the donation at once.

Trouble This Week.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

HELENA, Ark., March 15.—The river is rising slowly now, but next week we will get it hot and heavy. The stage is 44.2 feet and is yet below the high water mark. The people here are fully prepared for all emergencies and will make a strong fight should danger threaten them. The country in the vicinity of the mouth of the St. Francis River above here is under water, and the neighborhood in the vicinity of Oldtown some miles below Helena is also overflowed. Helena, however, and the country contiguous thereto is dry. United States Engineer Stewart, who was sent here by Capt. Leach of Memphis to investigate and report as to the condition of the levees, reports that, having looked over the ground carefully, he thinks there is no cause for alarm. He says there are one or two places along the levee that if left to themselves may become dangerous, but with proper care they can be made to hold. If any break should occur in the vicinity of Helena, and it should become necessary to turn out, there would be a force of 1,000 men at work inside of half an hour. Up to this time everything is perfectly safe and will remain so at the present stage of water. Helena is expecting a further rise of about three and a half feet and just what effect this will have on the levees cannot be stated yet. Farming operations are of course suspended in the bottoms and cannot be resumed until the water recedes. There is no suffering among either people or stock, as has been reported, as yet.

Disaster at Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., March 15.—The river came to a stand here to-day after falling three days a total of 7-10ths of a foot. The water out of the Mississippi causes this stand. It marks 48 feet 2-10ths on the gauge this evening. A heavy gale has blown all day lashing the flood into furious waves which severely tested the railroad embankment running out from the city. On the Mobile & Ohio ten miles below here in Kentucky, the tracks had become soggy, and the southbound freight train was partially wrecked this afternoon. One car jumped the track and carried eight others with it all going down the embankment into 24 feet of water. The cars were loaded with flour and general merchandise. The strong current out of the Mississippi caught the towboat Ben Wood, with ten barges of gas coal for Keokuk, Io., this morning, and carried it against the Kentucky bank at Wickliffe, staving in four of the barges so that they must be bulkheaded before they can proceed. The C., N. & C. Railroad comes through from the North to-night for the first time since the rains washed out the tracks above and below Vienna last Wednesday. All the railroads centering here are now running regularly again, except the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern and the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas, whose tracks are still submerged at Bird's Point and Belmont.

The Situation at Pine Bluff.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., March 15.—The river, which has been rising for several days, yesterday reached the mark indicating the rise of 1883. The banks are caving fast. The point of land opposite the city is being washed away at the rate of ten feet every twenty-four hours.

RELIGIOUS.

Christian Workers.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MURPHYSBORO, Ill., March 15.—Dr. Hammond, the evangelist's revival work at Carbondale, Cobden and Carterville, has shown with greater results than any work of the kind for many years. About two hundred professed religion at Carbondale alone. Although hard pressed by calls from many places, the doctor was prevailed on to come to Murphysboro. He arrived to-day, accompanied by about seventy workers from Carbondale, mostly young student converts from the Southern Normal, who are warmly attached to the doctor and to their new Christian work.

Suspended From the Ministry.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 15.—Rev. R. B. Mansell, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at McKeesport, was to-day suspended from the ministry, and will not be permitted to occupy any pulpit until the case in which he is defendant has been tried before the next annual conference in October. The famous trial in which some of the most prominent Methodist clergymen in Western Pennsylvania were involved, began last Monday and closed at 2 o'clock this morning when the jury returned a verdict finding Rev. Mr. Mansell guilty on only one of the four specifications under the charge of lying, and not guilty of the charge of defamation.

Successful Revival.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MEXICO, Mo., March 15.—A great revival is in progress at the Missionary Baptist Church, conducted by Rev. Chambliss of St. Louis. There have been many additions to the membership.

FAILURES.

Grain Dealer Collapses.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

READING, Pa., March 15.—The failure of William Heisly, a grain dealer at Albany, Berks County, was announced here to-day. His liabilities are about $20,000 and assets unknown. Executions for $10,000 have been issued.

Assigned.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., brick manufacturer at Croton, Westchester County, has made an assignment. No statement of assets and liabilities has been filed. Mr. Hamilton is a grandson of Alexander Hamilton. He was supposed to be wealthy, but of late his business has not prospered.

Heavy Liabilities.

LANCASTER, Pa., March 15.—George Grassman, a prominent horse dealer of this city and inventor of the Grassman horse-car, made an assignment to-day. Liabilities about $40,000; assets about half that amount.

Marine.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Arrived: Steamer Aller, from Bremen; Brittanic from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, March 15.—Arrived: Ohio from Philadelphia.

LONDON, March 15.—The steamer Suevia, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard at 4 a. m. to-day.

DO YOU USE CHINA AND GLASSWARE?

INVESTIGATE THIS. READ BELOW. SEE THESE PRICES.

Magnificent Assortment

Bought for Cash From First Hands in the Markets of the World.

A. D. COFFEES, Decorated, $2.75, $4.50, $7 doz
FRUIT PLATES .....$2, $3.50, $6 doz
CHOCOLATE POTS, 90c, $1.75, $3.50 each
BONE PLATES ....$1.75, $3, $4.75 doz
PUDDING DISHES, Complete Assortment
FISH SETS, 50 Different Patterns, From $14 upward
GAME SETS, 50 Styles and Shapes, $15 upward
ICE CREAM SETS, A Great Variety at Low Prices
SALAD SETS, All Conceivable Shapes and Decorations
CUT GLASS. We Have Everything Made in Table Ware.

Bear in mind, we have five floors and basement crowded with the finest stock of China and Glass in the City, and advertise here only a few of our Bargains. Call and look through. Prices in plain figures.

Importers and Jobbers of HAVILAND CHINA.

TEA AND DINNER SETS.

Above handsome hand-painted design, filled in 3 colors on delicate cream body, gold edge and handles, the latest and prettiest in the market, is sold in sets or single pieces. Tea Sets, $7.50; Dinner Sets, $15 and upward.

300 best quality English Tea Sets, 56 pieces, in pink, blue or brown, new oval shapes, large-size Plates and Cups and Saucers, now $3.50; worth $6. We have 300 of these sets—enough to last for one week.

175 thin fine French China Tea Sets, latest shapes, newest decorations, all colors, reduced to $6.95; worth $12. These are less than factory cost.

100 beautiful Haviland & Co. Limoges, 1890 shapes and decorations, 56-piece Tea Sets, sold for $16.50, for this week only, $11.75!

150 left of those English Ivory square shape, decorated flowers, 112-piece Dinner Sets for $7.50. The price from factory now would be $9.50. Colors pink, blue, gray and brown.

71 genuine imported English Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Sets, 130-piece, all colors, choice goods, worth $25, go for $15.

110 rich gold-band, assorted, hand-painted designs, square shapes, 140-piece Combination Sets for one-half their value, $18.75.

300 dainty gold-lined, artistic shape, lovely decorated Royal Semi-Porcelain Combination Sets, $25, $30, $40, $50 up.

25 beautiful and cheap stock patterns, sold by the set or single piece.

First of the Season.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED OUR NEW LINE OF

500 Crystal Rose Balls 35c
100 Crystal Cracker Jars.....65c
200 Crystal Celery Stands.....25c
100 Crystal 7-inch Bowls.....20c
100 Crystal 8-inch Bowls.....30c
175 Crystal 9-inch Bowls.....40c
500 Crystal Water Tumblers.....5c
100 Crystal Covered Cheese Dishes.....45c
75 Crystal Ice Tubs.....45c
500 dozen Engraved Imported Crystal Water Tumblers, thin.....40c set
300 dozen Engraved Imported Crystal Wine Tumblers, thin.....35c set
25 dozen quart-size Cut Decanters, heavy, worth $3.50, for.....$1.00 each
125 dozen Belgian Glass Colored Finger Bowls, worth $3.00, for.....$1.50 dozen
500 pairs Carvers and Forks, worth $1.00, for .....25c pair
150 pairs Carvers and Forks, with white handle, worth $1.25, for.....50c pai
200 dozen Genuine Rogers' Triple-plate Dinner Knives.....$1.49 set
175 sets Japanese 9-piece Tete-a-Tete Sets, decorated beautifully, only 75c set
900 Genuine Japanese China Teapots, with strainers.....25c each
500 large size Japanese Teapots, wicker handles.....50c each
250 Crystal Water Sets, with Trays, complete.....75c
100 dozen French China Decorated Butters.....60c dozen
50 dozen Decorated China Salts and Peppers, plated tops.....15c each
50 dozen French China Cups and Saucers, ...90c set
75 dozen French China Tea Plates.....60c set
100 dozen Crystal Oil and Vinegar Decanters.....15c each
10 dozen Genuine French China Decorated Cuspidors.....45c each

Do You Like Pure Drinking Water?

See our New Combination Filter and Cooler. Filters through stone, clear as crystal; will last for years; does not cost a fortune. Every one guaranteed.
8 gal., $7.50; 10 gal., $9.75; 12 gal., $12.

Money must accompany all mail orders. Goods shipped same day order received.

Hanging and Piano Lamps.

Rich Gold Hanging Lamp, complete, 14-inch shade, $1.90; sold everywhere at $2.75.

A Beautiful Hanging Lamp, decorated shade and prisms, $3.75; worth $5.00.

A Solid Brass Extension Piano Lamp, complete, satin shade, $10; never sold for less than $15.

25 different patterns Brass, Silver and Ebony Piano Lamps, from $10, $15, $20, $25 up to $100.

A Rich Solid Brass Extension Chandelier, three lights, etched globes, best burners, etc., for one week only, $12.50; worth $18.00.

Beautiful Hall Lamps, new, colored or etched globes, $2 upward.

300 Candle-Power Mammoth Ceiling Lamps for stores, $3.25, with reflector complete.

R. B. GRAY & CO., 312 North Broadway.

Chamber Sets.

183 Decorated (all colors) Chamber Sets, gold lined, new shapes; $2.25 this week only.

170 Assorted colors, English Prints, 10 pieces, new shapes, all colors; $2.60 this week only.

195 Hand-Painted, Square Shape, gold-lined, ten pieces; $4.25 this week only.

Same, with new style Slop Jar, only $6.50 this week only.

180 Magnificent, Tinted all over, latest shades, 12 pieces, worth $12.00; $8.70 this week only.

200 New, Beautiful Gold clouded all over, 12-piece Chamber Sets, would be cheap at $15; for $9 this week only.

175 Latest Production, Hand-Painted, Elegant 12-piece Chamber Sets, $12; worth $16.

No House in St. Louis Carries the Assortment We do. Our Prices for Quality Can Not Be Beat.

R. B. GRAY & CO., 312 North Broadway.

BIRCHELL'S DEFENSE.

IT IS OUTLINED CLEARLY BY THE PRISONER'S ATTORNEY.

Argument Going to Show That the Defense Is Not a Strong One—He Could Have Committed the Crime and Walked the Distance With Ease—New Evidence—Benwell at Independence, Mo.

WOODSTOCK, Ontario, March 15.

BIRCHELL'S lawyer says his defense will be that the prisoner could not possibly have walked fifteen miles from the station to where the body of Benwell was found. The scene of murder is about midway between Princeton and Eastwood, a little nearer to Princeton. Eastwood is eight miles west of Princeton. Birchell and Benwell got off the train at Eastwood and walked toward Princeton. Benwell's body was found in a swamp four and one-half miles east of Eastwood and three and one-half miles west of Princeton. The supposition is that after slaying Benwell Birchell returned to Eastwood, where he took the train for Hamilton and Buffalo. When Benwell's body was found it was brought to Princeton. The distance Birchell had to walk from Eastwood to where the body was found and back again to Eastwood is about ten miles, four and one-half each way. He had four hours in which to accomplish this, and for a practical pedestrian and athlete like Birchell, this was a comparatively easy task. Blenheim Swamp, which has attained such an unenviable notoriety, is about three quarters of a mile wide and several times that distance in length.

After New Evidence.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

WINDSOR, Ont., March 15.—Detective Mike Heenan of the provincial detective force was here to-day looking up additional evidence in the Birchell case. He learned that Mrs. Neville Pickthall, whose husband is supposed to have fallen a victim to Birchell, had received a letter dated in Arizona, after the murder and that the letter was not in Pickthall's handwriting, but strangely resembled Birchell's in some of the minor details. Mrs. Pichthall is a daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Johnson, and the letter in question had Pickthall's name signed to it and demanded $200. Henan has found a brakeman named Hay who remember distinctly seeing Birchell on the train the night the murder was committed. He even says Birchell is the nerviest man he ever saw and will brazen the charge out. He also says the charge of Mrs. Birchell being accessory after the fact, will be dropped and the woman allowed to go free.

Benwell at Independence, Mo.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., March 15.—F. C. Benwell, the young Englishman who was murdered by Reginald Birchell in a Canadian swamp, last summer, has been recognized as a young man who spent three months in Independence, in the winter of 1887-88, under the assumed name of Robert Jones. Jones, or Benwell, had evidently been highly educated, and was well read and remarkably well posted for a man of his apparent calling. He had been to India and Australia, and for some time in the United States. He said one day: "Here I am, simply plain Robert Jones, but"—and the inflection led the gentleman for whom he was working to infer that in England he had another name and parents of station, if not wealthy. He was very high-tempered, but pleasant and agreeable in his manners when in a good humor. When he left here he told no one where he was going, but last summer he reappeared and said he had been back to England for his money. From here he went to New York, where he was lost sight of until the details of the tragedy were published.

FIRES.

A Disastrous Blaze.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WINNIPEG, March 15.—By a fire early this morning the whole business portion of the town of Regina, the capital of the Northwest Territories, was destroyed. The firemen were unable to cope with the flames and with the high wind they spread with alarming rapidity. The losses will be very heavy, reaching fully $100,000, as owing to the high rates charged, very little insurance was carried.

Millinery Stock Destroyed.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ATCHISON, Kan., March 15.—The stock of millinery of Mrs. C. May was destroyed by fire between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning. She fixes a valuation of $14,000 on the goods. Insurance $8,700.

Business Houses Burned.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 15.—The large clothing and shoe house of Crutcher & Stark, together with Mattern's photograph gallery, was destroyed by fire this morning; loss, $40,000; insured.

Dwelling Burned.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MARSHALL, Mo., March 15.—Fire destroyed a two-story frame dwelling and contents here to-night. Loss about $3,000. Insured.

THE ACCOUNTS SHORT.

The Confidential Bookkeeper of Claes & Lehnbeuter Short in His Accounts.

It was reported yesterday that Claes & Lehnbeuter, of 302 South Seventh street, had experienced a disappointment in the service of a confidential employe, a young man who had been in their service for a number of years. Inquiry developed the fact that the firm had discovered a shortage of some of their funds and had begun an investigation. This developed the fact that they were missing about $15,000. The matter was brought to the attention of the bookkeeper. He admitted the shortage and arranged to straighten it up, and the firm employed a new bookkeeper. Messrs. Claes & Lehnbeuter were called upon last night at their residences, but neither was at home. A son of the latter admitted that there was a shortage, but said it had all been fixed up and a new man engaged.

Pittsburg's Metal Product.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG, Kan., March 15.—Following is the spelter output for the week ending March 15, 1890:

	Pounds
R. Lanyon & Co	100,000
S. P. Lanyon & Bro	97,500
Granby Mining & Smelting Co	3,500
W. A. J. Lanyon	30,000
Total	[illegible]

Cost output for the week ending March 15, [illegible]

POLITICAL.

Wanted—A Candidate.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 15.—The local municipal campaign opens in earnest next Tuesday and Wednesday with the nominations. Both parties are at sea so far regarding a candidate for Mayor, while for the other offices and the Council there is a bewildering plethora of candidates. Mayor Davenport is a candidate for renomination and if the Republicans fail to renominate him will run independently. There is a bitter fight against him which is weak only in the fact that the opposition has not been able to combine on any candidate. The Democrats are hunting for a good man who possesses the quality of availity with Ben Holmes, ex-City Treasurer, as the best "last resort."

The Seventh Wisconsin District.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MEXICO, Mo., March 15.—For some time a movement has been on foot in this, the Seventh District, to stamp out the factional feeling that has resulted so disastrously to the party in the past and conduct the coming campaign in a courteous manner. R. H. Norton, Champ Clark and Senator Woods, the Congressional candidates, are the best of friends. If Mr. Norton makes a good officer, the chances are that the people will give him a second term. If not, there is good material in either Clark or Woods.

Resigned His Office.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SHREVEPORT, La., March 15.—A. Currie, Mayor of this city for twelve years, tendered his resignation to the City Council last night, and it was accepted. Mr. Currie assigns as the reason for resigning that the duties of the office interfered with his private business. The announcement was a surprise to the public. Over a score of aspirants have been mentioned to fill the vacancy. E. B. Herndon was elected Mayor pro tem by the Council.

The Australian System.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEVADA, Mo., March 15.—The Democratic nomination for city officers was held yesterday under the Australian system of voting, resulting in C. A. Graves being the choice for Mayor; W. W. Hill, Marshal; Frank Anderson, Collector; C. B. Leonard, City Attorney; G. F. Conkling, Treasurer, and C. E. Gilbert, Recorder. The Australian system is looked upon in this section with great favor.

Georgia Prohibitionists.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 15.—The Prohibitionists of Georgia have called a State convention to meet on the 8th of May, for the purpose of deciding whether or not to enter the State campaign. Strong Republican and independent Democratic influences are behind the call.

The Story Stretcher.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 15.—Capt. J. T. White of Ottawa County, Kan., was in the city to-day on his return from the live stock convention at Fort Worth. To the POST-DISPATCH correspondent he said: "The number of boomers now in the strip has been overestimated. I doubt if 100 have already gone from Guthrie. It is the same way at Arkansas City. I don't think there are more than 5,000 men in the strip. The majority of those who have rushed in are gamblers, professional boomers and town site speculators. They are not the kind of men who build up a country. The Government should [illegible]

OBITUARY.

Funeral of Rev. Dr. W. H. H. Adams—Yesterday's Mortuary Record.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MONTICELLO, Ill., March 15.—The funeral of Rev. Dr. W. H. H. Adams, the former President of Wesleyan College, who died at Hot Springs, Ark., from an overdose of chloroform, will occur on Monday and will be attended by Gov. J. W. Fifer and the State officers. The Governor and his private Secretary, Col. Reeves, were graduates from the college when Dr. Adams was president. Many prominent ministers and students of the college will attend the funeral services at Bloomington, Ill.

TOLEDO, O., March 15.—Chas. Huebner, aged 65 years, pastor of St. Mark's German Lutheran Church in this city, died to-day. He has been confined to his bed for three weeks with inflammation of the immediate cause of death was heart disease. He was prominent in church circles.

NEW YORK, March 15.—City Court Judge Chas. J. Nehrbas died shortly before 1 o'clock this afternoon. He was unconscious to the last. His malady was consumption.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 15.—John Grubb, aged 51 years, died to-day. He was thirty years Teller of the Fallkill Bank and twenty years Secretary of the Poughkeepsie Lyceum.

QUINCY, Ill., March 15.—The death of Mrs. Julia A. Castle in her 74th year here to-day is learned with deep regret. Deceased resided here for the past thirty-four years. Her children are C. H. Castle and Seymour Castle, prominent in business here; Henry Castle of St. Paul and Julia Webster of Chicago.

ABOUT TOWN.

THE Shamrock Benevolent Society will hold a special meeting at St. Patrick's Hall to-day to elect officers for the St. Patrick's day parade.

A LETTER received at this office complains of fight being made hideous, between 3 p. m. and 4 a. m., on Sixth and O'Fallon, by a lot of hoodlums, who keep a guard out to look for the police.

A Spokane Falls newspaper announces, with unconcealed satisfaction, that it has secured the services of the local theater manager as its dramatic editor. The paper adds that "this department will, under his management, be one of the most popular features of the paper."

At the regular meeting of the Wood-Working Machine Hands' Union, No. 1, Friday night reports were made as to the present conditions of work in different shops. It is stated that work is in abundance throughout the city, with the exception of a few shops, with good prospects in the future. Six applications were filed for membership, with prospects of eight more for the next meeting.

Upon the closing night of his engagement in Philadelphia, Wilson Barrett presented as a curtain-raiser his own arrangement of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's dramatic poem, "The Masque," rechristened "The Miser." It introduces four characters only, the Miser, a Wanton, Satan and death. As originally written, the miser was subjected to a number jest by three masters representing the personages above named. As adapted for the stage, the masters are banished with the former title, and the allegorical beings are the actors, the first two tempting the miser with outwall, and death bringing the inevitable and tragic end.

Progressive Intoxication.

From the Appleton Post.

When a man sits down on the pavement and waits for a procession of lamp [illegible] to go by, he is drunk; when he takes [illegible] and lies down in the middle of the road, [illegible] the moon, and the [illegible] are [illegible] candle, he is [illegible] in the [illegible] Home Journal.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch,

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SUNDAY, MARCH 16, 1890.

TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES

Weather forecast for to-day for Missouri: Fair; warmer.

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DOES the delay in the arrest of ex-Treasurer NOLAND mean that his crime may be compounded?

IT will bankrupt the Democratic party to pay for NOLAND'S silence with immunity from punishment.

THE verdict in the Williams-Fleming case proves that the writ of habeas corpus is not held in contempt by American juries.

THE Aulerites have entire possession of the School Board for the present, but several of them have still to prove their titles to their seats.

TWELVE plain, honest citizens of St. Louis gave a lesson in the respect which should be shown a writ of habeas corpus to a Judge and a Chief of Police yesterday.

WHETHER the bondsmen of ex-Treasurer NOLAND made up his shortage voluntarily or not has nothing to do with his arrest and prosecution. The law provides a way to reach them without regard to NOLAND.

THE news from the Cherokee strip is becoming interesting. Our dispatches state that 20,000 boomers have invaded the strip and it is difficult to see how they can be ousted without great trouble and even bloodshed.

THE editor of the Ozark *Republican* gives his estimate of Farmer WADE as a dispenser of patronage in these significant words: "If we wanted an office from Col. WADE we would buy it." The precepts and example of WANAMAKER seem to have made a deep impression in the Ozarks.

PRESIDENT HARRISON turns in a false alarm occasionally to bring the Washington Fire Department to the White House for the amusement of Baby MCKEE, but the Indianapolis *News* boasts that he is wisely investing his salary surplus in Indianapolis real estate, and not in Washington property.

OFFICER WILLIAMS has been convicted by a jury and awarded three months' imprisonment for his share in the kidnaping of CLEDE FLEMING. The verdict is not too severe considering the zeal with which he acted in the case and his efforts to shield the Chief of Police under whose direction he was acting. The decision of the jury is moreover a just rebuke to Judge CAMPBELL'S leniency in fining Chief HUEBLER only $10 and remitting the fine. The judges may be inclined to let policemen ignore and baffle writs of habeas corpus with impunity, but American jurors still set some store by that sacred and time-honored writ, and are by no means inclined to foster the kidnaping business.

THE drivers on the bobtail cars running to and from the northwestern part of the city will have to go into training, because they promise to have their hands full after April 2. The people living there have become weary of hanging to straps and collecting their own and other people's fares for the company without pay. They have declared a boycott on the cash box and will not pay fares unless an employe of the car company collects them. The drivers therefore will have to drive, keep from running into vehicles or over people, chase small boys off the step and put off boycotting passengers or collect their fares. Of course the companies may employ conductors, but that would be fatal to the bobtail car principle.

WHATEVER may be the opinion of its outcome, the good wishes of all humane men and women attend the German Emperor's International Labor Conference, which met in Berlin yesterday. The best thought of the world is devoted to the study of the social problem which involves the amelioration of the condition of the poor and the fairer apportionment of the good things of life. It is no small gain to the cause of the social advancement of the race to have the most influential ruler in Europe directing the attention of his fellow monarchs and statesmen to the favorable consideration of this important subject. The moral effect of the conference, even should it be a practical failure, cannot fail to be great.

THE unprecedented flood now pouring down the Lower Mississippi is chiefly from the Ohio, and more Southern tributaries. The cold weather now prevailing over most of the valley will retard the flow and somewhat check the rise, but not sufficiently to prevent it from doing more damage than was ever before done by a flood in this country. It has come at a time and bids fair to last long enough to prevent the farmers and planters of the bottom lands from raising crops this year to recoup their flood losses. To make matters worse, a later and more prolonged flood from the upper tributaries is promised as the result of the heavy snow storms of this belated winter in the mountains and plains of the upper section of the valley.

THE "tin bucket brigade" of the United States pay on their dinner pails a large part of the $6,000,000 of taxes now laid on tin plate. This tax was laid when no tin was produced in the United States, and when there was no pretext that it could protect any American interest. Now it is proposed to increase the tax because a tin mine has been discovered in Dakota, which is said to yield tin at a cost of $2.15, against a cost of $4.44 at the Cornwall mines in England. One would think that the double cost of English tin with a tariff of 32 per cent added to the cost of transportation, would give the Dakota mine protection enough without compelling consumers to pay more than twice the cost of its product.

THE EUROPEAN STRUGGLE.

M. JULES SIMON, the eminent French statesman and academician, who has been appointed by President CARNOT one of the delegates from France to the International Labor Conference at Berlin, has been interviewed on the subject and takes a gloomy view of the outcome of the German Emperor's plan.

M. SIMON declares that the Kaiser's scheme is prompted by a desire to check the rising tide of socialism and popular dissatisfaction which threatens the stability of the monarchy, but that it will be ineffectual. He thinks that it will be impossible to satisfy the Socialists and that one concession will lead to a demand for another, until the avalanche the Emperor has set in motion will overwhelm him. He remarks further that the struggle is on between the masses and the classes, the many and the few, luxury and starvation, the people who toil in misery and those who keep them toiling. "I shall not see the day," he continues, "and "you may not see it, but the day is coming "when the autocratic powers of Europe "will be forced to unite against a united "Socialistic army and be forced to stand "or fall together."

This is the old social problem which has been working out, frequently through disaster and bloodshed, for centuries. It assumes new phases and takes new forms, but it is essentially the same. Even in this country, where we have found the best solution of which modern thought is capable, it is again recurring by reason of monopoly and the concentration of the money power in the hands of the few, but we are on the high road to a final peaceable solution of it, because we have the essential key which is the remedy within the hands of the people.

In Europe the situation is different. The distinction between the privileged classes and the masses there is marked. Royalty and aristocracy cling to their traditional advantages with desperate grip and are striving to keep down the people. The problem could be solved peaceably if the privileged classes would surrender the rights which belong to the people. By satisfying the enlarging popular aspirations for freedom and opportunity the ultimate destiny of the nations may be wrought out in peace and order. But will they do it? Experience holds out no hopes of surrender on their part and without it the war M. SIMON predicts is inevitable and the people must be the victors.

AN OHIO IDEA.

Mr. BUCHANAN of the Ohio Senate has introduced into that body a supplement to the gerrymandering act, which is disturbing the Republicans more than the act itself. It is a bill providing for the election of Presidential Electors by Congressional districts, instead of by general ticket for the State at large, as the laws of all the States now prescribe.

If the States were all fairly districted, as they ought to be, so as to give each party as nearly as possible its fair proportion of the representatives in Congress from each State, no valid objection could be urged to a similarly fair district apportionment of Presidential Electors. Then each State and the voters of both parties therein would be more directly and truly represented in the House and in the electoral colleges. Then it would be impossible by concentrated bribery in two or three cities to buy New York's big electoral vote in a solid block of thirty-five. The contests would be for districts rather than for States, and the unbought will of the people would be more truly reflected in the result.

But until all the States adopt the district plan of choosing Presidential Electors, no State should adopt it, or can adopt it with justice to its favorite party. To divide Ohio's electoral vote proportionally between Democrats and Republicans while a plurality of a few hundred votes may give New York's thirty-five electoral votes solid to either party would not be fair to either party or to the country at large. At present the unrepresented Republican minorities in the Democratic States are pretty evenly balanced by the unrepresented Democratic minorities in the Republican States, and this balance depends on the uniformity of the rule governing the choice of Presidential Electors in all the States.

The supreme authority of each State to regulate the appointment of its Electors cannot be questioned, but the interest of each State and of its dominant party is against any departure from the uniformity now established by custom and common consent. Moreover, to have the Electors chosen by Congressional districts would put a further premium on the gerrymandering business by partisan majorities, whether in Congress or in the State Legislatures. Had we a fixed and uniform rule of apportionment securing a near approach to proportional representation in the House for all the States, a uniform election of all but two of each State's Presidential Electors by Congressional districts would be an improvement on our present plan. But until some such reform is accomplished Mr. BUCHANAN'S scheme would only increase the evils and disturb the balance of inequalities in our present electoral system.

MARY ANDERSON has been accused of looking down on her stage associates, and her earnings will be vastly increased when she marries and makes her home in the top story of the dizzy Navarro flats.

A CHICAGO paper explains that the Southern lottery swindle, which is trying to capture North Dakota, makes its money out of the blank tickets. Yes, and the blank fools who buy the other tickets.

MAX O'RELL wonders why the American people allow the railroad conductors to lord it over them as they do. It is evident that O'RELL doesn't know a real czar when he sees one.

It is all right to go a few miles out of the way to take in Democratic villages, but the Ohio Legislature should draw the gerrymandering line at single voters.

SENATOR BLAIR should take lessons in the art of getting into print from Commander McCALLA; the Commander is a daisy at cutting down.

CHICAGO is still looking for a spot big enough for a World's Fair which is not already covered by a mortgage.

THE courts will have to decide whether THOMAS or a Neiser man is the opinion of the Democrats shall be Marshal.

BETWEEN the "snakes" and the "sharks" in the treasury, the State of Missouri has been badly bitten.

THERE is a popular impression that JAY GOULD is bluffing the widow that's playing for his millions.

CONGRESS will attend handsomely to the strip of the Cherokees.

THE Lower Mississippi is a rising river.

Mr. F. L. Marshall,
Representing the POST-DISPATCH on 'Change, will be on the floor during business hours and will call on merchants who desire to make use of the POST-DISPATCH market reports. Telephone 284.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

UNKNOWN.—The play is called "Siberia."

N. C.—Shaw's Garden is not open on Sunday.

SUBSCRIBER.—There is no premium on a dime of 1853.

READER.—There is no premium on a half dollar of 1834.

SUBSCRIBER.—A $10 gold piece of 1847 is not at a premium.

E. D.—Miss Mather never appeared in the theater mentioned.

READER.—You should say 12 m. for noon or 12 p. m. for midnight.

R. J. R. AND H. J. A.—Forrest Park, St. Louis, contains 1,372 acres.

J. KRIEGER.—The addresses of business houses are not published in this column.

E. A.—Tell the date on the coin, otherwise your inquiry cannot be answered correctly.

W. M. G.—The Washington inauguration centennial parade took place on April 30, 1889.

T. B.—The probabilities are you cannot be made to pay the insurance. You should consult a lawyer.

CURIOSITY.—Music Hall now seats 3,507 persons and when crowded as described will hold 5,000 persons.

A READER.—In cassino where A. has 21 and B. 23 points at the end of the game, the one who counts out first wins.

ENGLISH REAL ESTATE.—Consult a newsdealer for the information you require, or state more definitely what.

O. G. S.—The incident of the play is supposed to occur on the feast of Epiphany, the "Twelfth Night" after Christmas.

CONSTANT READER.—The list of magazines is long and their contributors many. Take sample copies at the libraries.

M. P.—1. Peris was the son of Priam. 2. Venus is the Goddess of Love and Beauty. 3. Shelley wrote "Prometheus Unbound."

LEX.—"Shin-plasters," such as the piece of fractional currency of which you speak, are worth no more than their face value.

A. J. V.—There is no law to prevent you from carrying a sealed message from one friend to another, in your own or another town.

MISS C. AND CONSTANT READER.—Lizzie Evans has a return date for March 23 at the People's Theater. 2. Marie Wainwright is married to Louis James.

FAUNTLEROY.—A dime of 1842 is not worth more than its face. The same is true of a cent piece of 1837. Addresses of business houses are not given in this column.

A SUBSCRIBER.—We do not know of any dealers in that breed. You can probably receive the requisite information by addressing Martin Brothers, Broadway and Cass avenue, St. Louis.

RED ROSE.—1. The second Thursday of June, 1883, was the 14th. 2. The 14th of September, 1874, was Monday. 3. "Mizpah" is translated by using the sentence, "God watch between you and me when we are separated one from another."

F. H. AND D. M.—The attendance at the last Fair was the largest ever recorded. The attendance during the week in which President Cleveland was the guest of St. Louis was the next largest, and that during the week in which the Prince of Wales visited St. Louis the third largest.

A READER.—1. To see a quorum is to tone the actual presence of a quorum, though they may not be voting. 2. Speaker Reed announced a quorum in this way. 3. See papers of two weeks ago as to his authority as claimed by himself. 4. When a quorum is not present business must end.

HAVE you seen the nobby, stylish silk umbrellas just received at

MERMOD & JACCARD'S,
BROADWAY AND LOCUST.

Prices from $3 to $20.

Death of Judge Nehrbos.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Judge Charles J. Nehrbos of the City Court, died shortly after noon to-day at his home in this city. He was born in Germany in 1848, came to this country when a child and was educated here. He was recently reelected judge, after having served a full term of three years. He was very popular in New York and was a member of several societies and interested in many important charities.

DO YOU write? Ducal wove, choice, stylish paper, 100 sheets and 100 envelopes only $1, at

MERMOD & JACCARD'S,
BROADWAY AND LOCUST.

The Vice-Presidential Party.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 15.—A Tampa special says: Vice-President Morton and party left Tampa for St. Augustine this evening. An elegant dinner was tendered them by Mr. H. B. Plant and the rest of the day was spent in recreation. The young ladies of the party were very successful at fishing.

DIAMONDS, the best.

MERMOD & JACCARD'S,
CORNER BROADWAY AND LOCUST.

A Strike Off.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 15.—The Atlantic mill strike has fallen through. Some of the weavers who complained about the heaviest fines had quietly returned to work, leaving operatives out from the other mill who only went out in sympathy with their fellows. To-night the operatives voted to return to their places on Monday.

WATCHES, the best.

MERMOD & JACCARD'S,
CORNER BROADWAY AND LOCUST.

A Rise in Camphor.

NEW YORK, March 15.—It is stated that the jump in price of camphor from 42 cents to 60 cents a pound was brought about by heavy purchases made by the German government, who are using the drug in the manufacture of smokeless gunpowder.

MR. W. C. STRIGAMS

Will call on merchants wishing to contract for advertising in POST-DISPATCH, Telephone 284.

SATAN REBUKED SIN

Col. Dudley as a Guardian of the Purity of the Ballot-Box.

Sweeping Federal Election Law Proposed by Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts.

Mr. Lodge Introduces a Federal Election Law That Will Nullify All State Enactments—A Comparative Statement of Our Produce Exports for the Month of February—Senator Voorhees Retained for Kincaid's Defense—Touching Tributes Paid the Character of the Late William D. Kelley—Expediting the Creation of New States—Secretary Windom Makes Public the Terms of the Sealing Lease.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—Col. Dudley, who recently appeared before the House Elections Committee as counsel in a contested election case coming up from Arkansas appeared in a similar capacity before the same committee on yesterday in the case of Miller vs. Elliott from South Carolina. In both instances the Colonel made a tearful appeal for a free ballot and a fair count, and manifested in every way with a seriousness that was side-splitting the utmost concern about upholding the integrity of the suffrage throughout the country. Appropos of his effort yesterday the Baltimore *American* of to-day made Dudley out quite a hero. He is described, in a special dispatch from here, as prefacing his argument in behalf of his client with a few remarks about himself, in which he replied to the denunciations of Judge Crisp, made in debate on the floor of the House recently, and then as turning upon Judge Crisp, who sat near at hand at the committee table, and with clinched hands inviting a response of some kind. One would be justified in supposing, indeed, from the *American's* account, that Dudley had bulled the Georgia member and that the Judge had taken his medicine very meekly.

In speaking of the story to-day to the correspondent of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH Judge Crisp said: "It is both ill-natured and absured. Nothing of the kind occurred. What did occur was this: Dudley, before beginning his argument, said he was afraid that his appearance in the case would injure his client with at least one member of the committee, who had attacked him on the floor of the House when he could not be heard in reply, but that he hoped the committee would not yield to prejudices against him personally arising out of attacks that had been made on him in Democratic newspapers. There was nothing bullying or defiant either in the man's manner or language. On the contrary, the remark carried the sense of an appeal with it, and was addressed to the whole committee. I did not feel called upon to reply to the reference to myself. I had said nothing about Dudley, either on the floor of the House or elsewhere, that I did not believe to be true, and nothing, I am sure, that I was prepared to apologize for anywhere. There was no occasion for me to reiterate there what I had previously said. As a member of the committee I could not object to the appearance of Dudley as counsel in that or any other case before us. He made his speech without interruption and it went for what it was worth. That's the whole story."

Judge Crisp spoke without any feeling and evidently without the slightest fear of being injured by the story he was contradicting. While one of the most amiable of men, he is resolution itself and not to be bullied by Dudley or anybody.

Mr. Lodge's Federal Election Law.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts introduced in the House to-day a bill to regulate the election of Representatives in Congress by means of a Federal election law. The bill provides that whenever 500 persons, voters in any Congressional District of the United States, not less than two months prior to the next election of Representatives in Congress, petition the Judge of the United States District Court for that section to place the next Congressional election in that district, under the provisions of the act, it shall be the duty of the Judge to announce that the act will govern the next election in the district, and he is directed to appoint the proper officers of election. Two registrars are to be appointed, one from each of the two principal political parties for each voting precinct. The registration is to close not less than ten days before the election. Registrars who place on their lists the names of ineligible persons are to be subject to fine or imprisonment or both. Other violations of the law are also amenable to punishment. Two inspectors and two deputy inspectors are to be assigned to each voting precinct to take charge of the ballot-box and to check on a list of registered voters furnished by the registrars the name of each voter before he votes, and no person will be allowed to vote until his name has been checked. No one shall be admitted within the rail unless his name appears on the registered list not until his name has been checked off the list by the inspectors. Inspectors failing to perform their duties will be subject to punishment. After the registrars have prepared their preliminary lists, it is provided that they shall meet publicly to register all duly qualified voters who may come before them, and who have not been registered already, and to strike names from the preliminary list when cause is shown. The names of the candidates nominated for Congress are to be furnished to the Clerk of the United States District Court in which the election district is situated, and the ballots are to be prepared by the latter at the public expense. All ballots are to be uniform and are to contain all the names of persons nominated, the one to be voted for to be checked off by the voter. A blank space is to be left at the end of each ballot in which the voter may insert the name of any person not printed on the ballot. A record of the number of ballots printed and furnished to each polling place is to be kept. At the opening of the polls in each polling place the seals of three packages of ballots furnished the registrars are to be broken and the ballots made ready for use. The second and third sets of ballots are to be retained until needed. The election inspectors are to select the voting places, and the registrars shall cause these places to be suitably provided with a sufficient number of voting shelves or apartments at which voters may conveniently mark their ballots, so that they may be screened in doing so from the observations of others, and a guard rail shall be constructed and placed about that no persons inside the railing can approach within twenty feet of the ballot-box and of the voting shelves and compartments. The arrangements shall be such that neither the ballot-boxes nor the voting shelves or compartments shall be hidden from view of those outside the guard rail. The number of voting shelves is to be not less than one for every seven voters, and not less than [illegible] feet apart, and not less than [illegible] feet in length. [illegible] voters who come to the polling-place the registrars are to give him a ballot. The voter is then to go to one of the shelves and, after preparing his ballot, is to place it in the box and leave the inclosure. Each voter is allowed six minutes and no more in which to deposit his ballot. Persons who are blind or who cannot read or write may have their ballots prepared by the inspectors. Challenges are to allowed only under certain conditions. When a person is challenged for a cause recognized by the law the election officers are to have his name written on the ballot, together with the names of the challengers, and no challenges for the purpose of delaying voting are to be entertained. The inspectors of election are to count the votes at the closing of the polls and announce the result publicly. Two certificates of the result are to be prepared and furnished to the Clerk of the District Court. The Judge of the court and the Clerk are directed to compute the total votes of all the precincts for each candidate and to transmit a certificate of election to the candidate receiving the greatest number of votes to the Clerk of the House in Washington.

S. G. Brock's Advanced Statistics.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, S. G. Brock, has just submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury the advance statement of exports of domestic productions in the way of breadstuffs, cattle, hogs, beef and hog products, and those of the dairy for the month of February, 1890. The exports included are those sent from New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, New Orleans and the larger Pacific districts, and aggregate about 97 per cent of the entire exports from all parts of the country. Comparisons are made for the corresponding month of 1889 in the case of breadstuffs for the eight months preceding and including February last.

In 1890, during the month of February, there were shipped 119,908 bushels of barley, valued at $60,034, against 54,250 bushels, valued at $31,365, for the same month in 1889; in corn, 12,421,111 bushels, valued at $5,473,979, against 7,579,584 bushels, valued at $3,424,291; corn meal, 22,236 barrels, valued at $53,749, against 18,802 barrels, valued at $52,663; oats, 1,285,278 bushels, valued at $410,638, against 33,957 bushels, valued at $13,279; oatmeal, 738,758 pounds, valued at $26,500; against 1,333,629, valued at $35,686; rye, 77,350 bushels, valued at $46,437, against 1,470, valued at $735; wheat, 4,800,450 bushels, valued at $3,865,325, against 1,585,629, valued at $1,392,645.

The total breadstuff values for February, 1890, were $14,689,608, as against $8,298,765 for the same period last year, being quite a commendable increase; for the last eight months, $94,847,578, while in 1889 they were $82,108,465. There were 20,707 cattle, valued at $1,702,287, shipped during February, against 13,487, valued at $1,168,877; canned beef, 4,647,842 pounds, against 3,808,049; fresh beef, 14,553,129 pounds, against 9,251,886; salt and pickled beef, 11,362,825 pounds, against 4,770,848 pounds; and tallow, 7,976,123 pounds, while in February, 1889, there were 8,567,693 pounds. In February, 1890, there were 50,145,863 pounds of bacon exported, and in 1889, 28,223,614; 6,443,741 pounds of hams, and 3,075,067 during the same month last year. There were 2,218,773 pounds of butter sent out, against 2,015,963, and 3,389,822 pounds of cheese, against 2,797,267 pounds. The total values of beef and hog products exported for the month were $10,456,982, against $7,462,422; total dairy, $654,392, against $383,421; total beef, hog and dairy, $11,111,834, over $8,045,843 the same month in last year.

Terms of the Sealing Lease.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Secretary Windom to-day made public the exact terms of the lease to the North American Commercial Co. for a term of twenty years, from May 1, 1890, of the "exclusive right to engage in the business of taking fur seals on the Islands of St. George and St. Paul in the territory of Alaska, and to send a vessel or vessels to said islands for the skins of such seals." The company agrees to pay an annual rental of $60,000, a tax of $9.62½ on each skin taken and shipped, and 50 cents for each gallon of oil sold. The company is to deposit United States bonds of $50,000 face value as security for the rental. The company is to furnish the natives such quantity of dried salmon, salt and salt barrels as the Secretary of the Treasury shall determine; eighty tons of coal annually; comfortable dwelling to be kept in proper repair; schoolhouses and competent teachers eight months in each year; a house for religious worship; physicians and medical supplies, and all the necessaries of life for widows and orphans, and the aged and infirm. Payments are to be made on or before April 1, each year, beginning April 1, 1891. The company is to furnish the natives employment and to give them just compensation therefor. The company binds itself to abide by the regulations of the Treasury Department and by any limitations on the right to kill seals that the Secretary of the Treasury shall judge necessary under the law for the preservation of the seal fisheries. The number to be killed during the first year is not to exceed 60,000. The agents of the company are not to keep, sell, give or dispose of liquor to the Indians. The Secretary of the Treasury can terminate the lease on proof that its provisions have been violated.

Hastening the Birth of New States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—The House Committee on Territories to-day adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Dorsey, approving the presentation of the bill for the admission of Wyoming for immediate consideration by the House. It is the desire of the committee that the consideration of this bill be continued without delay until final action is had; that the same course be taken as to the Idaho bill as soon as the Wyoming bill shall be concluded. The further consideration of the Wyoming bill is not to be moved until March 25. The committee further desires, as soon as the Idaho bill is disposed of, to take up other bills for the admission of States previously reported by the committee, and endeavor to have consideration of them continue with as little interruption as practicable by other business of the House, and that the committee proceed to consider bills providing enabling acts for Arizona and New Mexico, that both may be reported favorably or adversely at an early day.

The Montana Case.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Republican members of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections met this morning to agree upon the report to be presented to the Senate on the Montana election case. Mr. Hoar has been busy writing the report since the committee agreed a week ago to make a report favorable to the Republican contestants. The report was presented to the Republican members to-day and some alterations were made at the suggestion of one or other of those present. Mr. Hoar will be ready to hand the report to the Senate early next week. During the conference this morning the question of passing a national election law came up incidentally, but there seemed no disposition on the part of those present to press it to an immediate consideration. The bill to prevent gerrymandering was also discussed informally.

Secretary Tracy Investigating.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—Secretary Tracy to-day sailed from the navy yard on board the United States steamer Despatch, bound for Norfolk, where he will investigate the causes of delay in the completion of the new cruiser Baltimore, which is receiving her finishing touches at the Portsmouth yard. The expedition is thought to be the precursor of an extremely vigorous policy in future with relation to the domestic affairs of his department that may be followed by some surprising changes in his method of doing business. The Secretary, before leaving, accepted the resignation of Commodore Fulton as Paymaster-General of the Navy and designated Commodore Dewey to act in his stead. The resignation of Commodore Fulton is due to differences between himself and Secretary Tracy.

From Leavenworth to St. Louis.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—The War Department issued an order to-day for the removal of the military headquarters from Leavenworth, Kan., to St. Louis. This removal does not carry with it the supply depot which in late years has ceased to be an important adjunct to a military post. The removal would have been ordered at an earlier date, but the Secretary of War desired to give Senators Plumb and Ingall, who wanted headquarters retained in Kansas, an opportunity to present their views. The order will be issued in a few days.

Senator Voorhees Retained for Kincaid.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—It is now understood that Senator Voorhees will be the principal counsel for Mr. Kincaid when he is put on trial for the killing of ex-Representative Taulbee. Senator Voorhees had had several consultations with Mr. Kincaid and has marked out the line of defense.

Bids for a Public Building.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—Bids were to-day opened at the Treasury Department for the erection of a building at Winona, Minn. Charles Gundle of Chicago was the lowest bidder at $93,783.

Stanberry's Postmaster.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—After very rugged handling the lately appointed Postmaster at Stanberry, Mo., Capt. Williams, will be permitted to remain.

The House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—The House to-day adopted the resolutions calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to whether the Government is the owner or holder of any of the first mortgage securities of any of the Pacific railroads which were aided by the Government, and the amount, manner and authority the same were acquired. A resolution was also adopted calling on the Secretary of War for information as to whether there is sufficient money and facilities at the command of the War Department to guard the levees and other works and plants of the Government from destruction by the present flood and if not to report what may be necessary, also to inform the House if there is reason to apprehend unusual danger to human life and what steamers can be used by the department or the Mississippi River Commission to rescue those in peril. Senate amendments were concurred in the House bill, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at Pierre, S. D., and authorizing the Oregon & Washington Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Columbia River between Oregon and Washington.

At 2 p. m. public business was suspended and the remainder of the day's session was devoted to eulogies on the late Congressman Wm. D Kelley of Pennsylvania. Mr. O'Neill of Pennsylvania was the first to address the House and spoke feelingly of the life and public services of his colleague and dear friend. Mr. Holman of Indiana reviewed the services of his friend and spoke of a friendship of over twenty-nine years in Congress. He paid a high tribute to Mr. Kelley's statesmanship and his public record, which in Congress covered and connected him with three great public questions—the abolition of slavery, the currency and the tariff. Gen. Banks briefly eulogized the deceased member, who, he said, had endeavored in every direction to increase the industrial welfare of his country and its people. Representative McKinley of Ohio, Gen. Bingham of Pennsylvania, Wilson of West Virginia, Breckenridge of Kentucky, Kerr of Iowa and Reyburn of Pennsylvania also paid eloquent tributes of respect and praise to the private and public qualities of Judge Kelley, and alluded feelingly to long and intimate friendships which had bound them to the Pennsylvania statesman.

At the end of the eulogies on the late Congressman Kelley the House adjourned.

DO YOU wear glasses? Steel frames $1 and up; gold, $5 and up; fitted by the best opticians at

MERMOD & JACCARD'S,
BROADWAY AND LOCUST.

An Interesting Event.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Mrs. Cleveland performed the ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the new building of the Eye and Ear Infirmary, at Second avenue and Thirteenth street, to-day. Chauncey M. Depew, who was to have presided over the exercises, was prevented by illness from doing so, and Hon. Abram S. Hewitt took his place. Bishop Potter offered prayer and C. W. Curtis delivered an address.

WEDDING presents. The loveliest of cut glass, silverware, jewels, onyx tables and cabinets, clocks, at

MERMOD & JACCARD'S,
BROADWAY AND LOCUST.

The prices are very low.

Must Have Light.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ROCKDALE, Tex., March 15.—An electric light, water and ice company has just been organized by local capitalists and an electric light plant has been ordered. In ninety days we will have light.

ONLY $1.50 for 100 finest visiting cards and engraved copper plate, at

MERMOD & JACCARD'S,
BROADWAY AND LOCUST.

The Act of a Moodlum.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ROCA, Neb., March 15.—During a meeting of the W. C. T. U. last night a beer keg was thrown through a window by some unknown person, seriously injuring one of the members.

[illegible]

[illegible] the removal to St. Louis is in a great measure due.

The Taulbee-Kincaid Case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—The grand-jury was not in session to-day and no further action was taken in the case of Charles E. Kincaid, charged with the killing of ex-Representative Taulbee. It is understood, however, that a presentment has been found, on which the District Attorney will prepare the indictment, and that it will be passed on by the Grand-jury.

Judge Kincaid was looking fairly well and in apparent good spirits to-day, but last night suffered from an attack of nervous prostration. The frequency of these attacks begins to tell on his general health and his appearance and actions and causes some apprehension to his friends. It is more than likely that if the indictment is not presented early in the week and some arrangement is not made for his enlargement on bail that efforts will be made for having him placed in a hospital under police surveillance.

Banks Authorized.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The following applications for authority to organize national banks have been filed with the Comptroller of the Currency: The Union National Bank of Zanesville, at Zanesville, O., by James Herdman, Zanesville, O., and his associates; the First National Bank of Key West, at Key West, Fla., by Geo. Lewis, Key West, Fla., and his associates.

The following national banks were

A FAMILY AFFAIR.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN AT THE GERMANIA CLUB.

Music and Recitations Followed by a Hop—A Successful Concert Under A. Waldauer's Direction—Handsome Toilettes Worn by the Many Ladies Present—A Brilliant Scene in the Old Club House.

THE Germania Club had last night another one of their delightful family entertainments in the Clubhouse, corner of Eighth and Gratiot streets. Upon this occasion they had a short programme of music and recitation, only six numbers, excellently well rendered by some of their own members. The concert opened with a piano solo fantasie, "Lucia," brilliantly rendered by Prof. Hoffman, receiving a hearty round of applause. The second number, a cello solo, "Fantasie und Variationen," played by Prof. Anton, received the hearty commendation of a critical audience. For the third number they had a recitation, "The Sioux Chief's Daughter," delivered by Miss Mary Hogan Ludham. This was followed by a vocal solo, "Dreams, Only Dreams," sung by Miss McDearman. One of De Beriot's solos for violin, executed by Miss Agnes Gray, followed the song, and the pleasing little programme was closed by a reading, "How Rubenstein Played," by Mrs. Ludium. The concert was under the direction of Prof. Waldauer.

After the concert the hall was cleared, and the dance began, which lasted until after midnight. At 11 o'clock a banquet was served.

AMONG THE HANDSOME TOILETTES were the following:

Mrs. L. Kiedus, black faille Francaise, made with pleated skirt and empire bodice, with folds from the shoulders, extending to the point; high puffed sleeves.

Miss Dora Kiedus, scarlet cashmere, trimmed around the bottom with deep Vandyke points of velvet, the pointed bodice, finished with zouave jacket—effect of black velvet.

Miss Louise Hilger, black faille, made with full round skirt; the bodice cut en-V, with garniture of lace.

Miss Laura Hilger, black silk covered with black lace; the bodice girdled with sash of blue ribbons.

Miss Marie Hilger, black faille with garniture of jet.

Miss Clara Foster, pink silk draped with lace striped gauze, made with full skirt; bodice made with points and cut Modjeska and filled with Duchess lace, panel formed of bows and flots of ribbons.

Mrs. Westner, black satin rhadames slightly draped and trimmed with fringe.

Mrs. Stroucker, ox-blood chine with plain round skirt, and panels of a deeper shade; pointed bodice with vest of Persian brocade and revers of velvet; puffed sleeves.

Miss Marie Krippendorf of Cincinnati, black silk, veiled with black net, draped with black moire ribbon; deep pointed waist, decolleted and sleeveless; long, black gloves, collet of sapphires about her throat; large posey of American beauties and violets.

Mrs. Krippendorf of Cincinnati, fawn-colored henrietta cloth, with trimming of brocade of same delicate shade.

Miss Frieda Schlosstein, black silk completely veiled with black Brussel net polka dot, the low square bodice worn with a guimpe of net, puffed sleeves; bouquet of hyacinths.

Miss Laura Stieffel, black China silk, with full round skirt slightly draped, round bodice girdled with deep vandyke points of blue and Persian passementerie.

Mrs. Baxter, tan colored silk Henrietta cloth, with panels and vest and large puffed sleeves of velvet of a darker shade.

Miss Adele Biebinger, pale pink faille, finished at the bottom with a rose pleating of the silk, the V-shaped corsage trimmed with Vandykes of lace.

Mrs. Wm. Dittman, black silk draped with black chantilly lace, and garniture of moire ribbons.

Miss May Dittmer, pink silk, veiled completely with black chantilly lace, the bodice covered with lace, and breteles of black velvet.

Miss Antoinette Griesedieck, electric blue Irish poplin, finished around the bottom with bands of velvet ribbon, the high bodice sleeveless and finished with folds of velvet, slightly open at throat, long white gloves, with pink ribbons.

Miss Ida Gempp, a very artistic gown of figured challie, with pointed bodice trimmed with garnet velvet, worn over a guimp of green China silk.

Miss Lena Hermann, fawn-colored albatross cloth, with panels and revers of blue satin, large puffed sleeves.

Mrs. Auguste Waldauer, black moire en train with V-shaped corsage and garniture of fine chantilly lace, panels of rich passementerie of cut jet, the bodice finished with a vest of white silk overlaid with lace.

Miss Tillie Steinwender, a very stylish gown of china silk, striped light green and white with garlands of autumn leaves, empire bodice, with puffed sleeves; a single pink rose in her dark hair.

Mrs. A. Herthel, black lusterless faille trimmed with dull jet passementarie; crepe lisse about the throat.

Miss Lulu Staitz, fawn-colored Henrietta cloth trimmed with bands of ruby velvet, the bodice finished with the velvet.

Miss Ella Bell, poppy-red silk, covered with gauze of the same brilliant hue, run around the bo tom with bands of moire ribbon and draped with moire ribbon, bodice en-V and sleeveless.

Miss Anna Teichman, white albatross cloth, made with pleated skirt, the front slashed over a skirt of white lace, bodice of the cloth and lace combined, with trimmings of black velvet ribbon.

Mrs. Dr. Frerichs, black faille and moire, combined with draperies of lace.

Miss Meneke, black faille, combined with black velvet, striped satin in panels and vest.

Miss Amelia Zeller, black silk, draped with black lace with empire bodice, trimmed with cut jet passementerie.

Lacked the Nerve.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BISMARCK, N. D., March 15.—What came near being a tragedy occurred in the Sheridan House at 10:30 this morning. Conde Hamlin, the St. Paul correspondent, who wrote the sensational articles on bribery and corruption furnished him by the State officers, appeared in the hotel, when Alex. McKenzie accosted him with the remark: "I want to see you. Why did you lie about me in your sensational articles?" at the same time laying his hand on Hamlin's shoulder. Hamlin immediately whipped out a revolver and attempted to shoot McKenzie. For a moment the crowd was speechless, everyone expecting to see a tragedy. McKenzie grabbed the revolver and wrested it from the terrified Hamlin, and, seeing the gleaming gun, the crowd rushed forward to attack Hamlin, but McKenzie turned upon them and exclaimed that although the cowardly reporter had attempted to take his life he would protect him against any violence. The sturdy North Dakotan then handed Hamlin the revolver and exclaimed: "Now shoot me!"

The people in the hotel still pressed forward to wreak vengence on the reporter for having attempted McKenzie's life, but the latter kept them back.

THE only diamond medal awarded for superior photography was received by Guerin.

Ugly Rumors Denied.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 15.—C. T. Howe of this city, who has interests in Oklahoma City and vicinity, writes that the statement that the negroes were trying to get possession of the Government of Oklahoma is ridiculous. The matter is never mentioned in Oklahoma. Mr. Howe thinks that when the two parties come to measure strength in Oklahoma the Democrats will be in the majority. The people are getting ready to make many improvements in the spring, the incentive being to secure every point of possession so as to fight against claims.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND EASTER HOLIDAY OPERA FESTIVAL---MUSIC HALL, Exposition Building, Commencing MONDAY, APRIL 7.

THE EMMA JUCH GRAND ENGLISH OPERA CO.

300---PEOPLE---300

THE JUCH GRAND ORCHESTRA.
THE JUCH GRAND CHORUS.
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF CHARLES E. LOCKE.

300---PEOPLE---300

REPERTOIRE: Monday, "Faust;" Tuesday, "William Tell;" Wednesday, "Mignon;" Thursday, "Carmen;" Friday, "Rigoletto;" Saturday, Matinee, "Bohemian Girl;" Saturday Evening, "The Freischutz."

PEOPLE'S PRICES.

$1.50, $1.00, 75 Cents and 50 Cents.

The Box Plan will be opened for the advanced sale of seats Monday, March 31, at Bollman Bros. Company, 1106 Olive st. ☞The Celebrated Steinway Piano used by the Emma Juch Grand English Opera Co. Particulars later.

J. CHARLES DAVIS, Manager.

PEOPLE'S PRICES.

DICK AND THE DOCTOR.

INTERESTING EVIDENCE SUBMITTED IN THE CONDORY SUIT.

A Case in Which a Wife's Honor Was at Stake and No Revolver Figured—The Calm Midnight Scene as Presented by Judge Miller in His Decision.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—When the case of Mrs. Condory, the gay and festive wife of "Dr." Condory, charged with attempting to blackmail Ewell A. Dick into signing notes to the amount of $7,000, was resumed in the Police Court to-day. Mr. Dick took the stand. Mr. Glassie, attorney for Dr. Condory, then resumed the cross-examination.

"When court adjourned," said Mr. Glassie, "we left you in the hall with Mrs. Condory and the colored boy. You told the woman that she had better send the boy away and then you would come in?"

"No, sir," replied the witness. "Mrs. Condory made that suggestion."

The chicken lunch and bottle of wine were again referred to and witness said:

"Precious little lunch or supper I ate. I only ate a small piece of chicken and drank a glass of wine."

"Was the door bell rung before the doctor entered the room?"

"No sir," he replied, "the door was open and anyone could have walked in."

"Did you have your overcoat and hat with you?"

"Yes, sir; they were on the chair."

"What became of them?"

"The Doctor grabbed them and took them down in the office.'

"Did he take your vest?"

"No, sir. I had my vest on."

"Did you not get down on your knees and beg the doctor for God's sake not to expose you; that you were a married man and it would disgrace you?"

"No, sir; I would have died before I would have done that. The doctor was the person who suggested that I was a married man and it would disgrace me."

Private Detective William Williams was the next witness called. He testified that Tuesday morning, the 4th, Mr. Dick came to his office and made certain statements. He went to see the doctor and asked him if he had two notes of Mr. Dick's. He said he had, and witness asked him what he gave the notes to him for. He replied that he had caught Mr. Dick in a compromising position with his wife. Witness told the doctor that he did not think it was right to take money from a man under such circumstances. The doctor told him that he wanted the money to give to his wife to go away with.

This testimony elicited an outburst of laughter, and the court threatened to clear the room if any such demonstration was repeated.

Then Dr. Condory was sworn in his own behalf. He testified that he was going to Baltimore on the night of March 3, but he met a member of the French Society who told him of the necessity for his attending a meeting of the society that night. He returned home about 9:25 o'clock that night, and described the scene that followed. The docter became excited in telling his story, and was so loud that the court had to check him several times. Dr. Condory, continuing, told how Mr. Dick begged piteously for his life. Defendant became profane and called for the police.

"Where did you get the notes?" inquired the court.

The doctor said he had the notes made at Willard's Hotel, Saturday afternoon, at the request of Count Von Stamp, and he expected to meet Count Von Stamp in Baltimore Monday evening and negotiate them.

"Did you know that Mr. Dick was at your house Monday night before you went home?"

"I had no idea," answered the doctor, who again became excited and added what he would have done to Mr. Dick had he known it before.

Joseph Sands, Dr. Cordory's colored servant, testified that he saw the Doctor come down-stairs with an armful of clothes. The gentleman came down after him, but he did not have on any clothes.

"The case," said Judge Miller in giving his decision, "presents a network which defies human ingenuity. If this house was a place where such games as alleged were practiced it was not a home, but was simply a cover for infamy. If this doctor was such a good man and loving husband as he professes he was, why was he so cool and deliberate in determining the price of his wife's honor, and how could he at such a moment determine how much money it would require to send his wife to Europe? There was not the usual revolver that figures in such transactions, nor was there the Doctor holding the man out of the window ready to let him drop to the sidewalk. They say there was an outcry, but no one was attracted by such a cry."

The Judge then referred to the Doctor as "the much injured husband," and continued: "He says he wanted to save the disgrace to his family and also to Mr. Dick's family. He was more particular about his wife's honor. After failing to get Mr. Dick's $7,000 or the price agreed upon as a settlement, what does the doctor do? Why, he prepars legal papers and is ready the next day to fete them in court and advertise his wife's infamy before she has time to step on the boat to go to Europe. No. The doctor was hard up for money and he had obligations which had to be met. What was the scene presented at the house that night? No gun? No one hurt! Not even an outcry loud enough to attract an outsider. There was a dramatic exhibition of the Doctor's temper, threats, two notes and the calm of midnight. The court can only require the Doctor to give a bond in the small sum of $20 or go to the work-house."

Mr. Glassie noted an appeal and Count Von Stamp went on the Doctor's bond in the sum $100 for his appearance at the criminal court for trial.

A Pair of Pants of One Piece.

The latest fad, seamless pants, hundreds of styles, $4 to $7.50. Pants, other grades, cassimeres and worsteds, $1.25 to $5. Exclusive gents' Baltimore Tailor-made clothing,

GLOBE, 705 to 715 Franklin av.

Pugilistic Lawyers.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, O., March 15.—Peter Cassy and Jesse Lowman are Cincinnati lawyers. They met in the Recorder's office to-day. Casey charged Lowman with slandering him. He challenged the accused slanderer to fight in the back yard. Lowman declined. Casey let fly with both fists. Lowman retorted in kind and closed Casey's right eye. Spectators enjoyed the fun till teeth got out of breath and had bloody faces then they interfered and stopped the mill. Ten minutes later each had become ashamed of himself.

THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF MODERN TIMES.

Absolutely the Only Organization of Its Kind in the World Admitted Into and Playing in the Leading Legitimate Theaters Exclusively.

PEERLESS MARVELOUS

OLYMPIC. TO-NIGHT.

FIRST AMERICAN TOUR OF PROF.

HERRMANN'S TRANSATLANTIQUE VAUDEVILLES

ORGANIZED IN EUROPE.

The GRANDEST ORGANIZ TION in the WORLD, ENCOMPASSING AS IT DOES ALL THE SOVEREIGNS OF SPECIALTY ART.

IMPOSSIBLE OF DUPLICATION.

The Great TREWEY, Equilibrist Balancer and Shadographist. Our Own GUS WILLIAMS, Favorite Comedian,
The PINAUDS, Musical Pantomimists. LE PETIT FREDDY, the Child Phenomenon.
Herr THOLEN, Electric Clown, and His Singing Dog. KATIE SEYMOUR, the Original Skirt Dancer.
The ATHOLS, known as the "Spider and Fly." ROSS and FENTON, Refined Character Sketch Artists.
EUNICE VANCE, Character Vocalist, "Tottie Coughdrop." "PAS DE QUATRE," Four Gaiety Danseuses Eccentriques.

This organization, the first of its kind which has been seen in this country, includes the very best performers in their particular lines, and is in itself a complete novelty. Its visit to this country has met with unprecedented success, and from its opening engagement in New York to the present day the business has been phenomenal, packing the houses everywhere.

8 NIGHTS. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, MARCH 23.

Carriages at 10:30. Monday, March 24—RICHARD MANSFIELD.

FAULTLESS MATCHLESS

THE FASHIONABLE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

GEORGE KENNAN,

The Russian-Siberian Traveler and writer,

LECTURES at ENTERTAINMENT HALL

Friday, Mar. 21., Tent Life in Eastern Siberia.

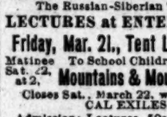
Matinee Sat. at 2. To School Children, giving his illustrated Mountains & Mountaineers of the Caucasus

Closes Sat., March 22, with RUSSIAN POLITICAL EXILES, illustrated.

Admission: Lectures, 50c; Matinee, 25c. Reserved seats at Balmer & Weber's, 25c extra; two evening lectures, $1.25.

DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT AND SUSPENSORY.

PATENTED AUG. 16, 1887, IMPROVED JULY 30, 1889.



DR. OWEN'S ELECTRO-GALVANIC BODY BELT AND SUSPENSORY will cure All Rheumatic Complaints, Lumbago, General and Nervous Debility, Costiveness, Kidney Diseases, Nervousness, Trembling, Sexual Exhaustion, Wasting of Body, Diseases caused by Indiscretions in Youth, Age, etc.—Married or Single Life.

PATENT TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES OF 30 DAYS TRIAL. TRY A PAIR OF PRICE, DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC INSOLES $1 PER PAIR.

Also an Electric Truss and Belt Combined. Send 6c. postage for rare illust'd book, 200 pages, which will be sent you in plain sealed envelope. Mention this paper. Address

OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO.
305 North Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO.
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☞When you write or call on us mention the "Post-Dispatch."

Newland's College of Midwifery AND LYING-IN INSTITUTE.

This is the only institute of the kind in the West in which regular physicians lecture, and which is connected with a lying-in institute, so that students will receive practical and theoretical lessons. Male and female students admitted. The regular term will commence March and September every year. Ladies who expect their confinement accommodated.

DR M. NEWLAND, 1205 Cheatham av.

KNIGHTS ST. PATRICK.

NOTICE—The Knights St. Patrick will assemble, wearing their badges, at balcony of Lindell Hotel, March 17, 1890, at 2 p. m., to review the procession of the Irish societies. For Banquet, members and their invited guests will assemble in parlor Lindell Hotel at 7:30 p. m., prompt. By order

EDWARD J. O'CONNOR, President.
JOHN FINN, Grand Marshal.

DIED.

BRAWNER—At his home, 4316 Finney avenue, Saturday, March 15, at 4:45 p. m., WILLIAM A. BRAWNER.

Due notice of funeral will be given.

New York, Washington (D. C.,) and Quincy (Ill.,) papers please copy.

CANNON—Died March 14, 1890, KATIE, beloved daughter of Martin Cannon, aged 22 years and 7 months.

Her funeral will take place at 2 o'clock p. m. Sunday, March 16, from the family residence, 1002 Lynch street, to the Assumption Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

Friends are invited to attend.

FINAN—On Saturday, the 15th, at 12:20 a. m., PETER, beloved husband of Mary Finan, aged 65 years, after a short illness.

Funeral will take place from family residence, 1930 Wash Street, Sunday, March 16, at 2 p. m. to St. Bridget's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends invited to attend.

Chicago (Ill.) papers please copy.

GENNERELLY—In New Orleans, at his residence, on February 13, THEOTIME GENNERELLY, son of the late Fleury and Josephine Gennerelly, in his 54th year.

GENERELLY—On March 12, at the residence of her brother, MLLE. EGLE GENNERELLY, in her 84th year.

WENZEL—On March 14, at 4 p. m., LEONARD WENZEL, SR., beloved father of Leonard, Jr., Philip and Barbara Wenzel, nee Schwebel, in his 54th year.

Funeral will take place Monday, 17th inst., from family residence, 2816 North Twentieth street, at 1:30 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. A. A. SWINGLEY.

[MAMIE A. HAYNES.]

A bud has fallen from its fragile stem.
It was so fragrant, beautiful and fair
That now it is in Paradise a gem;
Though fading here, imperishable there.

A friend has gone—a daughter, sister, wife.
Too spiritual for an earthly frame,
She has returned to that celestial life
From whence, as lovely seraph babe, she came.

Entrancing visions, music soft and sweet,
Revealed to her a future home so near
That she could feel the tread of angels' feet.
'Tis not far off, ye mourners. It is here.

Oh, be ye comforted, and weep no more;
Her love and benediction comes to you
Holier, purer, dearer than before.
For now she blesses earth and heaven, too.

LOUIS H. FRELIGH.

Hearse, $3. Out of the Combination. Carriages $4.

CHAS. T. WHITEBERT, Funeral Director.
Opposite Exposition. Residence, 3015 Locust st.

FLOWERS. FLORAL DESIGNS For Funerals, Wedding Bouquets, etc.

LINDELL FLOWER STORE
600 Washington Av. Telephone 1503

STANDARD THEATER THIS AFTERNOON AND DURING THE WEEK.

THE FAMOUS PLAY,

The SILVER KING

MARLANDE CLARKE as WILFRID DENVER.

The only American Company having the legal right.

ORIGINAL SCENERY. ★ FULL CAST. ★ GRAND STAGE EFFECTS.

Next Sunday, March 23—Hardie and Von Leer.

PEOPLE'S THEATER, THIS WEEK, Commencing Matinee To-Day. Extra Matinee Monday, March 17.

The Distinguished Artiste, LILLIAN ★ LEWIS

IN THE FOLLOWING REPERTOIRE:

Sunday Matinee and Night.....AS IN A LOOKING GLASS
Monday Matinee and Night.....L'ARTICLE 47
Tuesday Night.....THE NEW MAGDALEN
Wednesday Matinee.....CAMILLE
Wednesday Night.....AS IN A LOOKING GLASS
Thursday Night.....DONA SOL
Friday Night.....L'ARTICLE 47
Saturday.....AS IN A LOOKING GLASS

Next Sunday Matinee—Lizzie Evans.

POPE'S.

2 PERFORMANCES Matinee and Night. TO-DAY

Special Re-Engagement of Mr.

Nat C. Goodwin

AND HIS COMPANY OF PLAYERS

IN

A GOLD MINE

The only play of the period combining the rare qualities of beautiful sentiment with brilliant comedy in a happy blending of romantic incidents.

"The audience abandons itself to applause."
"A performance which is a delight to watch."

Secure Seats at the Box Office.

Next Sunday—Donnelly and Girard in Natural Gas.

OLYMPIC---Monday, March 24

ENGAGEMENT OF

Mr. Richard Mansfield

Monday and Tuesday, Shakespeare's Tragedy, KING RICHARD III.

Wednesday Matinee, Ibsen's NORA. Miss Cameron as "Nora."

Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, A PARISIAN ROMANCE. Mr. Mansfield as "The Baron Cherrial."

Friday, THE FRENCHMAN. Mr. Mansfield as "Rosalai Narlods Jadot."

Saturday Matinee and Evening, DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.

Seats on Sale Thursday, March 20.

Miss Genevra Johnston,

AT THE

MUSICAL UNION REHEARSAL,

MONDAY AFTERNOON, 2 O'CLOCK.

EXPOSITION HALL.

Seats at Bollman Bros.', 1106 Olive st.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

Sunday, March 23,

Boston Ideals

OPERA CO.

Sunday, March 23—BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Monday, March 24—RIGOLETTO.
Tuesday, March 25—IL TROVATORE.
Wednesday Matinee, March 26—MARTHA.
Wednesday Evening, March 26—FAUST.
Thursday, March 27—NORMA.
Friday, March 28—LUCIA DE LAMMERMOOR.
Saturday Matinee, March 29—IL TROVATORE.
Saturday Night, March 30—CARMEN.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

To-night and Every Evening This Week.
Usual Matinee.
"COMEDY."
The Representative American Comedian,

J. B. POLK

IN

THE SILENT PARTNER,

An entirely new American three-act Comedy.
Sunday, March 23—Boston Ideals.

EMERSON'S

BOSTON STARS,

COMPOSED OF

WALTER EMERSON, The greatest cornet player living.
JOHN THOMAS, The popular American humorist.
RUDOLF KING, The brilliant pianist and accompanist.
MEDORA HENSON-EMERSON, The distinguished Prima Donna.

EXPOSITION MUSIC HALL,

Monday Night, March 24.

Tickets and reserved seats at Balmer & Weber's.

EXPOSITION MUSIC HALL.

Haydn's famous oratorio "THE CREATION," will be presented by the Liederkranz, assisted by the Choral Society and volunteer singers on

THURSDAY, MARCH 27,

at 8 o'clock p. m., for the benefit of the

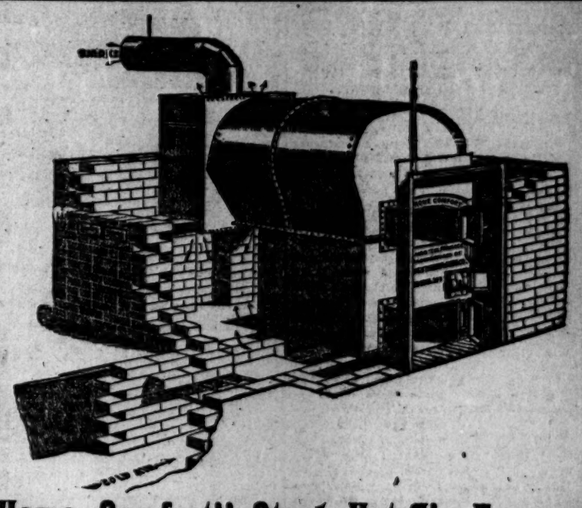
JAS. B. EADS MONUMENT FUND.

SOLOISTS: Mrs. Corinne Moore-Lawson of Cincinnati, Mr. Chas. A. Knorr of Chicago, Mr. Arthur Beresford of England.

Parquet and Express Circle, $1; Balcony, 50c.

Tickets for sale at:
Mermod Jaccard Jewelry Co.
Oakes Candy Store, 300 N. Broadway,
J. A. Shultz, 507 Olive.
Beers Hotel, Grand av. and Olive.
J. M. Good, Jefferson av. and Olive.
Jos. Emanuel & Co., 1204 S. Broadway.
John Naun & Co., 1205 S. Broadway.
Leon Blum, 4th and Walnut.
Lohmeyer & Storm, 114 N. 8th.
C. A. Leonhardi, 820 Market.
Otto D'Amour, 2001 N. Broadway.
Liederkranz, 18th and Chouteau av.

Parquet and dress circle seats may be reserved at Bollman Bros., Olive, 11th and Olive, without extra charge.



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Indorsed by Architects, Builders, the Medical Fraternity, Professors and house owners for their excellent Sanitary as well as Heating Purposes. The heat distributed through a "Home Comfort" Furnace contains 15 per cent more moisture than steam heat. By prompt circulation we refill a room with fresh air every forty minutes. The numerous testimonials from all sections fully establish the heating powers of our furnaces. They are absolutely free from GAS, DUST or SMOKE. Read the testimonials of our patrons:

ST. LOUIS, March 8, 1890.

Wrought Iron Range Co. GENTLEMEN—I take pleasure in telling you that the "Home Comfort" Hot-Air Furnaces that you put into three of my houses give entire satisfaction, and I can most heartily recommend them. Sincerely yours,
T. C. NIXON, 2011 Rutger street.

BELLEVILLE, ILL., March 12, 1890.

Mr. R. Heidinger, City.—DEAR SIR—The "Home Comfort" Steel Hot-Air Furnace you placed in my dwelling last Summer, having been in constant use for several months, I wish to say that in capacity for heating, economy of fuel, purity of hot air, cleanliness and convenience, it is entirely satisfactory.
Yours respectfully, E. W. PRIMM.

MADE ONLY BY THE

WROUGHT IRON RANGE COM'Y

Sole Manufacturers of the Renowned "Home Comfort" Steel Ranges.

Established 1864.

Office and Factory, Washington and Lucas avs., from 19th to 20th sts.

Retail Salesroom 1001 Olive Street.

Sole Agents for the States of Missouri and Arkansas for the Celebrated "New Lyman" Vapor and Gas stoves. Also Agents for the Celebrated Leonard Cleanable Refrigerators. ☞Send for Catalogue.

To SPECTACLE WEARERS

Do not Ruin Your Eyes by using Inferior Glasses sold by vendors and Jewelers advertising themselves as opticians, but go to

ALOE'S, The Only First-Class Opticians,

Where you are Properly Suited and get Perfect Lenses at as Low a Price as you pay for poor and badly-fitted specs. 415 North Broadway, Center of Block

PERMANENTLY CURED BY A NEW METHOD

CATARRH

By permission I refer to the following well-known persons in St. Louis, who have tried my treatment and recommend it:
W. H. Hill, Mgr. N. Y. Life Ins. Co., Odd Fellows Bldg.
Robt. L. Hunt, Wm. Barr Dry Goods Co.
V. O. Saunders, Janis, Saunders & Co.
H. C. Townsend, Gen'l Pass'r. Agent Mo. Pacific Ry.
L. J. Peck, Goddard, Peck & Co.
W. S. Simpson, Christopher & Simpson, Arch. Iron Works.
Chas. Steinberg, 420 N. Broadway.
B. R. Stinde, Real Estate, 806 Chestnut street.
Geo. S. Tyler, Gen. Agt. Chicago, Alton & St. Louis R.R.
T. C. Hamilton, with B. Nugent & Bro.

Examination and Consultation Free.

The treatment is mild and agreeable, and based upon scientific principles. Catarrhal diseases are dependent upon some taint in the organism, and it is by eradicating it that I CURE CATARRH. Patients at a distance are treated as successfully as those who visit the office. Send address or call for valuable treatise on catarrh, with carefully prepared symptom blank, and testimonials and references.

2818 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo. DR. T. S. GREENE.

Wedding Parties AND Theater Calls A SPECIALTY.

VENDOME LIVERY Co.

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THEO SALORGNE, Secretary.

JOS. B. ROWE, Foreman.

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses

Adjusted with Great Care and Accuracy.

Opera-Glasses, Thermometers, Barometers, Drawing and Engineering Instruments, Artificial Eyes, etc.

A. P. Erker & Bro.,

617 Olive Street, Two Doors West of Barr's.

ATTENTION, TAX-PAYERS!

OFFICE ASSESSMENT OF THE REVENUE, MARKET ST. WING OF COURT-HOUSE, ST. LOUIS, March 10, 1890.

The assessment books for the taxes of the year 1890 are now completed and are open for inspection. As according to law the valuations will remain the same for two (2) years, it will be to the interest of all property owners to call at this office and examine the assessments placed upon their property.

The Board of Equalization will meet in this office on the 17th day of March, 1890, and remain in session four (4) weeks, if the business before it requires it, and no longer.

All appeals against assessments must be in writing, and sworn to.

Blank forms can be procured at this office.

JOHN J. O'BRIEN, President Board of Assessors.

STODDART'S PEERLESS LIQUID,

the great complexion beautifier. Mary Anderson writes: "I find your Peerless Liquid invaluable for my purpose." Fanny Davenport writes: "I have found your Liquid anything to equal your reputation." Lillian Russell writes: "I have found your Peerless Liquid all you claim for it." Lillie Langtry writes: "I have found your Peerless Liquid very beneficial to the skin." Sarah Bernhardt writes: "I have found your Peerless Liquid very beneficial to the skin." Mme. Modjeska writes: "I have found your Peerless Liquid very beneficial to the skin." Mme. Janauschek writes: "I have found your Peerless Liquid very beneficial to the skin." Mme. Ponisi writes: "I have found your Peerless Liquid very beneficial to the skin." Mme. Rhea writes: "I have found your Peerless Liquid very beneficial to the skin." Mme. Gerster writes: "I have found your Peerless Liquid very beneficial to the skin." Mme. Nordica writes: "I have found your Peerless Liquid very beneficial to the skin." Mme. Patti writes: "I have found your Peerless Liquid very beneficial to the skin." Mme. Albani writes: "I have found your Peerless Liquid very beneficial to the skin." Mme. Melba writes: "I have found your Peerless Liquid very beneficial to the skin." Mme. Calvé writes: "I have found your Peerless Liquid very beneficial to the skin." Mme. Sembrich writes: "I have found your Peerless Liquid very beneficial to the skin." Mme. Ternina writes: "I have found your Peerless Liquid very beneficial to the skin." Mme. Melba writes: "I have found your Peerless Liquid very beneficial to the skin." Mme. Calvé writes: "I have found your Peerless Liquid very beneficial to the skin." Mme. Sembrich writes: "I have found your Peerless Liquid very beneficial to the skin." Mme. Ternina writes: "I have found your Peerless Liquid very beneficial to the skin."

WATCHES! WATCHES! WATCHES!

Ladies' and Gents' Solid Gold Watches from $10 to $100. Before buying come and see our Bargains. All our Goods are Guaranteed. Just opened out a Large and Fine Stock of Seasonable Clothing. We can show you the Finest Genuine Misfits in the City.

MONEY LOANED. LOWEST RATES.

THOS. DUNN,

912 FRANKLIN AV.

DR. CAMPBELL & SONS,

1002 OLIVE ST.

We have just completed arrangements with Dr. Throckmorton for the exclusive use in St. Louis of his patents on dental appliances.

These patents cover his method of bridge work and improved dental plates. Their object is the better adjustment of artificial teeth and to diminish the size of the plate so as to give the least possible obstruction in the mouth.

The public should remember that we spare neither time nor money to secure all the late improvements in dentistry. We are always on the alert to keep abreast with the times, and whenever any new improvement comes out that we think is valuable we secure it. All our work guaranteed first-class. Extracting teeth with the use of gas or the freezing process. Look for the name.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

CLEANING, DYEING AND REPAIRING.

SUITS CLEANED IN SIX HOURS.

Cleaning.		Dyeing.	
Coat	$1 00	Coat	$2 00
Pants	50	Pants	1 00
Vests	50	Vests	1 00

W. SURBLED,

6 N. 6th st., bet. Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.
Orders by express promptly attended to.

Judge an Article By Its Sale.

Secale Flakes'

Make More Bran Biscuits.

A GHOSTLY TENANT.

THE SPIRIT OF A FORMER BOARDER NIGHTLY VISITS THE PLANTERS' HOUSE.

Noel Gwynne and Jack Lilly, the Night Watchmen, Tell of Their Encounters With a Spook—An Old Man With a Whole Beard Roams the Halls and Lodges in Room 8.

THE old Planters' House has as many historic memories and interesting reminiscences connected with it as any hotel in the country. Every room in the house has been the scene of some occurrence which has caused comment and speculation, and if the dumb walls could repeat the conversations they have heard, the plots which have been discussed, the schemes planned; if they could tell of what they have seen, what deeds of bloodshed, the plans formed which have proved of national interest, the deeds which have resounded from ocean to ocean, there could not be made a volume sufficiently large to contain one-half, even a small portion.

For a number of days now the Planters' House has been deserted, except by two night watchmen who patrol the building between sunset and dawn. No sound is to be heard in

THE STILL HOURS

of the night except the echo of their footsteps and now and then the scampering of a basement rat exploring the upper floors. The watchmen live in the house all the time. They sleep in room 20, on the parlor floor, and spend all of their time in the building. Their names are Noel Gwynne and Jack Lilly. Both are sensible men and not apt to permit their imagination to run away with their better judgment, but their stories of certain peculiar sights and hair-raising apparitions are enough to make a person believe that either the Planters' House is really haunted, or else their imaginations have got the best of them.

Some people believe in ghosts and some do not. Stories have been told by parties who have seen ghosts and by those who have not seen ghosts, and both sides have conclusively proved that there are ghosts and that there are no ghosts. This is the way the case stands at present. There are ghosts and ghosts do not exist, but whether the spirit of some former guest of the old Planters' House restlessly patrols the building looking for the missing furniture and the things that were, must be left to the judgment of the readers after they have found out what strange sights have been seen by the guards of those empty halls.

The watchmen are employed by Lanham & Sutton, auctioneers, and have been in the Planters' House for a number of days.

NOEL GWYNNE

is a tall young Englishman, with a smooth-shaven face, which shows intelligence and determination. He was found at the Planters' House last evening by a POST-DISPATCH reporter and when asked about the alleged ghost gave a nervous laugh and said he guessed he didn't see anything. He was finally persuaded to talk and the following is his story:

"Jack Lilly and myself stay in the house all the time. We sleep in the daytime and at night we keep watch over the house, going from floor to floor and from hall to hall to see that everything is all right. I don't believe in ghosts and neither does Jack, but there's been some funny things happening in this old building that we can't account for. Let's see; it was last Tuesday night that we heard the first funny things and saw the queer sights. Jack was on the 100 floor (the floor above the parlor floor), and I was on the parlor floor. All of a sudden I heard a door slam and a sound like the wind blowing. Jack he heard it too, and he came down and asked me what that noise was. Then we looked all around, examined every door leading into the building, and found everything just as we had left it. We were standing at the head of the stairs on the parlor floor when we heard a voice that sounded as though it came from the south hall. We ran down the hall to where the sound appeared to come from but could see nothing. Then Jack went up on the next floor again and I kept walking around the halls. It was

ABOUT AN HOUR

before I heard anything else. The clocks had just struck 1 when I heard a door close just as plain as could be. The noise was in the direction of the north hall again and I ran to see what it was. Just as I got within about thirty feet of the corner of the hall I saw something. I said 'Who is that?' but nobody answered and I thought it was Jack rigged up in a sheet just to fool me. I said, 'Come out of that Jack and quit your monkeying' and I made a rush for it but it just slid down the hall and seemed to go right through the wall at room 8, the corner room.

"My hair just raised right straight up on my head and I got away from there. When I heard Jack coming down the stairs and he asked me who I had been talking with, I told him what I had seen, but he only laughed and said he'd like to see it. We were standing there talking about it, when suddenly we saw a kind of a faint light glimmering along the wall. It seemed like the reflection of a lantern, and danced along the wall right in front of room 8 where we saw the other thing.

"I felt my hair begin to raise up again, and I grabbed Jack by the arm and said: 'Do you see that?' 'Yes,' he said, and I could hear his teeth chatter. 'Somebody with a lantern on the street may be,' said I, but there wasn't a window that any light could get through. The light danced up and down until finally it seemed to go

RIGHT THROUGH THE WALL,

just like the other thing. It was a whitish kind of a light and seemed kind of vaporish and smoky.

"We didn't see anything more that night, but the next night more than paid up for it. I was up stairs about midnight when I heard Jack call me. I ran down stairs about four at a jump and when I got to the parlor floor I saw Jack leaning against the wall as limp as a rag.''

"'There is something in that room that's making a noise, but you can't see it,' he said, pointing to room 8.

"'Why don't you go in and see?' said I, and I opened the door and walked in. There wasn't a thing to be seen. You know there's a table and a few chairs in there, but I looked all around the room and couldn't see anything. The light from the street made everything in the room as plain as could be.

"'I did look, but there was no one in there,'' he said.

"'What did you hear?' said I.

"'Oh, screams and groans just like some one with his leg broke,' said Jack. 'It was awful! I was standing down the hall when I first heard it, and I thought you had fell down stairs.'

"While we were talking we heard something. First there was a sort of a low moan and then, all of a sudden, a scream loud and like somebody in pain. Now, I don't believe in ghosts and I walked right up to the door and listened. Jack was right by my side and

WE COULD HEAR THE GROANS

and then all of a sudden a sort of a screaming yell. I put my hand on the door quietly and then quietly opened it and stepped in. The noise stopped and the room was the same as it was before. Jack looked at me and I looked at him.

"'Funny, ain't it,' said he. 'What on earth is it?'

"We walked around the house the rest of the night but didn't hear anything.

"Thursday night was the one when we saw the worst though,'' continued Gwynne as he reflectively picked his teeth with a match. "That was the queerest thing I ever saw in my life and if the old fellow shows up again I'll capture him, ghost or no ghost.'

"Did you see something that looked like a man?'' asked the reporter.

"Did I?'' well I should say I did. Ever since the first night we have watched room 8 pretty closely and Thursday night we saw the fellow that's been doing the groaning. It was about 1 o'clock and I was standing at the head of the stairs on the parlor floor just wondering if we were going to see anything that night. Suddenly I saw something white and shadowy coming towards me. I stood still so as to let it come up to where I was, calculating to grab it, when it stopped. I could see it just as plain as day, and if it wasn't an old man wrapped up in a sheet

I'LL EAT MY HAT.

He stood still for a second and then raised his hands up over his head and groaned kind of low and as though he was in pain.

"'What's the matter, old man?' said I, and I got ready for a rush to grab him. He turned around and walked away down the hall again towards where he came from, and I set the candle down and made a rush. There wasn't anything there that I could feel at all, and my hands just closed on nothing. I stood there wondering if it really was a spirit, and then I saw him appear again right in front of the door of room 8. He braced his arms again and then kind of melted right through the door. He was tall, I guess about 6 feet high, and had long white whiskers. His hair was also white but not very long.

"That's the last I saw of the old man but I expect that he will show up again. I don't mind him at all, in fact he's rather good company don't you know, and I would'nt hurt him for the world, but if I can catch him you bet I'll do it. Whether there are ghosts or not in the Planters' House I can't say, but if you don't call that a ghost I don't know what you would call it.''

Jack Lilly, the other night watchman, confirmed the story as told by Gwynne with a few minor changes.

Mr. Gerardi was seen by a POST-DISPATCH reporter and questioned regarding the existence of a ghost in the Planters' House, but pooh-poohed the story, saying that it was utterly impossible. When asked about room 8 and if any person had ever died there, he said one prominent man had lived in the hotel for about seven years and had been sick in room 8 for four years. He died in a hospital, and not in the hotel, so Mr. Gerardi said. His description tallies exactly with that of the apparition claimed to have been seen by the watchmen.

Henry Winterton, the day janitor, told a POST-DISPATCH reporter that he had heard the watchmen discussing the alleged ghost, but did not believe in the existence of such things, although he did not doubt their word.

THREE ABRAHAM LINCOLNS.

They Were All Cut Down Suddenly by Indian, Assassin and Surgeon.

The sad fate of the great "emancipator" hallowed the name of Lincoln. The recent death of little "Abe" in London has called renewed attention to the great President, his ancestors and descendants. Popular knowledge of the family covers about two centuries. During that time alternate generations have produced three Abraham Lincolns, all of whom have died under circumstances that have riveted upon them the attention of Americans.

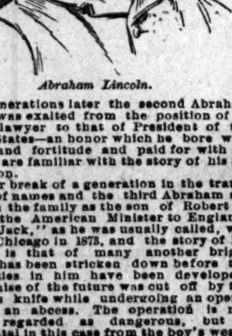
Abraham Lincoln.

The years 1786, 1885 and 1890 are memorable in Lincoln chronology, for in those years the grandfather of the President, President Lincoln himself, and his grandson fell—two by the hands of assassins and the third by the hand of the surgeon, no less fell though better intentioned.

The facts of the death of the President's grandfather are meager, says the Chicago *News*. Descended from the good old Quaker stock of Pennsylvania and possessed of moderate means, he was one of the first to leave his home in Rockingham County, Va., in 1780, to follow the lead of Daniel Boone into the wilds of Kentucky, taking with him his wife and five children. Prepared to brave dangers and hardships for a home, Abraham Lincoln bought 400 acres of land from the Government for £60. A spot in the Forest was cleared, a log cabin was erected, and soon Lincoln found himself on the way to prosperity. The three sons—Mordecai, Josiah and Thomas—who partook of the father's ambition, helped him with a will. The little farm in the wilderness gradually broadened, and two additional tracts of land, one of 800 and the other of 500 acres, were taken.

Abraham Lincoln.

But fortune soon changed. One morning in 1786 Lincoln and his three sons went out to the edge of the clearing, and scarcely had work begun when a shot from the bush killed the father. Mordecai immediately ran to the cabin for a gun and Josiah to Hughes' Station for assistance, while Thomas was left with his father's body. Mordecai got the gun and was just in time to save his brother's life by shooting the Indian who was about to kill him. The murdered man was buried near where he fell, and soon after the family, for better protection, moved to a thicker-settled portion of the wilderness, where Mordecai, with the settled hate that is born of unforgiven wrongs, became an Indian-stalker, who slew the red-skins on no other provocation than mere sight.



Abraham Lincoln.

Two generations later the second Abraham Lincoln was exalted from the position of an obscure lawyer to that of President of the United States—an honor which he bore with courage and fortitude and paid for with his life. All are familiar with the story of his assassination.

Another break of a generation in the transmission of names and the third Abraham appeared in the family as the son of Robert T. Lincoln, the American Minister to England. Young "Jack," as he was usually called, was born in Chicago in 1873, and the story of his 17 years is that of many another bright boy who has been stricken down before the possibilities in him have been developed. The promise of the future was cut off by the surgeon's knife while undergoing an operation for an abcess. The operation is not usually regarded as dangerous, but it proved fatal in this case from the boy's weakness.

"Jack" was a boy grave and deliberate beyond his years, an unusually good scholar and a universal favorite among his associates.

Pullman Conductor Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—Charles E. Cherria, a Pullman car conductor, was brought here to-night from New York, by a detective and locked up on a charge of stealing tickets from the Pennsylvania Railroad and Pullman Palace Car Companies.

Troops to Clear Out Boomers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—Secretary Proctor to-day telegraphed Gen. Merritt to use troops if necessary in enforcing the President's proclamation in regard to the intrusion on the Cherokee strip.

WATCH US CLOSELY

We Are Going to Lead!

Bedroom, Dining Room, Kitchen.

3 ROOMS FURNISHED COMPLETE FOR $63.00

Furniture, Carpets, Stoves and Household Goods

SOLD ON EASY PAYMENTS!

SOMMERS, WALDHEIM & COMPANY,

1116 OLIVE STREET.

STORE OPEN EVERY EVENING UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK.

OPTION TRADING.

MICHAEL M'ENNIS SUPPORTS THE BUTTERWORTH BILL NOW IN CONGRESS.

His Views on the Subject of Futures Embodied in an Able Article—The System Denounced as Gambling—A Howling Mob of Frenzied Option Dealers Control Some Exchanges.

MR. MICHAEL McENNIS, the well-known provision man and member of the packing house of Francis Whittaker & Sons, has written the following able article on future trading, in support of the bill lately introduced in Congress to prevent option trading:

Is the "Butterworth" bill, now before Congress, for restricting and regulating the selling of farm products and swine food by parties not owning same a wise and necessary measure?

The writer answers in the affirmative.

The foundation of all barter is supply and demand, with the facilities for transferring farm products and swine food from one section to another by river, rail and ocean transportation.

With agricultural and statistical bureaus in each State, and a national department of agriculture with its comprehensive information, the question of supply is reduced to a mathematical certainty.

With the press, telegraph and statistics of other nations the question of demand is easily obtained, at least we can come so near to facts that no prudent merchant or dealer would fear to invest his capital and enterprise in transferring our product to any part of the world, provided he should have no other drawback.

Now, if natural supply and demand are not interfered with by artificial means the interchange of commerce between producers and consumers will regulate values so as to pay the producer fair remuneration for his labor and capital and the consumer will not be obliged to pay more than a reasonable price for his food.

If food is scarce in one section and plenty in another, the desire to sell will force the owners to accept reasonable prices, or the consumption will be so reduced that the surplus will break down values on the holders, capital will be freely invested and trade will be fairly distributed and not concentrated in one city or transported on one transportation line at the expense of the remainder of the country, or controlled by a few unprincipled men.

TRADE AND TRAFFIC

will be divided and distributed among all, and railroads would have enough local business to keep them from the necessity of pooling, or being swallowed up by their richer competitors.

Selling spot or futures of product by actual owners means the buyer must receive and pay for the property. That puts money into circulation, enabling the farmer, packer and laborer, etc., to pay their debts, buy more goods, improve their plant and produce more, thus providing for a rainy day.

The circulation of money and legitimate dealing would lead to daily trading and make employment for thousands; it would keep our farmers' sons on the farms and make good citizens of them and not fill our cities with a mob of drones who expect to live by outwitting their neighbors and who add nothing to the wealth, dignity or future of our country.

Gambling is one of the oldest vices known. So long as people were honest enough to call things by their proper names this vice was held in check sufficiently to protect the masses, but when dignified Merchant's Exchanges, Boards of Trade and other commercial bodies recognized gambling under the false name of "Future Trading" in food products as legitimate commercial transactions and made rules legalizing such transactions by establishing grades of grain and provisions, etc., etc., clearing houses, corner rules, and other devices by which a man could rob his neighbor respectably and be saved from the penitentiary, the temptation was too strong to resist, and the result to-day is that many of our Boards of Trade, that used to be filled with quiet, self-respecting and dignified bodies of merchants, are now crowded with a howling mob of frenzied option dealers, who never expect to deliver or receive an ounce of product but collect or pay through the clearing-houses any differences due on their bets. The excitement and uncertainty of this kind of life soon destroys a great majority of the men engaged in it, both in body and mind, it blunts all keen sense of honor and makes wrecks who die or become a burden on the community; nor is that the worst feature, these transactions are published as actual sales of products and prices are used for depressing the values of every dollar's worth in the hands of producers or owners.

Many sales of this kind are made months ahead of the crops and forestall any chance of the producers getting the advantage either of the foreign demand or any benefit of a short crop. In fact the short seller's interest will tempt him to use any means in his power to falsify the market to keep him from losing money, even to making washed sales and circulating rumors of yellow fever, etc., to the injury of the buyer.

SELLING PROMISES

to deliver products that the seller does not own implies the belief in lower prices, and if the seller thinks he is tempted to use such means as will break down values by calling ruinous margins, making false reports of stock, damaging the financial reputation of the buyer, and if all fails, he lays down on his contract, stinks behind a corner rule or places himself in a writ proof position; claims he was unfortunate, and offers 10 cents on the dollar for a receipt in full, all of which retards legitimate trading, destroys confidence and drives capital away, who would invest in the actual product and hold it against such odds, or what farmer is encouraged to raise a crop that would hardly pay for the seed he uses?

The number of these transactions and the quantity of wind bubbles floating, pounds of cotton and hog products that are sold on the market amounts to ten to twenty times the total quantity produced, and ends in bankruptcy to the producer first, then the banks and country next. These wind gamblers are a curse to the community, they are drones and should be cast out.

Sellers and buyers of "puts" and "calls" are only an off-shoot of this nefarious business, and are generally those who, being unsuccessful among their sharper brothers, are reduced to smaller and less dangerous enemies to the public.

BUCKET SHOP DEALING,

whilst looking on with contempt by the larger wind sellers, is just as honorable as selling what you do not own, and is hardly as demoralizing, as the amount at risk is usually limited to the amount of cash in the hands of the applicant. However, a great deal of this money is filched from unfortunate employers, whose confidence is betrayed by the men and boys they employ.

One of the most serious results of bucket shops and "puts" and "calls" dealing is the demoralizing effect on the youth of the country, who with a small sum of money can get into the vortex, and once in their morals are usually destroyed, in fact we are raising a nation of gamblers, instead of producers or self-supporters.

I claim there is no over-production in this country, for every pound of food that is raised, and wanted, could be disposed of and of at higher prices than it is worth now, if short selling could be stopped. Foreign operators not only know that our product is cheap, but they want it, and would buy it, but they fear to buy in this country for the reason that supply and demand does not govern, and before they could receive the goods the chances are the market would be put down by short selling. And besides, through the wind system of grading, inspection and regular warehouse or delivery changes they may not get the quality bought, and besides, in case of future sales under the prevailing system, the seller may hide behind the corner rule and default his contract.

I sincerely hope the "Butterworth" bill will pass, it is a step in the right direction, and I further hope the general Government will yet pass a grading and inspection law that will be general and uniform all over the United States, free from the control of boards of trade or politicians, also a law declaring future contracts shall mean actual delivery of property, and that wringing out and changing of the original signer to contracts shall not be allowed, and that the original signers shall not be relieved from responsibility until the contracts mature and are complete.

Weather Crop Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—The weather crop bulletin issued for the week ending to-day says that freezing weather continues in the Northwest, where the season is backward and the ground frozen, and although the rainfall has been less than usual in this section ample moisture is reported. The recent cold weather has proved injurious to wheat and fruit and in Michigan, Illinois, Mississippi, and Indiana farm work is delayed by the late spring. The freezing weather in the early part of the month extended as far south as the Gulf States and Georgia and North Carolina, with injurious effect upon all fruit and vegetables, and in many localities fruit trees are reported seriously injured. Excessive rains in the lower Mississippi and Ohio valleys greatly delayed farm work and injured crops. Wheat is reported in good condition in Texas, but the planting of corn and cotton has been delayed by cool weather and rain and in some sections replanting will be necessary. In Louisiana cane is reported in good condition but planting is delayed. Low ground under water in Louisana and Mississippi. The week was favorable in South Carolina for all crops, and planting of corn, cotton and rice is in progress. In the Middle Atlantic States winter grain, grass and clover is in excellent condition, but the recent freeze probably injured the early peach crop in New Jersey and New York. No farm work yet reported in New England, the northern portion of this region being covered with snow.

The Peoples' Cable Laid.

Twenty-four horses and twice as many men successfully accomplished the laying of the cable in the down-town end of the Peoples' Railway shortly after 12 o'clock this morning. The work was commenced as soon as the regular line of cars had stopped the start being made at the power house on Park avenue and the heavy line hauled to Fourth and Morgan streets. Then the turn was made and at almost day break the ends were spliced at the power house. It is expected that the active running of trains over the road will be commenced some time early in the present week. Test runs will be made to-day by the directors and active promoters of the line.

Fears For the Wheat Crop.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MT. VERNON, ILL., March 15.—Grave fears are entertained by the farmers of this section as to the safety of the wheat crop. The late freeze and heavy rains have been very disastrous to it and it is feared that not more than half a crop will be made. The peach crop, as well as all other small fruit, are killed, as they were all budded and some in bloom before the last cold wave reached here, and the amount of small fruit raised will be comparatively small, as there is one of the best fruit-growing counties in this part of the State.

Floods in Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 15.—The steamship Alameda arrived to-day from Sydney via Auckland and Honolulu. Advices from Honolulu state that on March 7 rain began to fall in the city in torrents. Nunan valley stream was much swollen and Fort street was so flooded that small boats were used on it. Many houses in the lower part of the city were flooded and local railway travel stopped.

Lambert Is a Good One.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

TROY, N. Y., March 15.—Gus Lambert, who recently stood before Peter Jackson for four rounds, to-night defeated Prof. Hoefler of New York City for the Graeco-Roman State championship. Lambert won the first and second falls. Hoefler's shoulder was dislocated in the second fall.

A MONUMENT TO JOAN.

THE MAID OF ORLEANS' MEMORY TO BE HONORED BY FRANCE.

French Piety Will Build a Basilica at Domremy, Her Birthplace, and French Patriotism Will Perpetuate Her Warrior Achievements at Vaucouleurs—Laity and Clergy Enlisted in the Work.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

PARIS, March 6.—Joan of Arc is the theme of conversation in Catholic salons and in the homes of free-thinkers. Gifted orators plead for the civil worship of this Maid of Orleans, and dignitaries of the church devote their lives to the erection of monuments to her memory. On one side we hear of prayers for the canonization of Joan of Arc; on the other, requests for the secularization of all places sacred to Joan's memory. Among the prelates of influence conducting the religious propaganda is Mgr. Pagis, Bishop of Verdun. From the Pope Mgr. Pagis has received a brief—a brief that has greater value because the Holy Father has always been unwilling to give more than verbal encouragement to any work whatever. As determination, courage and eloquence are the elements necessary for success, Mgr. Pagis can hardly fail to triumph over the free-thinkers.

Last Sunday he preached a most remarkable sermon at the Madeleine in aid of the fund for a monument to Joan of Arc at Vaucouleurs. Seldom have worshippers at the Madeleine heard such a masterpiece of eloquence, and to prove the effect upon his audience, Mgr. Pagis himself made the collection at the close of the service. Bills of one hundred, five hundred and one thousand francs were showered into his aumoniere, and more than $15,000 was placed to the credit of the Joan of Arc fund.

Mgr. Pagis is an Auvergnot, and, although 55 years old, might readily pass for a man much younger. He is tall and robust; his broad forehead denotes great intelligence and his features, which might otherwise seem severe, are softened by an expression of childlike sweetness. Although not a "Liberal" prelate, Mgr. Pagis never has the slightest difficulty with the functionaries that surround him. His tact is marvelous, and when we remember that he is an orator of the first rank, an orator with a musical voice and graceful gestures, we can understand how he conquered Pope Leo XIII. last November when, with the Archbishop of Rheims, he accompanied 10,000 French workmen on a pilgrimage to Rome.

"A wonderful statue to Joan of Arc is not a new idea in my mind,'' said Mgr. Pagis to me. "I have always dreamed of this, and only waited a proper time to carry my plan into execution. I have chosen Vaucouleurs for the site of the monument because that was the first stage of Joan's journey when she obeyed the voices that ordered her to save France, and because at Vaucouleurs, in reality, began the magnificent and touching drama that was to terminate on the old market place at Rouen.''

THE PROPOSED MONUMENT.

But it is no ordinary monument that Mgr. Pagis proposes to erect in honor of the Maid of Orleans; it is to be rather a colossal structure on one of the hills overlooking Vaucouleurs Valley. The pedestal will be a castle, built in the style of the Middle Ages, but a castle of immense height. The thick walls, guarded by massive towers, will be furnished with battlements, turrets, drawbridge, portcullis; in fact, the castle will be built according to the rules of ancient military architecture. Above the castle will be a donjon 140 feet high, and at the summit will be placed the statue, or rather the group, where the Maid of Orleans will be personified. This group will be gigantic, for it is proposed to make it at least twelve feet in height.

Mgr. Pagis has not determined whether this colossal group shall be of bronze or granite, but he has planned that Joan of Arc is to be on horseback, and on each side the warriors who usually accompanied her.

The Bishop of Verdun acknowledges that his scheme is an audacious one, for millions of francs will be required to complete the work; however, he has so much faith in himself, and so much faith in the French people, it is a pleasure to hear him talk of his plans. He certainly is another Peter the Hermit. He told me that he intended to arm himself with only a pilgrim's staff, and thus equipped to visit every diocese in France and organize committees to solicit subscriptions in every house.

"The rich will give liberally and the poor what they can,'' said the great prelate, and admirers of Joan of Arc wish him a success in proportion with his hopes.

MGR. DOMREMY'S BASILICA

But while Mgr. Pagis preaches in favor of a statue at Vaucouleurs, the inhabitants of Domremy, Joan's birthplace, announce that the real founder of this movement was Mgr. de Briey, formerly Bishop of Saint Die. At Domremy they say: "Here Joan of Arc was born, here she fed her flocks, here St. Michael and other saints appeared to her, and here she received her divine mission. Let us give her another mission—that of interceding for the Church and for France. Since 1872 our bishop has preached and written in favor of a monument to our heroine in the village where she was born. For Domremy we claim the idea of erecting a monument worthy of Joan of Arc, and the patriotic honor that belongs to Domremy. Little French boys will learn in Domremy the

basilica of St. Michael the Archangel, who armed Joan for battle.''

It is true that the plans for a basilica were terminated in 1879, and the corner stone was laid in 1881. Now the walls are more than sixteen feet above the ground, and the monumental group, representing Joan listening to voices, was completed some time ago. But the good bishop died and there was no one to take his place. Now, Mgr. Sonnois, the newly appointed Bishop of Saint Die, announces his intention of completing the work begun by his predecessor.

NO QUARREL.

There is no quarrel between Domremy and Vaucouleurs, and the prelates engaged in the work consider the subject too sacred for disputes and misunderstandings. Those who favor Vaucouleurs say: "In 1869 Mgr. Dupanloup wished to build a monument at Vaucouleurs. In 1874 again the subject was discussed, and in 1876, two years before any plan was made at Domremy, a committee was appointed and sums of money raised for the monument at Vaucouleurs. We shall agree probably in this way, Domremy will personify Joan receiving the mission to deliver her country, and Vaucouleurs will represent her as the warrior, the savior of France.''

Mgr. Pagis has spoken at length in his sermons of Bishop Cauchon, the instigator of Joan's torture. Of him, or rather to him, while at the stake, Joan said:

"Bishop Cauchon, you are the cause of my death!''

The famous Leo Taxil, who is a convert to Catholicism, after having been a most bitter enemy of the church, is, with the aid of the Abbe Paul Fesch, writing "The Martyrdom of Joan of Arc.'' In this work he proves that the responsibility of Joan's fate lies not at the door of England, but at that of France. Frenchmen betrayed her, Frenchmen sold her for gold. Frenchmen conducted her trial and Frenchmen condemned her, and by a Frenchman was lighted the fire that consumed her. The King of France did not take the trouble to offer a ransom that could not have been refused, for Joan was a prisoner of war.

"These facts,'' says M. Taxil, "are not very pleasant ones for my countrymen, but to prove their truth I shall produce a number of irrefutable documents. By the photographic process I shall reproduce all the writings connected with this famous trial, and my work will appear in the beginning of March.''

ENGLAND'S VINDICATION.

At last justice will be done to England, and this justice would have been before rendered by an Englishman, Cardinal Howard, had not his health failed just as the Pope gave him that mission. The English are delighted that M. Taxil has written the work. Says one: "All Joan's murderers came to a bad end. Cauchon, Bishop of Beauvais, had his throat cut; DeBlayy, who betrayed Joan, was strangled by his wife's agents; d'Estivel fell into a cesspool when intoxicated, and another confederate dropped dead in a fit of anger at the Council of Bale. Not one of these was English, although Paris was in the hands of Bedford and a large portion of France was English territory.

BARONESS ALTHEA SALVADOR.

DONOVAN'S BAD SCARE.

He Flees to New York from the Rude Hand of Southern Justice.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 15.—Mike Donovan, so styled "Professor of pugilism,'' who recently, while suffering from the evil effects of an overdose of the "fiery liquid,'' gave a practical demonstration of his ability as a fighter by assaulting O. H. Schonhausen, the Royal street saloon-keeper, has fled to his Gotham home to escape the vigorous methods of Southern court of justice. On the 5th of February, Donovans name was called for trial in the Second Recorder's Court, but no Donovan appeared. Mr. Bud Renaud, Donovan's bondsman, made a statement to the court. It appears that Donovan, when he recovered from his spree was much frightened at the enormity of his offence, nor were his fears in any part allayed by his associates, who poured into his unwilling ears horrible tales of martyrism wherein numerous innocent men had been condemned to suffer penal servitude, through the mistaken determination of New Orleans justices. Gothamites, the Professor was informed, were particularly amenable to mistakes and one had never been known to escape. The pugilist lost no time in getting to New York, where he is now sojourning notwithstanding the earnest protestation of his bondsman. Mr. Renaud asked for an extension of time, which was granted. It is probable, however, that the prosecutor will have to wait until Donovan appears for trial before the Mississippi authorities and then entrap him.

Old Point Pleasant Levee.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—The *Picayune's* Newellton (Tenn.) special says: Assistant United States Engineer Hardee says that the Old Point Pleasant levee, three miles above Buck's Landing has sloughed on the landside at the point where the levee crosses the slough. There were about fourteen feet of water standing against this levee on the front, and it is surrounded by several feet of water on the land side, which makes it quite difficult to obtain dirt to repair the dangerous points. There are some who regard this levee as in a very dangerous position, but Mr. Hardee says there is no immediate danger. Weather clear, cool.

ABLE TO STAND TWO FEET MORE.

The river has remained stationary all day in Baton Rouge parish. The levees are safe and able to stand two feet more of water. River is falling to-night.

At St. Joseph the river is within a few inches of high water mark. Work has been commenced on the whole of the Tensas front. Every levee is carefully guarded.

At Natchez, the river has risen one inch and is now only nine-tenths of a foot below the water mark of 1882.

Planters in Concordia and Tensas Parishes are removing their stock to the hills of Mississippi.

At Bayou Sara the river rose one and one-half inches. Morganza Levee is now all right.

Baton Rouge reports no breaks. River stationary.

Marine.

New York, March 15.—Arrived: Steamer [illegible], Southampton.

BOHEMIA'S NIGHT.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW HALL AT FOURTEENTH STREET AND ALLEN AVENUE.

City Officials Assist the Six Lodges of the Bohemian Society in Their Ceremonies—A Splendid Opening of the Three Days' Festival—Speeches By Mayor Noonan and Many Others.

The new hall of the Bohemian National Benevolent Society at Fourteenth street and Allen avenue was opened last evening. The Bohemian Society in the language of that country is caled the Chesko Slovansky Podporujeca Spalek, which the members find no difficulty in pronouncing. In the vernacular Bohemian Society answers every purpose and the members of the society do not object to that title. There are many Bohemian families in the city, some of whom came here as far back as 1840 and it has been their aim to preserve their language, traditions and literature. The society which formally dedicated its hall last evening has these ends in view. Unlike the great majority of Bohemiam organizations, it is not connected or attached to the Catholic Church. The majority of the members are of different religious opinions, but there are many Catholics in the society. It has

SIX LODGES IN THE CITY,

and it was through the combined efforts of these that the hall dedicated last evening was erected. It is a well finished building, and has a large and handsomely arranged hall which covers the entire second floor. The first floor is given up to a gymnasium, bowling alley and restaurant for the use of the lodges and their guests.

The committee having the arrangements for the opening of the hall concluded several weeks ago to open with a festival continuing three nights, the first to be given over to speaking and music, and the other evenings to dancing and prize-drawings. The exercises last evening opened at 8:30 o'clock, with the hall crowded almost to suffocation. The gathering was made up almost exclusively of Bohemian men, women and children. They performed an enthusiastic gathering and all admired the hall, the decorations and the programme arranged for the evening. The hall was decorated with American flags and the color of other nations and mottoes in the Bohemian language were spread out over the walls. The Committee on Arrangements was on hand early and made all the preparations necessary for the reception and entertainment of the united guests. The committee was composed of Max Well, Chairman; William Turecek, John Morshalek, Joseph Tytl, Norbert Vonel, William Sedninec, M. Purkar, William Jars, William Svoboda and Fr. Pavlek. Shortly before 9 o'clock Mayor Noonan, Secretary Brennan, Collector Ziegenheim, Sheriff Pohlman, City Register Joseph A. Wherry and several members of the House of Delegates were present and were escorted to seats on the platform. The young ladies present captured the Mayor before he reached the platform and insisted on pinning button-hole bouquets on his coat front. He permitted this and was well decorated by the time he had reached the platform. He was introduced by Chairman Well, and spoke for about thirty minutes. He went over the history of Bohemia, and said many complimentary things about the children of that country. He referred to their patriotism and their services in behalf of science and the arts. He dwelt at some length on their perfection in the glassware and did not forget to mention

PILSENY AND BUDWEIS.

Bohemian cities noted for many things, particularly the high standard of the beer manufactured by their brewers. The literature came in for a liberal share of attention and compliment, and dilkewise the ladies of that country. The Mayor expressed the opinion that the Bohemians were second to none in the matter of handsome and accomplished women. They liked to drink their beer, he said, but they were not the only people who were fond of it. The Americans were, and he said it was only the narrow-minded class who inveighed against and tried to restrict the privilege of drinking it. He did not believe in laws that would prohibit the Bohemian people from drinking their beer if they liked it. The Mayor's sentimental caught the audience by storm, and he was applauded to the echo. Collector Ziegenhein followed, speaking first in English and then in Bohemian. He complimented the Bohemians on their good citizenship, their general thriftiness. He then paid his attention to prohibition and Prohibitionists, and made what is pronounced an excellent personal liberty speech. His remarks in the Bohemian tongue caught the fancy of the crowd and cheer after cheer followed in close succession. Speeches were made by Mr. Wherry, Sheriff Pohlman, Delegates Frank; Cosman and and Henry Alt in the order named. They said good things about the Bohemian people and did not resist the temptation to inject some politics in their remarks; and being Republicans, they got in a good word occasionally for that party.

Following the oratory there was instrumental and vocal music and then the dancing commenced and continued until early this morning. The festival will continue to-night and to-morrow evening.

Shot His Wife.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 15.—Henry Emge, aged 24, fatally shot his wife, Mary, this evening at her mother's house, No. 1028 North Chapel street. The couple had not been living together for three weeks and the shooting to-night was the result of a refusal by the young wife to return to live with her husband.

A Destructive Fire.

KIRKSVILLE, Mo., March 15.—Fire to-night, starting from an overturned stove in R. T. Larkin's dry goods store, destroyed this building, the First National Bank building and several other business houses. Loss [illegible]

Barrs

A Special and Startling Bargain Purchase Announced To-Day.

Invite you to see To-Day's "Globe-Democrat" and "Republic" for Special Department Bargain Lists.

WM. BARR DRY GOODS CO.,
Sixth, Olive and Locust Streets, St. Louis.

THE CRIMINAL CALENDAR

SWIFT RETRIBUTION VISITED UPON A NEBRASKA MURDERER.

He Is Taken Out and Lynched Within an Hour After the Death of His Victim—Clever Capture of a Well-Fixed Desperado With a Notorious Record—Minor Crimes.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BROMFIELD, Neb., March 15.—Shortly after noon to-day, A. J. Stratton, a farmer residing a mile west, came into town, and, entering the butcher shop of W. W. Lewis, remarked to the proprietor: "I have been looking for you," at the same time drawing a revolver and firing at Lewis, the ball entering his shoulder. Lewis started to run, when a second shot struck him in the back, killing him. Stratton was arrested and placed in the calaboose, and the County Sheriff telegraphed for. Shortly before his arrival on the train a posse of nine men, with gunny sacks over their heads, visited the calaboose, took Stratton out and to a livery stable near by, where they hanged him and departed. Stratton's body remained suspended until the Sheriff arrived and cut it down, but too late to save his life. The cause of the killing of Lewis was the circulation of a report that Stratton, who was a bachelor, was keeping a woman at his house, his sister having recently arrived there.

A Madman's Act.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 15.—At 4:30 o'clock this morning Police officer McDonough was summoned to the residence of Frank Gerade, a well-to-do painter, on Shady Lane, Allegheny City. The officer discovered Gerade in the basement of the house, his clothing spattered with blood and holding a carving knife in each hand. Gerade resisted arrest and was overpowered with difficulty. While in the patrol wagon en route to the lockup he became violently insane. The officers returned to Gerade's residence and forcing open the doors discovered that a terrible tragedy had been committed. On the floor lay the lifeless body of his 9-year-old step-daughter, Annie Haffen. Her head, neck and shoulders were terribly gashed and bruised. The head of the child's bed was broken and splintered, while clots of blood, flesh and hair were spattered over the floor, ceiling and wall, presenting a sickening sight. Gerade had evidently seized the child by the feet and beaten her brains out over the head of her crib. Mrs. Gerade had fled from the house during her husband's frenzy and either will not, or cannot give any details of the tragedy. People are that Gerade and his wife were quarrelling and that Gerade had attempted her life. Failing in this he set upon and killed his step-dauhter. Gerade's two children were found asleep and unharmed in the same apartment in which the murder was committed. Gerade is about 40 years old. He is now confined in the insane department of county jail and is a raving maniac. Mrs. Gerade has also been arrested. Gerade's brothers claim that the child's mother is the murderer and that she is crazy. Mrs. Gerade was at one time confined in an asylum, but the circumstances of to-day's tragedy do not justify the above assertion.

A Fraud Unearthed.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 15.—An afternoon paper contains the story of an alleged swindle of gigantic proportions, developed here to-day. Several weeks ago Messrs. Fred Martin and Gusgans of this city purchased of a Pine Bluff firm the right to manufacture and sell a patent ice cream freezer, the Pine Bluff firm having secured the right of the State from New York agents. A few days ago J. N. Maupies of Missouri came here and exhibited the same machine, offering territory for sale. Martin & Gusgans naturally considered their rights infringed upon and an investigation followed, which developed that the same territory in Arkansas and Texas had been sold twice. Maupies claims to be one of the patentees of the machine and exhibited letters substantiating his claim. He denounces the parties who were here several weeks ago as frauds. The territory, including half a dozen Southern states, it is thought, has been fraudulently sold and thousands of dollars paid out to the bogus agents.

Farmers Up in Arms.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MONTICELLO, Ill., March 15.—There was a large mass-meeting held by the farmers and others at Cisco, this county, and a large anti-horse-thief association organized, with Hon. John Minturn President. There has been so many horses stolen from that vicinity recently that they had determined to put a stop to this thieving. Two of the gang have been captured recently, with the horses in their possession. One of them was sent to the penitentiary and the other is in jail at Taylorville, Ill., having been captured by the anti-horse-thief association of Christian County. After stealing a span of mules, buggy and harness here, he proceeded to Edinburg and stole a span of horses the next night and was captured and jailed at Taylorville.

Seeking Evidence.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LEBANON, Mo., March 15.—The Prosecuting Attorney of Taney County, J. A. Delong, was here to-day looking for witnesses who had run away to escape being subpoenaed against Bill Miles, now in jail at Springfield for the murder of Capt. Kinney, and whose trial begins Monday. The killing was surrounded by exceptional business, fully detailed in the POST-DISPATCH at the time. Miles also killed the Sheriff of Taney County at a Fourth of July picnic. Lawyer Delong kept his errand as quiet as possible, and when approached was as dumb as a clam, but that he was looking for the evidence and witnesses is undoubtedly true.

An Unnatural Crime.

CLEVELAND, O., March 15.—John Gartland, an Irishman, 40 years of age, employed in a Newburg rolling mill, was arrested to-day on a charge of having attempted to assault his own mother, who is 70 years of age. The warrant for Gartland's arrest was sworn out by his sister, who claims to have discovered her brother in the act of committing the assault. Rolling mill hands and former friends of Gartland, when they heard of the affair last night, got a rope and started out to lynch him, but he saw them coming and escaped by running. One shot was fired at the fleeing brute, but he escaped unharmed. He is now safe in the police station.

A St. Louisan Robbed.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 15.—Yesterday afternoon W. W. Hazeltine of St. Louis reported to the police that while in the house at No. 40 Basin street he was robbed of a pair of gold bracelets and about $250 in cash. The victim stated that he entered the place Thursday night and while there spent considerable money and yesterday when he was about to leave he discovered that his money and bracelets were gone. The inmates denied all knowledge of the robbery and he reported the matter to the police. They investigated the affair and arrested Florence Farrell and Nellie Eastvest and locked them up for the theft.

A Day of Doubt.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 15.—Miller, the counterfeiter who was arrested here, and his woman accomplice at Cherryvale, have been held for trial at the Federal Court. There is evidence that they are only two of an extensive gang. A quantity of material, molds, etc., were found in their house at Cherryvale. The woman was a bad one in several respects, and letters in her possession showed that among her admirers were several high-toned spenders in law and politics in this State. One letter shows that a very prominent attorney in Labette County was "onto the snap."

A Cowardly Deed.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WILSEY, Kan., March 15.—Two emigrants en route to the Cherokee country became angry over a dispute last night, a few miles from here. One named Macon knocked the other down with a snake whip and frightfully lacerated his body. He then tied the wounded man to the tailboard of his wagon and dragged him for half a mile through the road, the bloody marks still remaining. He was found there, almost dead, in the morning. The brute has escaped, but will probably be overtaken.

In the Toils.

CINCINNATI, O., March 15.—Louis Goldsell, who recently robbed Charles Ettinger of Cleveland, O., of $5,000 worth of jewelry, has been arrested at St. Joe, Mo. Goldsoll spent a day in this city, stopping at the Palace Hotel. To-day Chief Dietrich received a dispatch announcing his arrest in St. Joseph, Mo. Detective Lawrence of Cleveland, who, with Mr. Ettinger, had been looking for Goidsell in this city, started this afternoon after the fugitive.

A Good Capture.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., March 15.—Bill Boone, charged with horse stealing, was arrested at Guthrie by Sheriff Cardwell of Davidson County, Tenn., as he was in the act of boarding a train for St. Louis. Boone claimed to be the wrong man, and although handcuffed, attempted to throw himself under a moving train. Three pistols and $1,000 in money were found concealed about his person. He is a bad character.

Minor Crimes.

CINCINNATI, O., March 15.—John, alias "Brocky" Smith, who killed old Bridget Byron on the night of December 7, last, was this morning sentenced to be hanged on Thursday, July 7.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., March 15.—In the Circuit Court, now in session here, Willis McKnight was sentenced to a term of twelve years in the State Penitentiary for the murder of Edgar Torian at a dance in this county last autumn.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., March 15.—A the house of Patrick Murphy last night a railroad brakeman named John Moran was murdered. Mr. Moran, Dick Hurley and Murphy were drunk and Moran was cut on the head with a knife. The other two men deny any knowledge of the cutting. This morning near the scene of the murder Cornelius McDade was found dead, he having fallen on his face on the floor and suffocated.

TEXARKANA, Ark., March 15.—D. F. Cody, George McClure and Aleck Stevens, all white men, were convicted of horse stealing in the District Court here to-day. McClure and Stevens were given ten years each and Cody two years in the "pen." The latter broke down and confessed when arraigned for trial.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Io., March 15.—Rev. D. W. Golmick, who killed Ned Palmer at Neola on the night of August 28, last, was acquitted on the ground of justifiable homicide.

A Mother's Devotion.

NEW YORK, March 15.—It has leaked out that Mrs. Flack, who is virtually a prisoner at the Vanderbilt Hotel in this city, made an attempt to escape last night. It is stated that she made the attempt because she is afraid her testimony will bring about a heavy sentence for her son.

Sold by the Sheriff.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 15.—Sheriff Fleitman of Fulton County to-day sold the South Pennsylvania Railroad with all its corporate rights and franchises to Gen. E. Baer, counsel for the Philadelphia & Reading road.

WILLIAMS CONVICTED.

CHIEF HEUBLER'S TOOL TO BE PUNISHED FOR ABDUCTING CLEDE FLEMING.

A Jury Imposes Three Months' Imprisonment Upon Him—Another Incident in a Famous Case—The Habeas Corpus Writ Must Be Respected — Chief Heubler's Personal Expenses in the Matter.

Patrolman Robert J. Williams of the Metropolitan Department was last evening convicted of the abduction of Clede Fleming. A jury in the Court of Criminal Correction found him guilty and fixed his punishment at imprisonment in the City Jail for a term of three months. The subordinate is thus made the scapegoat for the offenses of his chief.

The case against Williams has been before the Court of Criminal Correction for two days. It was commenced on Friday morning, and an adjournment taken to the afternoon upon the application of the attorneys for the defense who asked for a jury. A panel of eighteen men was selected that day, and the active introduction of evidence was commenced yesterday morning. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the prosecution rested. At 2:30 the defense was commenced, and not until 7 o'clock did it close. Then a recess was taken until 8 o'clock. The jury returned from supper promptly at that hour. Twenty-five minutes later

A VERDICT WAS HANDED

to Clerk Fitzgerald. It was of unexpected severity and fell like a bomb in the midst of the knot of policemen and others who had assembled. It read as follows:

"We, the jury in the above entitled case, find the defendant guilty as charged, and assess his punishment at imprisonment in the City Jail for a term of three months."

The verdict in, the members of the jury were discharged at once from further service. They had well earned their fees.

Williams took the verdict very hard. He had been confident of an acquittal all through the trial. His hopes had been buoyed up by the confident attitude of his brother officers and he was ill prepared to receive a sentence of the nature returned. He turned pale at the reading and the hot tears of mortification and disappointment were barely restrained. His attorney, Mr. Crawley of Keithsville, at once asked to have the jury polled. This was done without any change. A motion for a new trial and an arrest of judgment was then made and the hearing of the arguments set for next Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

A NEW BOND

in the sum of $1,000 was made out with Detective William Desmond as security. This was accepted, and Williams left the court room with his attorney and his partner, John Hobbs.

The charge against Williams was abduction under the misdemeanor clause. The true charge, as set down in the statutes, is the unlawful spiriting away of a petitioner in a habeas corpus proceeding. The case grew out of the sensational action first instituted against Clede Fleming. The history of this action has been several times printed.

Clede Fleming has of late made her home in Omaha. Her true name is Jennie Stewarts and her relatives live in a small town in Illinois. She became involved with her landlady in Omaha, and as security for a board bill of $26 gave a chattel mortgage on her clothing and personal effects. About six weeks ago she came to St. Louis on a short visit and wore her seal skin sacque. The landlady swore out a warrant charging her with grand larceny and Sergt. Thomas Ormsby was sent down to serve it. Detective John Hobbs and Robert J. Williams of this city

ARRESTED THE GIRL.

Attorneys Thomas B. Harvey and Marshal F. McDonald obtained a writ of habeas corpus from the Court of Criminal Correction, and a Deputy Sheriff served it upon Chief Huebler and Sergt. Ormsby.

Notwithstanding the action the girl was taken from the hold-over on the afternoon of February 10, placed in a carriage by Sergts. Ormsby and Williams and driven to Kirkwood. There the outbound train for Omaha was taken by Ormsby and the girl. Messrs. Harvey and McDonald then instituted proceedings against Chief Huebler for contempt. Notwithstanding the Chief sent Capt. Jack Campbell to Omaha to bring the girl, Clede Fleming, into court when the contempt action was tried. Judge Campbell fined the Chief $10 and costs for his offense. The fine was at once stayed. Messrs. Harvey and McDonald then had Clede swear out warrants charging Sergt. Ormsby and Patrolman Williams with abduction. They based their claim to a case upon the fact that a writ of habeas corpus had been served on Ormsby and that Williams had sworn when Chief Huebler was on trial that any action he had taken was

NOT AT THE CHIEF'S ORDER.

It was decided to make a test case of the action against Williams. In event that a conviction was secured it was promised then steps would be taken toward extraditing and prosecuting Sergt. Ormsby.

The worst that can be said against Williams is that he showed an excess of zeal in endeavoring to shield his superior officer. When the case against Chief Huebler for contempt of the Court of Criminal Correction was being heard Williams swore positively that the Chief had given him no order to take Clede Fleming from the holdover or to assist Sergt. Ormsby in such a proceeding. This was to clear the Chief's skirts in order that the head of the department might be purged of the contempt charged, and his statement made without knowledge of any contemplated action against himself literally killed Williams in his own case. He dared not go on the stand in his own defense. His hands were tied behind his back. Should he plead that he did nothing but obey orders from his superior officer he would be laying himself open to an action for perjury. Had he taken the stand he would either perjure himself or precipitate a conviction in his case. He had to

TAKE HIS MEDICINE

without a word of remonstrance—and all this to save the official head of his most worthy Chief.

Williams has not been on the force very long. He came to St. Louis about a year ago and was taken up to aid in the raids on the gambling fraternity, against which a vigorous war was at that time being waged. In April last he was made a patrolman with the big batch of new men sworn in under the new ordinance. Shortly afterwards he became too well known among the gamblers to do good work and was then put with Detective John Hobbs, with whom he has since worked. His home is in Keithsville, Mo.

It is hardly thought probable that Williams will be made to serve out the time prescribed by the jury. Attorney Harvey indicated as much a few minutes after the verdict was brought in. He said that they had secured the conviction and did not care particularly to make a man whom he considered a mere tool to the chief conspirators suffer for the offenses which he had been compelled to commit. It was either obey orders or go before the board for neglect of duty. In connection with the trial

CAPT. JACK CAMPBELL

gave some interesting information. The Captain, it will be remembered, was sent by Chief Huebler to Omaha with orders to bring Clede Fleming back at all hazards. That some inducements were offered the girl went without the saying. Nothing definite could ever be learned about it, however, until the big Captain took the stand. Then he told that he had bought the girl a $25 cloak, had given her $5 for spending money, had paid a bill of $25 which her landlady held against her, had secured the dismissal of the grand larceny action, had paid her expenses to St. Louis, had paid her hotel bill at Hurst's, had bought her considerable beer and had "made himself agreeable" at the Omaha house, where she was stopping. Part of Capt. Campbell's testimony provoked great laughter in the court-room. He closed his testimony by saying that Chief Huebler had paid all the bills incurred. Chief Huebler's personal expenses in this case have thus far amounted to at least $300.

RAILROAD NEWS.

A New Tariff on Wheat From Kansas Points to St. Louis—Notes.

A new tariff has been issued on wheat, applying from Kansas points to St. Louis, and taking effect March 17 and the rates quoted are a reduction of from 1½ to 8 cents per 100 pounds under the previous tariff. The rates to Chicago are 5 cents per 100 pounds higher than to St. Louis. The reduction of these rates, coming at this time, will materially assist St. Louis buyers and exporters to run this commodity through with great advantage and will probably tend to make wheat drop off a point on the market.

NOTES.

G. W. Cale, freight traffic manager of the 'Frisco Line, returned last evening from Texas, and General Freight Agent F. D. Russell returned yesterday morning.

The meeting of the local passenger and ticket agents yesterday afternoon was for the purpose of adjusting rates to Western points and getting them in line with the new rates.

Stopped the Proceedings.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 15.—An ordinary Deputy Sheriff, by the production of a simple writ, silenced a company of very prominent gentlemen to-day. The company consisted of the stockholders of the West Virginia Central Railroad, and the meeting was called to consider the proposed lease of the Piedmont & Cumberland Railroad. Among those present were ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, ex-Secretary Thos. F. Bayard, ex-Senator William Pinkney, Whyte and Stephen B. Elkins and Emmons Blaine, who was proxy for his father, Secretary James G. Blaine; Col. Thomas B. Davis, Maj. Alexander Shaw, William Keyser, William H. Gorman, C. C. Horner, W. Irvine Cross, Col. Jno. L. Thomas and Col. Charles Marshall were present as counsel for Maj. Shaw. Mr. Bayard presided and Maj. E. W. S. Moore was secretary of the meeting. After she proceedings of the last meeting had been read the Deputy Sheriff served on Chairman Bayard an injunction sued out by Maj. Shaw, enjoining all further proceedings until the further order of the court. The cause of the injunction is the refusal of the company to allow Maj. Shaw to vote his stock cumulatively and thus secure one member of the Board of Directors.

New Management of the Monon.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 15.—The new directors of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad together with Vice-President Milton Smith of the Louisville & Nashville, arrived from New York to-day. Mr. Smith said he had nothing to do with the deal by which the old management of the Monon was replaced by the present, but he had known Sweyofgh to be at work preparing the coup for seven months past. President Gibson of the Louisville Bridge said that freight from the Monon which for a year has been refused passage over the old bridge because the road now crosses the Kentucky and Indiana, would henceforth have free way over his bridge. He would not say whether the Monon would return to the old bridge. No change in officials of the road would be made for the present. He denied that either the Pennsylvania or the L. & N. was back of President Breyfogle.

A Significant Trip.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 15.—Yesterday afternoon President Woodford of the C., H. & D. road, with Messrs. Sully, Zimmerman, Taylor and Fairbanks, all large stockholders in the road, went to Peoria over the I., D. & W. road. To-day they are going over the Terre Haute & Peoria road from Peoria to Terre Haute. In connection with the common belief that the T., D. & W. and T. H. & P. roads are to become part of a system to be controlled by the men who already control the C., H. & D., this trip appears significant.

Over Twenty Million.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MONTICELLO, Ill., March 15.—There was filed in the Recorder's Court here to-day a deed for $21,927,500. This is the transfer deed of the I., B. & W. Railroad sold to the Peoria & Eastern Railroad Co., which is a transfer of the road to the Big Four. The deed is made to Charles H. Coats and others. A portion of the road runs through this county.

The Transcontinental.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 15.—The Transcontinental Association met this morning and as there was no quorum adjourned to Monday, but few railroad men having arrived.

A ROTTEN STRUCTURE.

FALL OF A BRIDGE AT GLENS FALLS WITH FATAL RESULT.

Two Men Carried Away With the Wreck Are Rescued—Fatal Fire at Bay City, Mich.—Details of the Troy (N. Y.) Landslide Horror—Fatalities on the Rail—A Day's Mishaps.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., March 15.—At half past 10 o'clock this morning an old wooden bridge across the Hudson River, connecting this city with South Glens Falls, gave way, precipitating seven workmen to the rocks beneath, a distance of thirty feet. Two men were instantly killed and their bodies floated away in the river. Their names are Nelson Sanscouci, a workman, and George Carr, a mail carrier who was standing on the bridge watching the work. Carr's body was recovered half a mile down the river; that of Sanscouci has not been found. Four workmen were injured. Thomas Holleran's leg was broken and he was otherwise injured. The names of the other three have not yet been learned.

The correct list of the killed and injured is as follows:

Killed—Nelson Sanscouci and Chas. Carr.

Injured—Thomas Holleran, head crushed and leg broken; will die.

Thos. Farley, right arm broken; badly bruised.

C. J. Bennett, back badly bruised.

R. W. Ward, severe internal injuries.

The seventh man, name unknown, escaped without injury. The entire bridge fell into the stream and was completely wrecked. It had been removed from the stone piers and was resting on temporary supports at the time of the accident.

Details of the Troy Horror.

TROY, N. Y., March 16.—A calamity resulting in the death of three persons occurred in the lower part of the city at 3 o'clock this morning, when tons of clay and moistened earth swept down Warren's Hill and carried before it a double brick house situated on the east side of Haverman's avenue, about 100 feet south of Washington street. Not an intimation of the approaching disaster was received. The residents of the locality went to their rest last night unconscious of the impending doom. They had lived under the shadow of Warren's Hill for years, and felt secure. The first note of warning came at 3 o'clock, when a roaring sound was almost immediately followed by a crash that sounded for blocks away and awakened sleepers to a scene which they will never forget. The first arrivals at the spot were enveloped in clouds of dust, and through the gloom a pile of debris was all that could be discerned. Two hours elapsed before the extent of the accident could be learned. Conflicting stories were told of the number of people buried in the ruins of the house, and the facts were difficult to obtain until daylight. The occupants of the house were sixteen in number.

The killed are: Mrs. Johanna Hogan, aged 40, widow.

Mrs. Mary Nonan, her mother, aged 88 years.

Annie Burns, grand-child of Patrick Canfield, aged 11 years.

The persons killed occupied sleeping apartments in the rear part of the building. Others who escaped were in front of the house. The senior Canfield was slightly bruised about the legs, but was able to walk. Hundreds of volunteers under the direction of Sergt. Lawton of the First Precinct, and Officers Cunningham and Fox commenced work at once upon the debris, and at 5:30 o'clock the body of the child was taken from the ruins and removed to Burke's undertaking rooms. The aged Mrs. Nonan was found a few minutes later, and near her the body of Mrs. Hogan was found. The remains were taken to Nolan's undertaking rooms. The body was badly disfigured. The injuries to Mrs. Nonan consist of a broken leg. The two women were undoubtedly suffocated beneath the wreck. Patrick Canfield, Sr., was seen at an early hour this morning in the vicinity of his former home. He said, in answer to questions concerning the affair:

"We knew nothing about it in the house. The first warning I had of the landslide was when I awakened and felt the walls falling. The sound was one that confused me so greatly that I could not tell for some time what had happened. All I know about it is that as soon as I could collect my senses I crawled round the wreck and found that I had not injured excepting where my leg hurt me a little. The girl, Annie Burns, is my grandchild. She was sleeping with the other two children in the back room."

One of the most singular features of the disaster is the fact that all the persons in the building who were not killed outright succeeded in extricating themselves from the mortar, bricks and timber unassisted. Before help had arrived they were safe on the street, having crawled through a crevice. The work of search for the buried bodies. The clay bank is hundreds of feet high, towering at an angle of 45 degrees from the dwellers on Haverman's avenue. The portion which became loosened started 200 feet up the slope and by the time it reached Canfield's house the force of the tons upon tons of dirt was terrific. Next to the brick hou-e on the north is a two-story wooden house occupied by the family of James Carroll. The landslide did not touch this building. At 9 o'clock this morning the feeling of insecurity had not been dispelled and the impression prevailed that more of the hill further north would slide down upon the old frame dwellings along the east side of the avenue.

Burned to a Crisp.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 15.—Rachael Green left home this morning and left her 2-year-old daughter close to a stove, hoping to be back soon. At 3 o'clock she had not returned and the house was discovered to be on fire by a policeman. He broke in and extinguished the fire, and found the child burned to a crisp.

Burned to Death.

BAY CITY, Mich., March 15.—A frame house in the north end of the city, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Lozona and Mrs. Nadons and her five small children, burned early this morning. Lozona threw his wife out of a window into the street below, and she died.

of one of her legs and other severe injuries, and will probably die. Mrs. Nadons escaped with her 7-months-old baby on one arm and a 2-year-old tot in the other, and two more, ranging from 3 to 6 years, clinging to her night dress. She made a desperate effort to rescue her oldest child, Georgia, who was burned to death.

Death From Shock.

JACKSON, Mich., March 15.—Henry Purdy, his wife and a neighbor's girl named Emerson, the latter 13 years old, were driving into the city from South Jackson this morning at 10 o'clock. At the crossing on Francis street a mile out the Air Line mail struck the rig and all three were killed, as well as both horses. Mr. Purdy and his wife were almost instantly killed and the girl lived about fifteen minutes. The flagman at the crossing, which is an extremely dangerous one, says he warned Purdy not to attempt to cross ahead of the train, but the latter said:

"I will get across all right. Don't stop me."

The train was coming in at frightful speed and struck the buggy with tremendous force. The face of Mr. Purdy was somewhat bruised and also that of the girl, but no serious marks were visible. Death is supposed to have resulted from the force of the shock.

Instantly Killed.

READING, Pa., March 15.—This morning while Lemuel Eastburn, aged 65, a farmer of Upper Merton, with his wife and child, was driving across the track of the Reading Railroad at Bridgeport, the team was struck by a south-bound passenger train. Mr. and Mrs. Eastburn were instantly killed. Their bodies were terribly mangled.

A Day's Mishaps.

READING, Pa., March 15.—John Bowers aged 55, was killed to-day on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, at Lebanon, he being struck and run over by a shifting engine. He was literally ground to pieces.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., March 15.—While attempting to jump on a moving freight train at Guthrie, Buddie Ingram, a colored boy, was run over by the cars and instantly killed. His arms were crushed into an unrecognizable mass and his head severed from his body.

SEDALIA, Mo., March 15.—A. M. Harris, foreman of the switch crew in the Missouri, Kansas & Texas yards, fell from the front of a switch engine this afternoon and had one leg broken, besides sustaining other bruises. He was taken to the company's hospital.

MARQUETTE, Kan., March 15.—Ralph Jackson, son of a Swedish minister, was kicked to death by a horse while attempting to catch a hog. The man was struck in the groin and died in intense pain.

FT. WAYNE, Ind., March 15.—George Smith of Adams township was instantly killed this morning by the bursting of a saw in a sawmill at Swazee, this county. He was a single man.

JUDICIAL SHARP PRACTICE.

Snap Judgment Taken by Two Justices in Their Superior's Absence.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., March 15.—Perry County furnished the leading sensation to Central Pennsylvania this week, when the two Associate Judges stole a neat march on President Judge Barnett and disposed of the license applications in his absence. Judge Barnett was called away to preside for Judge Bucher, at Middlesburg, and left the associates to decide the license, but requested, where remonstrances were filed, those applications should be held over until the 18th, when it would suit him to read the objections, and assist in disposing of the cases. The associates, however, took the whole matter in charge, and granted all the applications, not even excepting the four against which remonstrances were filed. The funny part of the business lay in the fact that one of the applicants was none other than Hon. Samuel Woods of Blair, one of the associates on the bench, against whom a remonstrance had been filed by his neighbors, alleging that he sold to minors and men of known intemperate habits, etc. Rinesmith, the other associate judge, assisted Judge Woods in ignoring the remonstrances against the applications, and when the case of the latter came up, Judge Woods left the bench and Rinesmith granted his application along with the other three. In this cute way Judge Barnett, the president judge, was euchred out of the game.

READS LIKE A ROMANCE.

A Minister Who Has Reached the End of His Exploits.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

YANKTON, S. D., March 15.—J. W. Garland, rector of the Episcopal Church at Vermillion, is alleged to have misappropriated $14,000, subscribed to erect a church. He came to Vermillion a year ago, raised money to build a church, but used the funds and maintains a school for children from the New York Foundlings' Home and built the church on credit and his reputation for being wealthy. His career reads like a romance. He claims to be the son of an Englishman, wealthy and on friendly terms with Mrs. W. W. Astor, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and distinguished ladies of Trinity Church, Brooklyn. He has his valet and a professional singer to lead his choir of fifty chorus voices, gave grand dinners and was a high stepper generally. A day or two ago liens were filed upon the church buildings aggregating $14,000. Twenty-nine creditors called upon Bishop Hare, who informed them that he could do nothing for them, as he was in no wise responsible for Garland's debts. He advised them to rub out all old scores and he would see that in future the institution would be conducted on a cash basis. Several civil actions have already been commenced.

An Even Trade.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., March 15.—The Burlington & Missouri Railway managers are negotiating with Missouri Pacific officials to have them build their line from Union, this county, through Plattsmouth to Orscpolis, and use the B. & M. tracks from that place to Omaha. In return the B. & M. gets the privilege of using the Missouri Pacific tracks from Omaha to Kansas City.

LITIGATION.

Callahan Was Slandered—An Injunction Asked—Various Suits.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 15.—Thomas F. Callahan, Superintendent of Streets, this morning brought suit against Alderman David R. Ingram for $20,000 damages for slander for stating at a meeting of the Council: "This Superintendent of Streets, this Callahan, is a downright thief, and I can prove it." In the second count he charges Ingram with having said in the presence of Alderman E. H. Phelps: "T. F. Callahan is a thief and I can prove it." The charges were referred to the Board of Public Works by the Council and Ingram was asked to make his charges specific, and was promised a thorough investigation. He refused to take any steps in the matter. It is believed that there is nothing in Ingram's charges further than spite against Callahan for keeping a contract out of Ingram's hands.

An Injunction Asked.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, O., March 15.—A suit was filed in the Superior Court this morning asking an injuction against the sale of the Grand Hotel next Monday. It is a fight between the owners of the common and preferred stock. The defendants are the Cincinnati Hotel Co. and the Central Trust and Safe Deposit Co. Court will decide early Monday morning.

Editor West's Woes.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Judgment for $25,741.67 was entered to-day against James J. West, formerly editor of the *Times*, to satisfy a note held by David Kelley, given September 14, 1888.

Nancy Gets the Money.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 15.—Nancy Sykes has obtained a verdict against the city for $3,500 for damages received from being thrown from a wagon which was tipped over by a Western Union telegraph wire that had fallen across the highway. The city began suit against the telegraph company, which offered to compromise by paying $2,500, and the offer was accepted.

Seeking Heavy Damages.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PARIS, Tex., March 15.—E. L. Pruitt and wife and their son, Oscar Pruitt, now living in this city, have filed five suits in the Federal court of Fort Smith, for $4,800 damage in each case against twenty-four citizens of Hackett City, Ark., for malicious prosecution and false imprisonment on the 28th of April, 1889. E. L. Pruitt and Oscar Pruitt were arrested on a charge of burglary and robbery. The old man was released on his personal recognizance, but Oscar Pruitt was lodged in jail. At 11 o'clock on the night of May 1 Oscar Pruitt was taken out of jail by a crowd and carried to his father's house. The family was aroused and told to dress. They were all placed in a hack and their household effects loaded in wagons and taken to Jenson Junction, on the 'Frisco, where tickets were bought and charges were prepaid on the goods to this city. They were placed on the train with instructions not to return. On arriving here they were at a great inconvenience for some time, being without money and among strangers. They employed an attorney here to investigate the case. He wrote to some of the parties who had been mixed up in the matter, asking for information about the Pruitt family and why they left there, and received just the letter he wanted. It stated that there was no proof that the Pruitts were guilty of the charge against them, but they were suspected of crookedness and it was believed that the place would be better off without them. The letter boasted of the manner in which the Pruitts were gotten out of the country and that they were not wanted there to face the charges.

Fighting for a New Trial.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 15.—Arguments on the motion for a new trial for Jeremiah O'Donnell, convicted of conspiracy to get a bribed juror on the jury in the Cronin case and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary, was begun before Judge Waterman this morning. An imposing array of fully half a hundred law books on the table in front of counsel for defense indicated that they were going to make a hard fight, and they did. Lawyers Byam and Briggs pleaded and argued and cited cases nearly all day, going over much of the ground taken in arguing the motion to set aside the jury verdict. The State's attorneys will have their say next Saturday. Attorney Forrest filed his bill of exceptions in the Cronin case this morning. It covers about six thousand pages, and as the bill will have to be compared with the copy by the clerks in the Clerk's office, it will be some time before it reaches the Supreme Court. The attorneys for the imprisoned murderers will not apply to the Supreme Court for a supersedeas. Nothing will be done toward appealing the case and even in the event of the most favorable result in the matter Coughlin, O'Sullivan and Bourke will remain at hard labor in the penitentiary till next December. Should a supersedeas be granted, the only effect it would have would be to relieve the convicts from further work. They would be confined to their cells at the penitentiary without opportunities for exercise. Under these circumstances they concluded that they would prefer employment of mind and body in the prison-shops to solitary confinement in their cells. The case will come up for hearing at the October term of the Supreme Court at Ottawa.

Wicked Chicago.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 15.—Deputy collectors of the internal revenue office to-day discovered an illicit still on Halsted street, under the guise of vinegar works. The still had a capacity of 50 gallons of whiskey per day, and belonged to William Loeffler & Son. This is the second time the firm has been caught in the business.

PATRONIZE THE DELICATESSEN.

CITY NEWS.

New Spring Catalogue

Now ready for distribution at D. Crawford & Co.'s, Broadway and Franklin avenue. Mailed free to country patrons sending in their names.

Dr. E. C. Chase,
Corner of 9th & Olive streets. Set of teeth, $3.

PRIVATE matters skillfully treated and medicines furnished. Dr. Dinsbeer, 814 Pine st.

DIGGING FOR WEALTH.

The Jasper County, Mo., Lead Mines Make a Splendid Showing.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CARTHAGE, MO., March 15.—Much interest has been taken in mining matters during the past week, as the coming of fine weather means increased output and to prepare for full developments the various camps are being put in the best possible condition. The inquiry after lands by visitors continues to awaken an enthusiasm among the owners of land and many are giving great inducements to purchasers as they wish to have a fuller knowledge of the wealth which is near them. Several new companies have been formed and a great deal of new machinery is being introduced. This county is bound to have a good showing at the Miners' Convention, which meets in Kansas City on Monday. Not only will men be there but all kinds of descriptive matter and fine specimens of the native ores. It is expected that the county will in all send up 150 delegates. Carthage will send forty.

The future outlook for the coming of capital was never brighter than now and the lands in many unexpected regions have been prospected and whether by drilling or sinking of shafts show an extent of mineral undreamed of by the owners. It is certain that as the field is inviting capital will assuredly make its presence felt.

Galena mines have given good returns to the owners, and their quality of ore is said to be above the usual standard.

Joplin miners are still on the alert, and many projects have been formed for increasing the local output. The returns are flattering and the signs of prosperity are numerous, business being conducted with a rush. Webb City goes at no slow pace and from her sucker flat territory they show the biggest possible returns. The city shows signs of thrift and energy and invites men of means to settle there.

Carterville mines are growing in importance and require personal supervision of the owners, who are arranging to take up there.

Oronogo will surely reach a position of importance, as their mines are doing better than for many years.

Lehigh and Belleville, although troubled with water, make reports of progress which encourages the extra outlay made necessary by softness of the ground.

From the Magnet mines and also the territory adjacent the works are being profitably worked and they are not near any railroad, but on the line of some surveyed to secure the business. Some of them will soon scramble for the first entry of territory.

Aiba miners are working vigorously, and the output and quality is equal to any other district.

At the Porter Mining & Zinc Co.'s Works, in this city, formerly known as the Lamb diggings, they commenced taking out mineral after seven weeks engaged in putting in machinery and shaping the mines. To-night they report an output of 240,000 pounds, valued at $3,240. The body of mineral is simply immense, and in six weeks will pay the $15,000 it cost and also all the outlay for machinery, as it is getting better the deeper they go. Other shafts adjoining are taking out good mineral. The coming three months will witness marvelous changes in all parts of the country, as land is everywhere being leased for mining purposes.

MOUND CITY COUPE, LIVERY & MESSENGER Co., 3420 Lindell avenue. Open all night. Elegant line of new coupes, carriages and livery of every description. The attention of the public is especially called to our fire and burglar protective system. This company has no street stands in the West End. Quick service. Low rates. Telephone 1826.

CITY HALL NOTES.

What the Office-Holders at the Big Barn Are Doing to Earn Their Salaries.

City Marshal Emil Thomas made three additional appointments yesterday, selecting George Hoffman, Hugh McCormick and John Rupert to take the places of three Democrats who served under Neiser. The appointments were submitted to Mayor Noonan and approved. Mr. Thomas has not yet appointed a successor to Barney Thoman, the Superintendent of the Dog Pound, but it is the opinion of the Republican politicians generally that it will be given to John Loesch, the Republican Committeeman from the Seventh Ward. The place is worth at least $3,000 a year.

If the temperature is above freezing point to-morrow the sprinkling contractors will be ordered to commence sprinkling the streets.

The Board of Public Improvements will hold a special meeting to-morrow morning to act on a batch of ordinances proposed by Street Commissioner Burnet for street and alley improvements. These ordinances will be given to the Assembly with the recommendation that they be acted upon speedily.

Street Commissioner Burnet and Sewer Commissioner McMath as a Special Committee of the Board of Public Improvements yesterday went over the route of that portion of the C., B. & Q. within the city limits. This company, it will be remembered, secured the right of way over north end streets from the Assembly some time ago.

TAKE the Ohio & Mississippi Railway for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Cars on all trains. Lower rates than any other line running through cars. Ticket offices 101 and 103 North Fourth street, and Union Depot, St. Louis.

Fighting the Lotteries.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 15.—The Kentucky Legislature to-day took another step toward giving the Frankfort Lottery its quietus. Recently, when the committee in charge of the lottery investigation attempted to examine witnesses here, the lottery's attorney directed witnesses to refuse to answer. The examination showed that the committee had no power to punish recalcitrant witnesses. Under the committee's direction a bill was prepared by which witnesses could by severe penalty be forced to testify. This bill, offered a month ago, the lottery company succeeded in hanging up in the House Judiciary Committee after it had passed the Senate, but to-day its friends rallied and it was passed by a vote of 54 to 9, and now awaits the Governor's signature, which it will certainly receive. At the same time the Senate passed bills repealing the act, authorizing the Henry County Lottery, the Shelby County Lottery, the Newport Lottery, the Grand Lodge Lottery and all the numerous acts from 1838 to the present, for the Frankfort Lottery.

Where Is E. H. Hovey of Dubuque?

Among Postmaster Harlow's private mail received yesterday was a circular letter from the Standard Gig Saddle Co. of Dubuque, Ia., asking for information about E. H. Hovey, one of their salesmen, who went out on the road over a month ago with samples and has not been heard from since. It is feared he has met with some accident or has been foully dealt with.

A letter was also received from C. B. Manly of Burkley, Ark., saying he would like to have about four Newfoundland pups which he thought he could dispose of.

Death of Wm. A. Brawner.

Wm. A. Brawner, an old and respected citizen of St. Louis, died at his residence, No. 4316 Finney avenue, yesterday afternoon at 4:45 p. m. At the time of his death he was the agent of the New York Life Insurance Co. in this city, and leaves his family in comfortable circumstances. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

AULER'S COMMITTEES.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE SCHOOL BOARD ANNOUNCES HIS SELECTIONS.

Ex-President Miller and His Supporters Fare Very Badly—Rogers Made Chairman of the Teachers' Committee and Bosley of the Building Committee—What the Appointments Show—The Investigation to Begin To-Morrow.

DR. HUGO AULER, President of the School Board, left with the Secretary late yesterday afternoon a list of the standing committees selected by him to serve during his term of office. The manner in which the new committees are constituted will doubtless cause much comment in School Board circles. They are organized strictly on the basis that to the victor belongs the honors. The list furnished Secretary Wash is a follows:

Ways and Means—Messrs. Macklin, Rogers, Bartholdt, Miller, Sheahan.

Teachers—Messrs. Rogers, Bartholdt, Brady, Richardson, Bollman, Knight, Dozier.

Building—Messrs. Bosley, Macklin, Troll, Cudmore, Reimier, Knight, Richardson.

Course of Study—Messrs. Bartholdt, Bosley, Macklin, Miller, Cudmore.

Lands and Leasing—Messrs. Reimler, Cudmore, Troll, Macklin, Sheahan.

Supplies—Messrs. Bollman, Brady, Kelly, McEntire, Richardson.

Auditing—Messrs. Cudmore, Bosley, Kelly.

Rules—Messrs. Brady, Cudmore, O'Connor.

Salaries—Messrs. Troll, O'Connor, Holmes.

Library—Messrs. Miller, Sheahan, Barstow, O'Connor, Holmes, O'Connell and Rogers ex-officio.

THE MILLERITES GET "SOUP."

As will be seen without any study, ex-President Miller and his supporters were not treated with any great degree of magnanimity. In fact, they were ignored in as far as it was possible. Director Macklin is made Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and ex-President Miller and Director Sheahan get places on it. Mr. Richardson fared better than any of Mr. Miller's supporters. He is given a place on both the Building and Teachers' Committees. Ex-Vice-President O'Connell is placed on only one committee. That is the Library Committee, which is considered the least important of any. The new Vice-President of the Board, Mr. Henry L. Rogers, had his share of chairmanships and chose the Teachers' Committee. Mr. Richardson and Mr. Dozier are the only two Millerites who are associated with him. The chairmanship of the Building Committee was given to Bosley, who with Macklin was the most energetic in the re-organization movement. Mr. Richardson is the only supporter of Mr. Miller who got a place on this committee. Mr. Reimler is made chairman of the Lands and Leasing Committee and Mr. Bollman of the Committee on Supplies. Director Brady, whose desertion of the Millerites enabled Dr. Auler's friends to re-organize, got what he wanted—the chairmanship of the Committee on Rules and a place on the Teachers' Committee.

Messrs. Barstow and Holmes, who had important places under the former administration, and were recognized as among the leading directors in the board, were very badly treated in the new appointment of places. The Library Committee is the only one on which Mr. Barstow is given a place, and Mr. Holmes fared little better. He is put on the Library and Salaries Committees.

WHAT THE APPOINTMENTS SHOW.

The appointments show clearly that there is great bitterness between the factions in the board, and from now on neither will give nor take quarter. The Auler men, it seems, realizing that there is a possibility of some of their number losing their places in the board through a decision of the courts that they are not eligible for lack of compliance with the tax qualification, are determined that while they have power they will wield it without interference. The committees are so made up as to permit of them having everything their own way. They will not rest satisfied, however, with gaining the ascendancy in the Board. The Investigation Committee which was appointed by the President Friday night will begin work to-morrow and if there is anything which can be found detrimental to the administrations of Presidents Miller and Judson it will be exposed. The Aulerites through the tabling of the motion to reconsider the resolution for reorganization are confident that under the Board rules they have prevented the subject being brought up again within three months no matter which way the cases in the Court of Appeals go.

TO PRACTICE ECONOMY.

When Directors Brady and Bosley were asked yesterday what they proposed to show by the investigation which will begin to-morrow, they said that they would be able to expose a great deal of extravagance in School Board expenditures.

"There has been a great deal of money wasted by the board," said Bosley, "and we will be able to prove it. We intend to thoroughly examine into all expenditures, so that we may be able to practice economy, and by so doing save enough for free books."

"Do you think that can be done?"

"Why, certainly. All this talk about there being no money to buy free books with is wrong. There isn't anything in it. There will be plenty of money if the Board's affairs are only managed rightly."

Director Brady said that of course free books would cost a great deal more for the first year than would have to be expended thereafter, but he was confident that by judicious management there would be plenty of funds. The average cost of free books for the children in the four lower grades would, he said, be about 60 or 70 cents.

Carondelet Jottings.

Mrs. J. B. Bortman of La Salle, Ill., is visiting friends here.

Nearly $6,000 of real estate was sold in Carondelet during the past week.

D. W. Coons and Cotton Klemp leave to-night for a tour of England and the Continent.

A. W. Payne and J. W. Stewart will conduct a Sunday-school this morning in the Baptist Church.

The Germania Turnverein Dramatic Section will give an entertainment this evening in Turner Hall.

Miss Agnes Sutton, who has been visiting friends for the past month, leaves to-night for her home in Chicago.

Carondelet Council, No. 9, K. of F. M., and Carondelet Council, C. K. of A., will participate in Monday's parade.

The excavating of ground on Virginia avenue and Blow street for the new M. E. Church will begin to-morrow morning.

The steamer Crystal City, which is at the docks undergoing repairs, will probably be launched the latter part of the present month.

J. W. Holland, a teamster residing on the Maltese road, was kicked in the abdomen by one of his horses shortly after noon yesterday, receiving injuries which will probably terminate fatally.

The Carondelet Harmonie Singing Society gave an entertainment last evening in Turner Hall. The affair was private, only members and their friends being invited. A literary and musical entertainment was creditably rendered.

Rev. B. F. Thomas will preach the last service of the conference year, ending March 17, at his church to-morrow. His morning text will be: "Christian Emulation." In the evening "Individual Accountability" will be his theme.

Aug. Grenmeir, aged 17 years, while toying with a revolver yesterday afternoon, accidentally shot himself in the left arm. Dr. M. C. Starkloff dressed the arm, but he fears that an amputation of the limb will be necessary. Grenmeir resides on the Georgetown road.

There was a special meeting of the Zinc Smelters' Union held last evening at Lafayette Hall for the purpose of considering what would be the best means of terminating the trouble which is prevailing at the Carondelet Zinc-works. While the meeting was being secretly conducted, Supt. Gray of the works called at the lodge rooms and applied for admittance. Being denied this privilege he called several of the members to the door and in a few words expressed a willingness to have a chat with the Union. From what could be learned it is anticipated that the trouble will be adjusted by Tuesday morning. It is stated that the management of the corporation will compromise the matter satisfactorily with the strikers.

BRANDT'S
Spring-Heel Dress and School Shoes.

Prices quoted below include same quality with any style of heel or toe.

Prices in Ladies' Shoes. Sizes 2 1-2 to 7.

Bright Dongola, medium or heavy, single sole, $2.00
Pebble Goat, medium or heavy single sole $2.00
Tampico Oil Pebble Goat $2.50
Imperial Kid with Patent Leather Tip or plain .... $2.50 and $2.75
Straight Grain Goat with Imperial Kid Quarter, patent leather tip, $3.00

Prices in Misses' Confirmation & School Shoes. Sizes 11 to 2.

Pebble Grain School Shoes $1.25
Pebble Oil Grain School Shoes $1.50
Pebble Goat School Shoes $1.75
Bright Dongola Dress Shoes $1.75
Dongola Dress Shoes, hand-welt with fair stitch and patent-leather tip $2.00
Extra fine Imperial Kid with patent-leather tip $2.00
Straight Grain Goat $2.25

Prices in Children's Shoes, sizes 5 to 8, From 75c to $1.65

Boys' Dress and School Shoes .... From $1.25 to $2.50

Complete run of widths from A to E.

J. C. BRANDT, *BROADWAY and LUCAS AVENUE.*

Open Every Saturday Night Until 10:30.

THE WEATHER.

Daily Weather Bulletin.

The following observations were taken at 6:59 p. m., local time, 8 p. m., 75th meridian time, at all stations:

SIGNAL OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, MO., March 15.

STATIONS.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind, direction.	Rainfall in 24 h'rs, inches	State of Weather.
St. Louis, Mo	30.46	22	NW	....	Cloudless
Fort Washakie, Wyo	30.12	54	SW	....	Cloudless
Santa Fe, N. M	30.28	48	NW	....	Cloudless
Philadelphia	30.42	24	NW	.06	Cloudless
Washington City	29.96	28	NW	....	Cloudless
Concordia, Kan	30.18	20	NW	.08	Snow.
Parkersburg, W. Va.	30.40	30	E	....	Cloudless
Vicksburg, Miss	30.32	48	N	....	Cloudless
New Orleans, La	30.26	60	NW	....	Cloudless
Shreveport, La	30.30	56	NE	....	Cloudless
Fort Smith, Ark	30.42	40	NE	....	Cloudless
Little Rock, Ark	30.40	*62	N	....	Cloudless
Galveston, Tex	30.36	62	NW	....	Cloudless
San Antonio, Tex	30.36	64	N	....	Cloudless
Chattanooga, Tenn	30.42	28	NW	....	Ptly Cldy
Memphis, Tenn	30.42	34	N	....	Cloudless
Nashville, Tenn	30.40	22	W	T.	Cloudy.
Louisville, Ky	30.34	22	W	....	Cloudless
Indianapolis, Ind	30.30	20	NW	.02	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O	30.28	22	NW	T.	Ptly Cldy
Wichita, Kan	30.46	34	E	....	Cloudless
Pittsburg, Pa	30.06	22	NW	.01	Cloudless
Buffalo, N. Y	29.88	20	NW	T.	Cloudless
Oswego, N. Y	29.82	26	W	T.	Cloudy.
Cleveland, O	30.04	20	NW	.18	Snow.
Toledo, O	30.12	20	NW	.04	Cloudless
Marquette, Mich	30.24	12	NW	.04	Snow.
Detroit, Mich	30.22	14	NW	....	Cloudless
Grand Haven, Mich	30.22	18	NW	.02	Snow.
Marquette, Mich	30.24	10	NW	.04	Cloudy.
Chicago, Ill	30.34	16	W	....	Cloudless
Milwaukee, Wis	29.90	14	W	....	Cloudless
Duluth, Minn	30.36	20	NW	....	Cloudless
St. Paul	30.46	16	SW	....	Cloudless
La Crosse, Wis	30.44	10	NW	....	Cloudless
Davenport, Ia	30.42	20	NW	....	Cloudless
Des Moines, Ia	30.48	22	NW	....	Cloudless
Dubuque, Ia	30.40	20	NW	....	Cloudless
Keokuk, Ia	30.46	22	W	....	Cloudless
Cairo, Ill	30.46	28	NW	....	Cloudless
Springfield, Ill	30.40	22	NW	....	Cloudy.
Springfield, Mo	30.46	24	N	....	Cloudless
Kansas City, Mo	30.54	24	N	....	Cloudless
Omaha	30.54	20	N	....	Cloudless
Huron, Dak	30.43	18	SE	....	Ptly Cldy
Valentine, Neb	30.30	38	SE	....	Cloudless
Moorhead	30.44	14	SE	....	Cloudy.
St. Vincent	30.32	12	SE	....	Pt. Cldy.
Bismarck	30.18	24	S	....	Cloudless
Fort Buford	30.02	24	W	....	Ptly Cldy
Fort Assinaboine	30.04	42	NE	....	Cloudy.
Fort Custer, Mont	30.02	54	NE	....	Pt. Cldy.
Helena, Mont	29.98	54	SE	....	Cloudless
Rapid City, Dak	30.18	44	S	....	Pt. Cldy.
Cheyenne	30.22	46	W	....	Cloudless
North Platte, Neb	30.28	40	SE	....	Cloudless
Denver, Colo	30.16	58	NE	....	Cloudless
Pueblo, Colo	30.22	56	E	....	Cloudless
Dodge City, Kan	30.40	38	SE	....	Cloudless
Fort Elliott, Tex	30.36	48	E	....	Cloudless
Fort Sill, I. T	30.38	46	E	....	Cloudless
Abilene, Tex	30.30	62	SW	....	Cloudless
El Paso, Tex	30.22	60	E	....	Ptly Cldy
Salt Lake City	30.34	54	NW	....	Cloudless
Montrose, Colo	30.28	50	Calm	....	Cloudless
San Diego, Cal	30.04	70	NW	....	Cloudless
Yuma, Ariz	30.00	80	E	....	Cloudless

NOTE.—T. indicates trace of precipitation; — indicates below zero.

Local Weather Report.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 15, 1890.

LOCAL TIME.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Dew-point.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind.	State of Weather
6:59 a. m..	30.56	10	—2	NW	12	Cl'diess.
1:59 p. m...	....	....	....	....	....	....
6:59 p. m...	30.46	23	6	NW	6	Cl'diess.
Means ...	51	16.5	....	....	....	....

Maximum temperature for day, 23.5.
Minimum temperature for day, 8.8.
River, 14.6.

W. H. HAMMON, Observer.

A Minister's Predicament.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 15.—The Rev. J. C. McEllery of Calera, Ala., a Baptist minister of 35 years' standing, aged 65 years, is in a peck of trouble, and may possibly be bounced by his church to-morrow. Some weeks ago the reverend gentleman wrote a letter to a newspaper of this city which offered prizes for subscribers to its weekly, among these being $500, and told the paper that if it would "fix" things so he could draw the lot he would guarantee that it would get as many as 500 subscribers in his neighborhood. The paper would not enter with the Rev. McEllery into the fraud, but published his corrupt letter. When this was read by his flock they were thunderstruck as well as indignant and demanded his peremptory resignation this afternoon. McEllery refused to go, hence the church trial. The affair has created intense interest throughout Shelby County and doubtless will be taken up to the higher associations of the church.

Homeopathic Medical Society.

The Homeopathic Medical Society met last night at the Lindell Hotel. Dr. Comstock presided in the absence of Dr. Parsons, the President. Dr. J. A. Campbell read an interesting paper on "The Eye in General Medicine." Diseases of the eye which are symptomatic of other diseases were discussed at length.

Creates a Panic.

BURGIN CITY, KY., March 15.—More than half a hundred cats in the Mt. Moriah neighborhood have hydrophobia. Kate Vanderpool, Mary Heath and Jane Ellison have been bitten by them. One fierce animal chased Miss Agnes Bonte to her room. There is a panic among the people there.

Fearing the Wrath to Come.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 15.—The labor situation is growing worse daily. Carpenters and cigarmakers expect to inaugurate their strikes at an early date, and it is likely to spread to other trades, as all are earnestly in favor of the eight-hour day.

THE NEGRO'S DESTINY.

BISHOP TURNER OF GEORGIA TALKS OF AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

He Takes Direct Issue With the Views of Ex-Senator Bruce—The Black Man Must Have Justice or Compensation for His Long Years of Servitude—The Butler Bill.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 15.—The Rev. H. M. Turner, Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Georgia, passed through this city en route to Philadelphia. Having read the recent interview had with ex-Senator Bruce concerning the "race issue," in which the latter depreciated the exportation theory as advocated by Senator Butler and others, the reverend gentleman was well prepared to expound his views to the contrary. There has been a long existing friendship between the colored Georgia Bishop and the colored ex-Senator, and an admiration for the latter on the part of the former, which he desired to have waived in expressing his contrary views to those of Mr. Bruce. He said: "I am sure the Hon. B. K. Bruce is too generous to regard a dissimilarity of views as effrontery on the part of myself, and he may remember telling me some years ago that Senators and Bishops were equals, and presuming upon his own postulations I am willing to venture upon the quicksands of some meager adverse criticism of a few of his assertions. The ex-Senator said: 'What nonsense all this talk about sending all the blacks back to Africa is!' True, he is right if such a nefarious scheme is in contemplation for thousands and hundreds of thousands of the blacks are no more fit to go back to Africa than they are fit to go to Paradise.

"Thousands of us would be a

CURSE TO THE CONTINENT,

especially that portion of us who have no faith in the negro, his possibilities or his probabilities, who worship white Gods, who would rather be white dogs on earth than black cherubs in heaven, and who believe the Devil is black and therefore all who are black are consanguineously related to him. There are ignorant black preachers who stand up in the pulpit and represent this and that species of crime and vice as being as black as sin. There are others who study for years in college and even graduate to follow the high calling of a waiter or a boot black, who would rather be a white man's scullion than a black man's prince, who regard Africa as next door to Hades, while it is the richest country under Heaven. There is another class of us who, while professing to be Christians, will work hard to dissuade young ministers from going with the gospel to the land of our progenitors as if they were going over a fatal precipice, who pretend to be serving God and have no aim higher than to get to Heaven to be white; who profess faith in a bodily resurrection from the dead, and yet expect that resurrected and glorified body to be white. Then there is a class who will sit in the presence of their beautiful daughters and talk about the solution of the negro problem being the admixture and intermixture of the races, while Senator Ingalls thunders from the Senate of the nation that there can never be any assimilation, and proclaims it blood poison, a term never dreamed of by the proslavery advocates. Coming from the source it does, it clinches every law now existing which forbids intermarriage between the two races, and will be the product of others not yet enacted. Mr. Ingalls voices the sentiment of the whites.

SENATOR BUTLER'S BILL.

"Now, if this is the kind of negroes Senator Bruce refers to, I say, with double emphasis, it would be nonsense to talk of them returning to Africa. I had not heard of any one worth noticing speaking of sending all the negroes to Africa until I read Senator Bruce's statement. Senator Butler indicates nothing of the kind in his $5,000,000 bill. True, Senators Morgan, Vance, Hampton and others have brought Africa before the country in their speeches, but not as a part any definite programme. The gist of every speech that has been delivered on the Butler bill has been upon the theory that if the negro went anywhere it must be at his own option. Let the negro go if he desires, or remain if he prefers. Let him exercise his own intelligence, unless he asks for advice. The country is full of toadstool leaders who give free advice to the Southern negro, who know no more about his real condition than they do about Siberia.

FOUND IN THE FIELDS.

"The Southern negro is not in the cities, but in the country and to know their wants, wishes, desires and needs, one must go amongst them, mingle with them and see for himself. When this Senator says they have no desire to go to Africa, I say—and I know the real condition of our race as well as any man who lives—that a million at least desire to go somewhere. They want freedom, manhood, liberty and the right to protect themselves.

"At least a million of us have found out that this nation is a failure; that it either cannot or has no disposition to protect the rights of a man who is not white. Not a court in the nation has given a decision in favor of the black in twelve years. The Supreme Court is an organized mob against the negro and every subordinate court has caught its spirit. Buy a railroad ticket in Washington for the Rio Grande, and I will give you $100 for every meal you purchase, unless you go around the back way and enter the kitchen and eat amid the filth and smoke, and then pay as much for it as the Queen of England would have to pay. In the Senator's own State I was made to go round to the window to buy a railroad ticket and was told that the Senator had to do the same, and 'all other niggers.'

NOT BEGGING FOR LOVE.

"As to Senator Butler I grant the presumption is that he has no love for the negro. I shall join in it and suppose him a negro-hater. Who cares if he is? I have the same right to hate him. I do not seek or want his love. I ask no white man's love, nor black man's either, but if I am hungry and thirsty and cheap beef brings a brown or water I shall satisfy my anxiety. If I knew heaven was full of Democrats and only one seat remained I should seek it.

"Senator Butler is the pioneer of a bill that heaven and earth will indorse in less than fifty years. Not a bill has been offered in Congress in fifteen years that contemplated any relief for the negro as a race. If Senator Butler's bill becomes law it will enable at least one hundred thousand self-reliant black men to go where they can work out their own destiny. One thing is sure, we must be put in full possession of every right or this nation must pay us for our 200 years' service and let us go where we can have unconditional manhood. It could be law that God simply made the negro to remain here and play the scullion for the whites for ever, as he is doing to-day, and will do until he gets a flag, founds a nation, and does something besides finding fault and catching a few official scraps, I would be tempted to waver in my faith that God is just."

NOLAND WON'T TALK.

Prosecuting Attorney Davison Says He Will Cause His Arrest.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., March 15.—There was only one new development in the Treasury defalcation to-day. Gov. Francis filed a certified copy of the report of the Investigating Committee with Prosecuting Attorney W. S. Davison. The latter has the same under consideration now. When called upon he declined to be interviewed, but it is not to doubted that he will cause a warrant to be issued within a day or two at the furthest for Mr. Noland's arrest. The ex-Treasurer is in town. He declines to talk, but has made the statement that he will not leave.

Congratulating Stephens.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BOONVILLE, MO., March 15.—Col. Lon-V. Stephens arrived home this afternoon from Jefferson City, and to-night a large crowd congregated at his home and serenaded him. Prominent men of both parties were present and made speeches of congratulation. Col. Stephens thanked his home friends for their appreciation and said he would promise that at the end of his term his books would be found all right. The band played several pieces and after an hour or two of general handshaking the serenaders departed.

LOVE AND WHISKY.

Depression of Spirits Due to Strong Intoxicants Drives a Man to Suicide.

Unrequited love and strong drink caused Charles Helgoth to attempt to take his own life yesterday afternoon. First he swallowed a heavy dose of strychnine. Then he placed a revolver behind his ear and put a bullet in his head. Notwithstanding all this the man may recover.

Helgoth is about 27 years of age and single. He is the son of Lorenz Helgoth, a grocer at 2908 Salina street, and makes his home at the above number. He has for some years been employed by his parent in the store. It was in a room in the rear of the establishment that he endeavored to end his existence.

The young man has been depressed in spirits for several weeks. He is said to have had a love affair which bore heavily upon his somewhat sensitive nature. He took to drink and was for days at a time in a helpless condition. About noon yesterday he went to the drug store at the corner of Salina and Pestalozzi streets and asked for some strychnine. He told the clerk that he had a sick dog down at the store and did not have the heart to shoot the brute. He was given two grains of the stuff and warned to be careful, as the poison was sure and active. He laughed and said he knew what he was about.

He then retired to his room back of the store and swallowed the dose. No sooner had he taken the stuff than he began to doubt its efficiency. To make doubly sure he took his revolver from the dresser drawer and placed the barrel behind his left ear. Then he pulled the trigger and the ball ploughed through it is skull. His aim had been imperfect, however, and the brain was untouched. The other members of the family heard the shot and sent for Dr. Wessoler, who has since been in attendance. The latter expresses the opinion that while Helgoth's wounds are of a dangerous character there is a slight chance for recovery. No effort has yet been made to extract the ball. The poison was removed by the use of a stomach pump.

A BALL will be given by the Pullman Porters' Protective Association at Odd Fellows' Hall, Wednesday night.

Swope's
SPRING STYLES IN
Men's Hand-Made $5 Shoes

Are now in and claim the attention of every man who enjoys being WELL, COMFORTABLY and STYLISHLY SHOD. All styles of toe can be had in Button, Lace or Congress makes of this Shoe at

311 N. BROADWAY.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

OLD WINES!

Amontilado Sherry,
Nutty Sherry,
Delicado Sherry,
Oloroso Sherry,
Palido Sherry,
Table Sherry,
Douro Port,
Alto Douro Port,
Fine Alto Douro Port,
Superior Alto Douro Port,
"Commendador" Douro Port,
Vintage 1815 Port,
Very Old Madeira,
Old Madeira,
Cossort, Gordon & Co.'s Reserve Madeira, Cossort, Gordon & Co.'s Private Stock Madeira.

DAVID NICHOLSON.

ATHLETICS.

An Eight-Mile Run For a Championship—General Sporting.

NEW YORK, March 15.

HE long-looked-for open handicap cross-country run under the auspices of the National Cross-country Association of America was run this afternoon on the Morris Park race course, and won by Wm. B. Day of the New Jersey Athletic Club. The distance was eight miles and the course, which was within sight of the grand stand for nearly its entire length, was gone over twice to make the distance. The heavy rain made the track six inches deep with mud and other portions laying over the fields and through ploughed land nearly as bad. Of the 209 entries a trifle over a hundred started. The handicap was divided into forty-one classes, the winner, Day, being the only one to start from scratch.

At 3:58 the pistol shot sent off the first lot. Then for seven and one-half minutes the others were dispatched at varying intervals. By the time the last man was sent away the others had strung along the eastern side of the park. C. B. Gardner, of the New Jersey Athletic club, was the first to turn the flag in the field in front of the grand stand, followed by F. Kuhlke of the Prospect Harriers, who for a novice, was doing great work. Day was being watched very closely, and it was evident that he was making fine time by the way in which he was gaining upon the race and passing one after another of the contestants with the long, graceful stride which he possesses. At four and two-thirds miles he was thirteenth, and when six miles were covered he had crawled up into fourth place. When he came to the hurdles he took them easily, clearing them with ease. When a little less than seven miles were done Day collared Gardner and passed him; running for the hurdle and water jump he was nearly on even terms with Kuhlke and both gathered themselves for the jump and went over together. Kuhlke landed squarely, and getting his stride at once, was the first over the water jump. Day was not so fortunate and tripped on the bank. He was up again instantly and went to work to overtake Kuhlke, which he did just as the half-mile track was reached. The race turns quarters of a mile from the finish. Obtaining a lead of thirty feet; Day ran in this way for a quarter of a mile when he began to increase his lead, and pulling away from Kuhlke, landed a winner by about a hundred yards.

For the condition of the course the time, 53 min. 34 sec., is considered to be remarkably good. Day wins the *Herald* cup for the fastest time, the first prize, a solid silver bowl, and special prize for the first man of the club whose first six members finish first.

The New York Jockey Club cup for the first six men of any club scoring first goes to the New Jersey Athletic Club. F. Kuhlke wins the second prize, a gold watch; also a special prize for first novice. C. B. Gardner secures the third, a Remington rifle.

The following finished in the order named: Sidney Thomas, M. A. C., fourth; Edward Edwards, Acorn A. C., fifth; E. H. Jerlberg, New Jersey A. C., sixth; F. Dolan, P. H., seventh; J. Kumphf, N. J. A. C., eighth; W. S. French, N. J. A. C., ninth, and A. C. McGregor, P. H., tenth.

The attendance was good; weather rainy and cold.

The M. A. A. C. Elects Officers.

The annual meeting of the Missouri Amateur Athletic Club was held at Meyer's "Congress" last night for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. Mr. M. E. Wahlert was in the chair. The reports of the officers of the various departments were submitted and showed the club to be in a very prosperous condition in every respect, athletically and financially. It was shown from the Captain's report that the club has fully maintained its past high standing on the field. The Treasurer's report shows a handsome balance, after expending during the year nearly $2,000 for prizes. The Committee on Ground report that the first field meeting will in all probability be held on its own grounds. The future of the club is exceedingly bright. The election resulted as follows: Jas. A. St. John, President; Capt. C. W. Bellairs, Vice-President; M. E. Wahlert, Vice-President; Philip J. Heyer, Treasurer; Emil Reder, Recording Secretary; D. L. Dick, Corresponding Secretary; Geo. S. Rhodes, Thos. Noonan, Frank Peterson, Wm. Medart and Ed Burke, Directors; R. J. Leacock, Captain. Walter J. Blakely was elected honorary Vice-President.

Beckley and Miller Back in the Fold.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 15.—Beckley and Miller have been taken back by the Players' League Club. Beckley, early in the game, signed with the Brotherhood, but afterwards went over to the League at $2,200, an increase of $1,200 over last year's salary. He is to play ball with the Brotherhood, but afterwards

HUMPHREY'S.

ST. LOUIS, March 16, 1890.

The forecast for Missouri for to-day is fair weather; warmer.

Have You Seen

The Nobby Spring Overcoats we're showing at prices from $10 to $35? More than a thousand to choose from, and we've got 'em to fit tall, short, stout and lean men.

☞ Our Illustrated Catalogue of Clothes, Hats and Furnishings ready for mailing. If you would have it, send us your name and address.

F. W. Humphrey & Co.,
Broadway and Pine.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

ST. LOUIS, March 13, 1890.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Manufacturers' Railway Co., for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, 9th and Pestalozzi sts., on Tuesday, April 1, 1890, at 9 o'clock a. m.

ADOLPHUS BUSCH, President.
A. NICOUD, Secretary.

being very penitent, and willing to return at the Brotherhood's terms of $2,800 or a clear loss of $1,000 a year. His $500 advance money will be refunded to the Local League Club on Monday. A suit is not feared, the Players' League contending that Beckley will play according to the ter

THE POST-DISPATCH--PAGES 9 TO 16.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1890.

EXTRAORDINARY.

A Great Opportunity That Is Offered Free to All

Who Want Anything and Advertise It in the Next "Sunday Post-Dispatch."

A Work of Art of Great Value That Will Be Given Away to Our "Want" Advertisers Next Sunday—An Engraving of the Beautiful Painting "Jersey," by the Celebrated Artist, E. Douglass—An Unusual Chance to Get a Handsome Frame at the Lowest Possible Cost—A Few Facts That It Will Be Well to Bear in Mind.

LIBERALITY when judiciously exercised is the greatest boon to a community, and when it is backed by enterprise its force is almost overwhelming. In its efforts to please the public the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH always aims to be both liberal and enterprising, and its phenomenal success speaks volumes for the appreciation of the citizens of St. Louis. They have proved they know a good thing when they see it and make the most of it.

As a medium for "want" advertisers the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH stands without a peer, for it reaches the people. In this respect it distances all competitors. For some weeks past it has been giving each week to all those who advertise their "wants" in its columns a choice picture FREE, and the chance of getting these pictures has been made the most of, as has readily been shown by the doubling of our "want" advertisements. Those who have advertised with us have not only gotten a beautiful picture, but in addition have had their "wants" filled in other ways, as they have assured in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

In response to all this praise and appreciation the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH has made an arrangement to give free to all want advertisers next Sunday a picture much finer than any it has yet given. It is a really great gift and a costly one. The picture is entitled "Jersey," and is a fine engraving of the beautiful picture of the celebrated animal painter, E. Douglass.

The picture is much larger than those previously given, being fully two feet broad by two and a half feet long.

IT IS AN ART GEM,

and a picture of its value and merit has never before been given away free to the patrons of any enterprise.

In presenting this fine picture, infinitely superior to any yet given, the management of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH are pleased to announce that they have made a most advantageous arrangement with MR. GEORGE T. HEFFERNAN OF THE CENTRAL ART STORE, 1010 OLIVE STREET, for those who receive this picture and wish to have it artistically framed (for a frame is a great addition to a picture). Mr. Heffernan carries a magnificent variety of the latest styles in frames, and offers such generous inducements that no one who receives this valuable picture should lose the chance to have it framed. Mr. Heffernan will frame "Jersey" in any style desired for a discount of 20 per cent on the lowest retail price. The Central Art Store is, as before stated, at 1010 Olive street.

"Want" advertisers should bear in mind advertisements will be received at the main office of the POST-DISPATCH or branch offices up to 10:30 Saturday night.

Remember this bonanza and get the picture "Jersey," now on exhibition at the POST-DISPATCH office, by advertising your "wants" in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH, March 23.

The sketch of the picture here given speaks for itself.

"JERSEY."

RENEW your lawns by using Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass Seed. H. W. Beck, 2001 Pine street.

The Bird of Freedom.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., March 15.—An immense bald eagle was captured on the farm of Mrs. S. A. Buckner in this county by Jim Huggins, who was out hunting and who stole close enough to it to fire upon it as it was perched on the back of a pig. The only shot he fired put one of the eagle's eyes out, when it was easily captured. Huggins brought the bird to town, when it was measured and found to be six feet and a half from tip to tip of its wings. It was presented to the Bank of Hopkinsville and will be permanently on exhibition there. It is the largest eagle captured in this section in years.

HASKELL INSTITUTE.

The Indian School Still in a Demoralized Condition—A Fight Promised.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LAWRENCE, Kan., March 15.—The state of affairs at Haskell Institute, the large industrial Indian school, is in a very unsettled condition at present. A very bitter feeling exists between the Superintendent, Charles Francis Meserve, and his employes and pupils. A week ago there was an open fight between the boys of two different tribes. It has since been developed that at another time some of the students rebelled against one of the teachers and even used violence. Yesterday one of the Indian boys was convicted of assault and battery and sentenced to ninety days in the County Jail. To-day a Pottowatomie boy was expelled because he refused to answer a question asked by the Superintendent. A number of the best employes have been dismissed without cause, the last being Prof. Atchison, who was principal teacher. A representative of the POST-DISPATCH visited the institution yesterday. The feelings of the employes were very strongly expressed. They stated "that the school was making no progress whatever; there was no harmony between employes and superintendent; the students were becoming rebellious and had no respect whatever for the head of the institution." They charged Mr. Meserve with discharging Kansas employes merely to fill their places with Eastern parties; that he has no knowledge whatever of the work of instructing the Indians and that he is guided entirely in his management by the advice of his head clerk, a Democrat. Mr. Meserve refused to discuss the matter in any way. Mr. Meserve was appointed last September by Commissioner Morgan of Indian Affairs, notwithstanding a very strong opposition from Senator Ingalls and Kansas people. His experience as an educator was limited to the principalship of a Ward School in Springfield, Mass. He had had no experience with the Indians, and did not seem to understand how to deal with the girls and boys. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction in town about the status of affairs, and it is learned that some of the discharged employes have placed their cases in the hands of Senator Ingalls.

Baltimore Tailor-Made Confirmation Suits.

Finest of worsteds, French tricots, wide wales, corkscrews, cloths, fancy blocks, etc., $4.50 to $15. Broadway competitors charge double for the above.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

Declined the Honor.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LAWRENCE, Kan., March 15.—There is a deep feeling of regret among the students of the State University over the fact that Rev. Dr. Chas. F. Thwing of Minneapolis, Minn., has decided not to accept the position of Chancellor, which was offered him a few days ago. Mr. Thwing visited the institution this week, but the Kansas papers criticised him and also the regents so severely for selecting a man from abroad that it is probable he did not want to come here in the face of so much opposition. The University has been without a head since last June.

BUY no yeast unless it has our YELLOW LABEL attached. Imitations are not labeled. FLEISCHMANN & Co.

A Generous Offer Accepted.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SEDALIA, Mo., March 15.—Col. John B. Jaynes of this city has agreed to furnish and place upon each Public School building in the city, free of charge, an eight-foot United States flag. The offer was accepted by the School Board, and on Arbor Day, April 4, flags will be floated to the breeze. The School Board is composed of an equal number of Democrats and Republicans.

A Strong Competitor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 15.—It is reported on good authority that a combination has been made between the Risdon Iron Works and the Pacific Rolling Mills of this city that will enable the former to compete with the Union Iron Works for contracts for construction of United States war vessels.

Educational.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SEDALIA, Mo., March 15.—At the monthly meeting of the City Teachers' Institute today A. C. Baldwin, editor of the *Gazette*, delivered an address, which was well received. Supt. Smith of the city public schools was also present and delivered an address.

The City's Meat.

The city Mart Inspector submitted his regular weekly report yesterday to the Health Commissioner. The Meat Inspector and his assistants inspected during the week 405 meat shops, 45 slaughter houses, 41 pork houses, 88 commission houses, 26 sausage factories, 11 market houses, 4 stock yards, and found them in first-class condition. They inspected 7,060 cattle, 4,200 sheep, 22,550 hogs, all in first-class condition, except the following—17 dead and 28 crippled cattle, 9 dead and 14 crippled sheep, 60 dead and 26 crippled hogs.

BUY your Easter Bonnet of the Misses Gaffney, 1009 Olive street.

KANSAS WOMEN AT WORK

THEIR INFLUENCE WILL BE FELT IN COMING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

In Many Cities Full Tickets Will Be Put in the Field—Farmers' Alliance Movements—Sixth District Politics—A New Swindling Scheme—Service Pensions—Notes and News From Many Points in Kansas.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 15.—There is already much interest manifested in the approaching municipal elections in Kansas. The women are holding meetings to discuss the matter with a view to getting out a full vote. In several cities they have decided to put a woman's ticket in the field, including members of the City Council and Board of Education. In Atchison they have already nominated their ticket, and, it is said, all parties have concluded to give it a cordial support. In quite a number of the smaller towns of Kansas, the municipal government is made up entirely of ladies, and their administration of affairs has been satisfactory in every respect. The Kansas Equal Suffrage Association has issued an address to the women voters urging them to exercise the right of suffrage on the day of election, April 1. In the address the association says: "The time has passed in Kansas when women can sit with folded hands and lament because weak, incompetent or vicious officials are chosen. No woman who has not done her part by voting on election day and expressing her preference for candidates at the primary has any right to find fault if the worst possible person should be chosen to office. The care of the children in our city schools is intrusted to a School Board, and upon its make-up depends largely the character of the schools, and the training which is forming for all time the character of the children who will soon be the men and women of our State. Are not women as well as men interested in these officers? Should they not see to it that only to men and women of the best type is committed this important trust?"

A NEW CHANCELLOR.

The Board of Regents of the State University, after a long delay, have elected a new Chancellor, the position having been tendered Rev. Dr. C. F. Thwing, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church at Minneapolis, Minn., who has been given thirty days in which to accept. It is very doubtful, however, whether he will take the position, as his appointment has already been severely criticised by many of the leading papers of the State. It is claimed that a trained educator of recognized ability and experience should have been selected. Dr. Thwing has had no experience in practical educational work.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE IN POLITICS.

B. H. Clover, President of the Farmers' Alliance of Kansas, says that while the alliance will place no ticket in the field this fall, he believes the members will throw aside party prejudice and vote for their interest as against the professional politician and machine. He advises each of the parties in the field to put forward their best men or they will surely meet with defeat. There are about eighteen alliances in the State and there is no question but they have it in their power to control the elections throughout the State.

GOV. HUMPHREY FOR SERVICE PENSIONS.

Gov. Humphrey has written a long letter to the Kansas delegation in Congress strongly urging the passage of a service pension law. He says it would bring millions of dollars to Kansas, the home and refuge of more than a hundred thousand of the men who followed the flag. He says: "If Congress will give us the Ingalls bill and pass a silver bill, do something to destroy trusts and other odious combinations, it will bring great relief."

THE METHODIST CHURCH IN KANSAS.

The annual report of the secretary of the Kansas conference of the M. E. Church, which has just been issued, shows that the Methodist Church has had a gratifying growth in this State. There are 202 churches, with a membership of 19,171 in the conference, and the church property, including parsonages, is valued at $727,705. Last year the members of this conference received $95,064, aside from $17,691 which was paid into the benevolent fund of the church.

A NEW RAILROAD COMMISSIONER TO ELECT.

The term of Albert R. Green, member of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, expires on April 1. Mr. Green is a candidate for reappointment, and so far has no competitor. The farmers, however, are making a demand that they be represented on this board. It is claimed by some of them that the rulings and orders of the Board have been almost without exception in favor of railroad companies. This, however, is not the case, as the Board has made several rulings that have been very obnoxious to the railroad companies. The only gentleman who has been mentioned as a farmer-candidate is Hon. A. W. Smith, Speaker of the House of Representatives, but Mr. Smith has not yet entered the race.

MANUFACTURING STATISTICS OF KANSAS.

The superintendent of the census at Washington has notified Labor Commissioner Betton that special agents will be appointed by the Census Bureau to collect manufacturing statistics in the following cities in Kansas: Topeka, Fort Scott, Atchison, Kansas City, Kan., Lawrence, Leavenworth, Salina and Wichita.

Central Kansas Notes.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ABILENE, Kan., March 15.—The Farmers' Alliance members are uniting in a strong opposition to Senator Ingalls. Through Central Kansas resolutions against him are being passed, and any candidate for the State Legislature who is opposed to Ingalls will have the farmers' hearty support. As to his successor, there is a widespread feeling that some leader in the Alliance should be chosen with sympathies for Maj. Sims, now State Treasurer. With 70,000 members, the Alliance will be able to dictate matters to their own liking.

In other ways the alliance is making itself felt. The Ottawa County Alliance this week passed resolutions that they would not furnish assessors any facts or figures regarding their crops, as they do not believe in publishing for the benefit of bucket-shop men the actual status of their graneries. The alliances are also working in opposition to the State immigration movement. They declare that they do not want any immigrants—the State has too many people now to get a living and they want to skip people out instead of in. Some of the members are more far-sighted than to subscribe to such a doctrine and sharp discussions have been aroused over the matter. The alliance seems to be attempting too much and there is a possibility of overreaching.

The Northwest Kansas Editorial Association has arranged for its annual excursion, which will be taken about May 15, from the place of meeting, Mankato, to Galveston, over the Santa Fe. The trip is looked forward to eagerly, as the Galveston deep harbor has a great attraction for Kansas at this time.

City election contests are on hand in all the Central Kansas towns. The ladies are taking an active hand in the fights on all sides and are organizing in favor of temperance. In many cities the joints have run rather too freely, and the suffragists are threatening to put in complete lists of women officers—a result looked forward to with terror by the more liberal voters of the masculine sex.

Sixth District Politics.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BELOIT, KAN., March 15.—The Sixth District Congressional Committee has been in session in this city during the week, and decided upon an early convention, May 6. There was developed a strong opposition to the present congressman, E. J. Turner, but that gentleman's friends believe he is safe. His opponents are his predecessor, Lewis Hanback of Osborne, A. N. McLennan of Ellsworth, and Judge Smith of Jewell. Hanback's record was not one to commend him for another election and the other gentlemen are local candidates who will have little following in a district which embraces nearly one-quarter of the State. Turner has done little for his district but he has looked out for his own interests and has a well-organized force of workers in almost every county. So much of the western portion of the district is unsettled, some counties near the Colorado line being practically deserted, that it has been easy for him to control the politics thereof. The old soldiers make the strongest opposition to him on the ground of his standing on the pension service question, but it is not believed that their forces which are marshalled by Hanback can bring about his defeat.

A New Swindle.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SALINA, Kan., March 15.—A swindling pair of rascals has been discovered to be operating through this section with good success. They represent themselves as Farmers' Alliance lecturers, and have forged credentials showing themselves to be such. They take orders for a book, which gives the prices and places of obtaining everything a farmer can want. The cost is but 10 cents, but they claim that only farmers of probity are wanted as subscribers. The purchaser fills out a blank stating how many people compose his family and what kind of groceries he uses most of and similar inquiries, which, "as a matter of form," he signs. Swindler No. 2 delivers the book a short time after and the contracts in his hands call for a $10 volume filled with trash and worth about 50 cents. A number of farmers have been victimized and rather than enter into litigation have submitted to the steal. But for the coolness of the second man he would several times have been handled roughly, but he has professed to be and perhaps is, in some cases, a farmer's boy, inveigled into the job of delivering the books as an easy way of making a little money during the winter months.

The New Political Factor.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ATCHISON, Kan., March 15.—Joseph G. Lowe, a prominent and observant Democratic lawyer and politician of Washington County of the north middle portion of the State, is in town to-day. Speaking of the growing strength of the Farmers' Alliance, Mr. Lowe says there are forty subordinate branches of the Alliance in this county, and it is growing in adjoining counties in like numbers. It seems to be the drift out there that the Alliance will run independent candidates for all the offices, Legislative and county. Mr. Lowe thinks the Alliance will also call a State convention and put in the field an independent State ticket. This seems to be the prevailing feeling among the farmers throughout the central part of the State, where the Alliance is the strongest. They say it is the only way they can accomplish anything. They have no faith in the two parties. They want iron-clad laws cutting down the salaries of county officers and regulating railroads.

Speaking of Senator John J. Ingalls, Mr. Lowe thinks Mr. Ingalls will hardly be able to satisfy the Alliance. He has been in the Senate so long without doing anything that they will regard any promises or declarations he may now make as empty. Mr. Lowe looks for a very mixed Legislature next winter. There will be farmers and resubmissionists and prohibitionists and Democrats and Republicans in the House. He looks for more Democrats in the Senate than that body has ever before contained. Mr. Lowe is talked of as the Democratic nominee for Governor this year.

Opposed to Prohibition.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 15.—The Democratic convention met to-day and nominated a full ticket with every prospect of its being successful. The following resolutions, among others, were unanimously adopted:

We as representatives of the Democratic party again pledge ourselves to the cause of liberal government and again declare our belief that the tyrannic legislation that is the fruits of the so-called prohibitory clause of our State Constitution is unrepublican, undemocratic and un-American, and should be repealed, and that portion of the constitution from whence they spring should be again submitted to a vote of the people, to the bringing about of which result we pledge our hearty support.

Farmers' Alliance.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LAWRENCE, Kan., March 15.—The Farmers' Alliance throughout the State is growing in strength every day. It is now generally conceded that it will control the next State Legislature.

WANT BETTER PRICES.

Farmers are generally holding their grain, awaiting an advance in prices. The bulk of the wheat has already been marketed. Fully half the corn crop is in the country yet. In many parts of the State there are great piles of corn in the open air, and granaries and store-houses are full every where.

ONLY A FEW WEEKS MORE

BEFORE THE GRAND SPRING OPENING OF THE

Straus-Emerich Outfitting Co.

Largest General Credit House in the World,

1121, 1123 and 1125 Olive Street,

Which will occur in a very few weeks. In the meanwhile, to make room for new goods which are constantly arriving, we will sell the balance of our immense stock at unprecedentedly LOW PRICES. Remember, we have the LARGEST, NEWEST AND BEST-ASSORTED STOCK OF

Furniture, Carpets, Stoves and Housefurnishing Goods

ON TIME PAYMENTS

In the city. We sell on easy **WEEKLY** or **MONTHLY** Payments everything needed to furnish a house complete from cellar to garret. Our **STOCK** is the **LARGEST**, our **PRICES** the **LOWEST**, and our **TERMS** the **EASIEST**. **OPEN AT NIGHT.**

No Fancy Prices! No Extortionate Terms! No Security Required!

THE STRAUS-EMERICH OUTFITTING CO.,

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NEWS FROM THE MINES.

THE LEADVILLE CAMP AND THE NEW ENGLAND DEVELOPMENTS.

Predictions as to What Would Be Found Coming True—The Union and Empire Gulches—An Advance in Elizabeth—Other Local Mining Stocks—Transactions, Quotations, Etc.

LEADVILLE, Colo., March 15.—The outlook at the new England Co.'s shaft is decidedly favorable for the contact being met with within the next 75 or 80 feet, or after passing through a tremendous lot of iron sulphur ore. For the past 50 feet the bottom of the shaft has been and is now in "stee galena." Through the mass of iron spoken of above, there now occur streaks of this galena, which, alternating with small streaks of iron, cover the whole workings. It may be remembered that in the first notices of the stirring up of this company's property it was predicted that it would prove to be a bonanza district upon development, and these predictions are more than likely to be soon verified. The shaft is now down only 150 feet where it was estimated in the beginning that it would require a sinking of at least 300 feet to catch the contact. The most satisfactory thing about the present development is the presence of lead in the ores, and without doubt one of the largest chutes of lead sulphide ever met with in the camp will be uncovered at that point, and as the company has an immense amount of territory belonging to them, it is probable the outside will hear from them to some purpose ere long. Apart from the advantage to the New England company, this development is very important in its bearing upon contiguous properties, as it will open up an almost entirely new district, very little, if any, sinking having been done in that vicinity, and among the mining men of the camp there is not a single dissenting voice as to its

VALUE TO THE CAMP.

The most encouraging reports come in from the Little Andy and the Jack lodes, located at the head of Union and Empire gulches, the new lead carbonate district. They are to the effect that in the latter at a depth of 93 feet and in the former at 330 feet the blue lime lead carbonate ore is being found. Now these hardy prospectors are on a solid basis, and it not unlikely that the blue lime chute can and possibly will be found by drifting a short distance. This district is a valuable one for the camp, as what ore has already been mined from there is identical with the original lead carbonate ore found on Fryer and Carbonate hills, and will fill a long felt want, as, since getting down to the sulphide level, not more than 25 per cent. of the ores mined have been a lead carbonate. This will now induce a further prospecting of the lime porphyry contact, which extends from that point to Weston pass, a distance of over four miles, and next season will probably see that entire section alive with prospectors. The ore, while high in lead, has considerable value from its silver contents, some going as high as ninety ounces per ton.

Jasper County Mines.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

JOPLIN, Mo., March 15.—Joplin City, while developing its resources and strength, has animated all its surrounding districts in Jasper County and the counties of Missouri and Kansas adjoining to no likewise. The discovery of lead touching the grass roots throughout these localities, wherever sought for, or by accident, first caused people by hundreds to come and stay here since the surface, soil and climate, the pure springs and water courses, the abundance of wood and coal were additional attractions. But now, however, the additional discovery, made a few years since, that zinc ore is the general substratum, and in unlimited quantities of the whole region, by which many of the first comers have been enriched; who not only possessed their grass root lead excavations, but also thousands of acres of good farming lands, is now causing capitalists by the hundreds to come and invest in both lands and mines here, making settlements to become rapidly improved towns, and towns, cities of the third class, like Joplin, where there are banks, churches, public schools and colleges, theaters, railroads, telephones, electric light, well-graded streets, mansions and thousands of refined and prosperous inhabitants. No wonder then that to-morrow one hundred or more of such citizens leave for Joplin in vestibuled cars for Kansas City to attend a convention there and to meet the capitalists of St. Louis and the East, as well as those of Denver and the West, who will next week impart solid information to each other in the Mining Exchange and Warder's Grand Theater, and be banquetted at the Midland Hotel.

Local Mining News.

The Mining Exchange market for the closing of the week was fairly active. The features were Central Silver of the listed stocks and Elizabeth of the unlisted. Of the former 9,100 shares changed hands at 20 to 23½, while of the latter 1,900 shares sold at $1.47½ up to $1.57½, 1,000 at the latter, and the market being firm at that. American was also strong, selling 300 shares at $1.65 and $1.67½, the latter being bid. The other sales were: Aztec, 100 at 20½; Buckskin, 500 at 6 and 50 at 5½; Golden West, 100 at 10; Granite Mountain, 10 at $44; Ingram, 100 at 55; Keystone, 1,000 at 3½; Mountain Key, 100 at 60; Tourtelotte, 1,100 at 4; Frisco, 500 at 2½. Samoa was offered at 15, and Puzzle Pool certificates at 12½.

* * *

The following were the call quotations yesterday:

	BID.	ASK.		BID.	ASK.
Adams	92½	100	Little Gt.	2	3½
American	1 62½	1 67½	M. Murph	.....	.....
Arizona	.....	.....	Maj. Budd	14½	17½
Aztec	20	21¼	Mex. Imp	15	16¼
Bi-Met	28 00	.....	Montrose	35	.....
Black Oak	.....	.....	Mt. Key	58¾	60
Bremen	2½	3	Mt. Lion	6	7
Buckskin	6	6½	M. Breen	.....	.....
Central S	18¾	21¼	Neath	10	.....
Cleveland	3½	4	Old Colny	.....	.....
Civ & Anh	32½	38¾	Old Jesuit	.....	.....
Cour d'A	.....	.....	P. Murphy	7½	8
Dinero	.....	.....	Pedro Con	3	3½
Eclipse	.....	.....	Phillips	.....	.....
Gldn Era	.....	.....	Pine Grve	5½	6
Gldn West	9½	10½	Q. of W.	.....	.....
Gold King	12½	13½	Raspberry	.....	.....
Gold Run	1	2	Rosalia	1½	2
Granite M	43 00	44 75	S. Frisco	2	3
Hope	.....	.....	S. Hopes	.....	.....
I. X. L.	6	7	Silver Age	.....	.....
Ingram	53¾	55	Silver Bell	.....	.....
Ironclad	.....	.....	So. Queen	11½	13
Jumbo	1	6	W. Granit	3½	4
Keystone	3	4	W. Patch	12½	17½
La Union	14	15	Yuma	57½	61½

Adams was offered seller 60 days. Granite had $43.50 bid buyer 30 days.

* * *

A telegram from the Central Silver yesterday said the mill had been started up, and was running fully up to expectations.

* * *

The Mining Exchange Directors failed to secure a quorum yesterday on the question of the fining of members and the matter goes over until to-morrow.

* * *

The Gold Nugget has sent out orders to resume work in full just as soon as the weather will permit.

* * *

The Kansas City Exchange sent another general invitation to its opening on Monday, of the Consolidated Exchanges of Denver and Kansas City, and Miners' Convention. E. R. Stettinius, Secretary of the St. Louis Exchange, and H. B. Louderman, Jr., will probably go up.

* * *

The Eureka and Excelsior Consolidated has a meeting Monday at 11 a. m. General Manager C. M. Donalson will be present, and there will be a general discussion as to the policy to be pursued. Mr. Donalson says there is an abundance of good ore, the only question being as to its treatment.

* * *

Laclede gas bonds were weak yesterday, being quoted at 81¾. The Metropolitan's application for a charter to sell gas at 75 cents, is said to be the weakening influence and the only one.

* * *

The trust certificates market yesterday was as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Condition.
Chicago Gas	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
Cotton Oil	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead	19⅝	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝
Sugar	66⅝	68⅝	66⅝	67⅝

Cotton Oils were not quoted.

Religious Matters.

Felix Adler will speak to-day at Memorial Hall upon "Religion's Service to Morality."

At the Antioch Baptist Church, on Kennerly avenue, between Goode and Pendleton avs., Rev. J. Holden, pastor, will celebrate his fifth anniversary to-day. Preaching at 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. Quite a number of city pastors will take part in the services.

AN INNOCENT VICTIM.

The Young Child of a Dissolute Mother Taken in Charge by the Police.

A story of drunkenness and crime with a pathetic feature was told yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's office. About 3 o'clock a Third District patrolman entered the office, carrying a chubby, rosy-cheeked boy, about 3 years of age, in his arms. He had a report from Capt. Joyce explaining the object of his call. The report stated that the child was the son of Mary Spellman, a notorious young woman living in Essex alley, between Seventh and Eighth, Morgan streets and Franklin avenue, who is now in the Workhouse. The police had found the child in a tenement house in the rear of 812 North Eighth street with a badly soiled face and an abundance of grease and dirt on his thin clothing. Mary Cook, the colored woman who had the child, stated that the little one's mother went on a spree a few days ago, and running out of money, took her child's shoes and sold them for 15 cents to buy whisky. Friday she was arrested and yesterday she was sent to the Work-house. This the police says is about the hundredth time she has been sent to that institution. The child wandered out in the cold yesterday morning and had one of his ears nipped by frost. When the police took him away from the Cook woman he wore a pair of shoes broken in many places and exposing his toes. The little fellow was taken to the Third District Station where he was given a thorough cleansing, after which he was sent to the Mayor's office. Notwithstanding his many misfortunes the child was in a good humor and showed a disposition to play with everybody in the office. He is a healthy chubby-looking boy and when the committment was made out for his removal to the House of Refuge a gentleman present remarked that many families would readily adopt the little fellow if they had the opportunity.

The Spellman woman, from all accounts, has about the worst reputation of all the tough characters the Third District police are called upon to deal with. She is about 28 years of age and has, the police say, been a hard case for fully ten years. Some four years ago she married a man named Carroll, said to be worse than herself. He left her a year or two ago to take care of herself and the child. The Spellman woman is not the only member of her family accustomed to Work-house sights and scenes. The police say that her father and brother went down before her, and that the three remaining members could now hold a reunion there.

The boy was sent to the House of Refuge yesterday afternoon to remain until he attains his majority.

Globe Hat Department.

Latest spring styles derbys, 99c, $1.50, $2 and $2.50; nobbiest boys' hats and caps of all descriptions, 25c, 45c, 75c and $1; $5 silk hats at $3. We gurrantee a saving of 25 per cent in our Hat Department.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

High Mass on St. Patrick's Day.

Solemn high mass will be celebrated in St. Patrick's Church at 10 a. m., the following being the programme: Celebrant, Very Rev. P. P. Brady; Deacon, Rev. Edw. Shea (St. Kevin's Church); Sub-Deacon, Rev. Eugene Coyle (Cathedral); Master of Ceremonies, Rev. James McCabe (Sacred Heart Church). Panegyric will be delivered by Very Rev. Francis B. Nugent, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

The choir, under the direction of Miss Nellie E. Hagerty, will render the following: "Kyrie," Fuchs; "Gloria," Millard; "Veni Creator," (quartette), Misses L. McCarthy and A. Gorman and Messrs. J. McCarthy and J. F. Lamb; offertory (grand chorus), "Hibernia's Saint;" "Credo," Peters, in D; "Sanctus," Fuchs; "Benedictus" (duo) Miss L. McCarthy and Mr. W. Burke; "Agnus Dei," Fuchs.

Singers—Misses L. McCarthy, J. Byrnes, R. Brady, A. Donovan, A. McHale, A. O'Malley, K. Homes, A. Gorman, D. Ward. Messrs. E. C. McGrath, E. J. Morrissey, F. X. McCann, J. J. McCarthy, J. F. Lamb, W. F. Burke.

Immediately after mass the benediction of the most blessed sacrament will be given, concluding the services of the day.

The Bridal Bulletin.

The following marriage licenses were granted yesterday:

Name.	Residence.
John C. Burselg	Madison Co., Ill
Ida Schutz	601 Harris av
Jacob Batteiger	2670 Scott av
M. Louisa Wirag	2670 Scott av
Henry R. Fring	2342 Benton st
A. M. K. Wilhelmina Struck	2341 Benton st
Joseph H. Hill	1610 Goode av
Anna T. Funke	4120 St. Ferdinand av
Frederick Eston	2010 Franklin av
Julia C. Waters	2007 Morgan st
John B. Cloherty	Leadville, Colo
Ellen Devine	2437 Bacon st
Fredrich Scharuf	3733 Texas av
Sidonia Schrockenbach	3731 Texas av
Charles Baasch	1002 Pine st
Johanna D. Schmidt	2327 S. 7th st

PURE 18-KT. GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
SEEMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.
Cor. BROADWAY & LOCUST.

THE POST-DISPATCH

BRANCH OFFICES.

At the following LOCATIONS BRANCH OFFICES have been established, where WANT ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received and where the PAPER is kept for sale:

BENTON ST.—1501 ... John Skaer
BENTON ST.—2572 ... A. H. Vordick
BROADWAY—2001 N ... O. D'Amour
BROADWAY and ANGELICA ... W. J. Kohrumel
BROADWAY—2613 S ... E. Geisler
BROADWAY—3907 S ... F. Hemm
BROADWAY—7631 S ... L. F. Waibel
CARE ST.—1328 ... Lion Drug Store
CARE ST.—2201 ... Crawley's Phar
CASS AV.—1000 ... Cass Avenue Phar
CASS AV.—Cor. 23d ... H. W. Strathmann
CASS AV., cor. JEFFERSON AV ... W. E. Holscher
CHOUTEAU AV.—1801 ... H. F. A. Spilker
CHOUTEAU AV.—2354 ... C. Schaefer
CHOUTEAU AV.—2837 ... W. E. Krueger
CLARK AV.—2136 ... Chas. P. Ochsner
DODIER ST.—2248 ... B. Vogt
EASTON AV.—3180 ... F. C. Pauley
EASTON AV.—4161 ... Fisher & Co
EAST GRAND AV.—1923 ... T. T. Wurmb
ELEVENTH ST.—3701 N ... T. T. Wurmb
FINNEY AV.—3837 ... P. E. Fiquet
FRANKLIN AV.—1600 ... C. Kilpstein
GAMBLE ST.—2631 ... A. Braun
GARRISON AV., cor. N. MARKET ... G. P. Mulhall
GARRISON AV.—1016 ... D. S. Littlefield
GRAND AV.—1400 N ... F. Sohn & Co
GRAND AV.—1926 N ... W. D. Temm
GRAVOIS—2946 ... B. Jost
HICKORY ST.—800 ... E. A. Sennewald & Co
JEFFERSON AV.—300 S ... A. H. Schulte
LAFAYETTE AV.—1800 ... Philip Kaul
LUCAS AV.—1700 ... W. S. Fleming
LUCAS AV.—3341 ... Charles C. May
LAFAYETTE AV.—2601 ... Paul M. Nake
MARKET ST.—2100 ... C. G. Penney
MENARD—1434 ... G. Weinsberg
MICHIGAN AND IVORY AV. ... Benno Bribach
MORGAN ST.—3930 ... J. S. Procter
NINTH ST.—2625 N ... O. Claus
OLIVE ST.—1500 ... R. Riley
OLIVE ST.—2800 ... J. L. Royston
OLIVE ST.—3000 ... J. Guerdan & Co
OLIVE ST.—3201 ... Louis Schurk
OLIVE ST.—3500 ... Adam H. Roth
OLIVE ST.—3615 ... W. R. Grant
PARK AV.—1937 ... G. H. Andress
SALINA ST.—2870 ... A. P. Kaltwasser
ST. LOUIS AV., cor. GLASGOW. Carey's Drug Store
TAYLOR AV.—1900 ... G. H. Wagner
WASHINGTON AV.—1228 ... Primm's Pharmacy
WASHINGTON AV.—2338 ... T. S. Glenn
WASHINGTON AV.—2800 ... J. Weiner
WASHINGTON AV.—3901 ... Sultan's Pharmacy

SUBURBAN.

EAST ST. LOUIS ... O. F. Kresse
BELLEVILLE, ILL ... Adam Bode

TO ADVERTISERS.

Owing to the early departure of the fast-mail train, advertisements for the SUNDAY MORNING POST-DISPATCH must be in the office before 9 o'clock Saturday night to insure insertion.

Parties advertising in these columns and having the answers addressed in care of POST-DISPATCH, will please ask for check to enable them to get their letters, as none will be delivered except on presentation of check. All answers to advertisements should be inclosed in envelopes. Parties answering advertisements must have their replies directed to their own POST-OFFICE address.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Temple Israel, cor. Pine and Twenty-eighth sts.—Sunday lecture at 10:45 a. m. by Rabbi Sonneschein. Subject: "Ingersoll's Latest Mistake." All are welcome. Seats free.

West End Christian Church ("Disciples of Christ"), Mahler's Hall, 3545 Olive street. Preaching by pastor, R. C. Cave, to-morrow at 10:45 a. m. Seats free. All invited. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m.

St. George's Church, corner Beaumont and Chestnut sts. Rev. Robert W. Holland, S. T. D., Rector. Holy communion, 7:30 a. m. Morning service, with sermon by the rector. Subject: "They Need Not Depart." 11 a. m. Evening, prayer and sermon. Subject: "Going With the Crowd," 7:45 p. m.

New Church Chapel (Swedenborgian), 2834 Lucas av. Rev. F. L. Higgins Minister. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sabbath-school at 9:30. All are invited. Seats free. Subject of sermon this morning, "The Wise and Foolish Virgins." Lecture—7:45 on "The Personality of the Devil."

Church of the Messiah (Unitarian), corner of Garrison avenue and Locust street. Rev. John Snyder, pastor. Sunday morning, March 16, at 10:45 a. m. The pastor will preach. Subject, "The Truth About Conversion and Regeneration." Sunday-school at 12 m. Mission Sunday-school at 3 p. m. At 4 p. m. services of of sacred song. All are cordially invited to our services.

LODGE NOTICES.

ATTENTION KNIGHTS—Excelsior Lodge, No. 19, K. of P., will confer the rank of Esquire upon six Pages, Wednesday evening, March 19. New paraphernalia, hall completely refitted; electric lights, etc. Visitors cordially invited. By order of
CHRIS MEYHRE, Chan. Com.
LEO H. ZIPLING, K. of R. and S. 33

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—Damon Lodge, No. 28, K. of P.—Officers and members, you are requested to be present at castle hall, People's Theater building, 6th and Walnut sts., Wednesday at 8 p. m. The rank of Knight will be conferred in amplified form. Visiting Knights cordially invited.
Attest: JAMES H. McCORD, C. C.
C. J. VOCH, K. R. and S. 33

TRAVELERS' REST LODGE No. 1 will hold a called meeting to-morrow, 16th (unday) at 2 p. m. at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner 5th and Olive, to attend the funeral of our late Brother Reese Townsend. Members and visitors invited to attend.
I. W. JOYCE, N. G.
I. T. WILLIAMS, Rec. Secy. 33

DE SOTO LODGE, NO. 90, I. O. O. F.—Officers and members are requested to be present at our next regular meeting, Tuesday evening, March 25, 1890, as the initiatory degree will be conferred upon candidates, and other matters of great importance come before the lodge for consideration. Visiting brethren are cordially invited. By order of
EMILIO ROSE, N. G.
Attest by JOHN M. SEYMOUR, Rec. Sec. 33

PICTURE AND FRAME FREE.

Grand souvenir opening for the babies. Parsons, the expert photographer of children, has built another fine studio next to the grand 4-story studio on Market st. The new one contains a large ground glass skylight and operating room, to be used for children exclusively. Parsons has gained a reputation as the most successful photographer o children in the city. Parsons' two studios, 1407 and 1409 Market st., the largest in the world. 33

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Clerks and Salesman.

WANTED—Sit. as clerk. 1021 Howard st. 37

WANTED—Young man wants sit. as grocery clerk. Address W 42, this office. 37

WANTED—Situation by a first-class grocer clerk; best ref. 123 Union Market. 37

WANTED—By young man, a position in wholesale or retail drug house. Address D 46, this office.

WANTED—A city drummer with own horse and buggy wants a position. Add. K 42, this office.

WANTED—Young man would like situation as clerk in grocery store in city. Add. R 42, this office. 37

WANTED—Position by a youth of 20 in store, office or collector; A1 city and country ref. Ad. O. C. F., 318 S. Grand av. 37

WANTED—Situation by a boy of 15 years; has had some experience in grocery business. Address Robert Wurm, 1503 S. 12th st. 37

WANTED—A young man would like a position as clerk in some real estate or railroad office; can furnish refs. Joe Dixon, 719 Haven st. 37

WANTED—Situation in grain elevator by experienced young man; best references. Address E. E. Kendall, North Henderson, Ill. 37

WANTED—Position as city or traveling salesman for groceries or grocers' sundries, by experienced young man. Address J 43, this office. 37

WANTED—Situation by druggist, 5 years city and country experience, English and German, unexceptional references, moderate salary. Add. K 43, this office. 37

WANTED—Situation by reliable, middle-aged man as clerk, salesman, collector or anything to earn a decent living; no book canvassing. Add. K 46, this office. 37

WANTED—Sit. by a young man in a wholesale or retail store; had three years' experience; can speak English, German and French and furnish the best of ref. Address H 45, this office. 37

A YOUNG MAN 21 years of age wishes a situation as clerk or as assistant book-keeper; wishes to settle in business life; can give best of reference and recommendations; will work cheap to start; add. T. 40, this office 37

WANTED—By a young man 21 years old, a position in a grocery or dry goods house; is willing to work for $25 or $30 a month in any capacity until he learns practical business knowledge; has attended a business college. Address D 35, this office. 37

WANTED—A gentleman of fifteen years' experience in business desires a position as traveling salesman; wants to travel in Southwest Missouri; prefers boots and shoes or drygoods; work on commission and furnish conveyance; references furnished. Address O. H. Scott, Buffalo, Mo. 37

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Book-keepers.

WANTED—By young man, a position in office as assistant book-keeper. Address F 46, this office.

WANTED—Situation as bookkeeper by competent man with good ref. Speaks German. Add B 43, this office. 38

WANTED—Any work that can be done evenings by a good bookkeeper and correspondent. Address T 35, this office. 36

WANTED—By a steady and competent young man, position as assis ant bookkeeper, or office work; good refs. Address F 42, this office. 36

WANTED—Situation by competent young man as assistant bookkeeper or office work; graduate of Smith's Commercial College, Lexington, Ky., in 1888; have had practical experience; best reference given. Address G. N. Wilder, 1209 Washington av.

THE Bryant & Stratton BUSINESS, SHORTHAND AND ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL, OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. Corner Broadway and Market st. Send for circular. 36

JOYCE'S Pile-Driver Salve is guaranteed to cure most aggravated cases of ulcerated, protruding, bleeding or itching piles in one week.

The Trades.

WANTED—Sit. by compositor. Address 2224 Adams st. 38

WANTED—Situation by press feeder. Address 2224 Adams st. 38

WANTED—A fireman of long experience wants a position. Address P 41, this office. 38

WANTED—Situation as fireman; experienced, with reference. Jos. Mortz, 18 Center st. 38

WANTED—A situation as wood turner; can give good reference. Address N 45, this office. 38

WANTED—A fireman wants situation; is steady and sober; can furnish best of references. Address O 45, this office. 38

TO BRICKLAYER CONTRACTORS—Those wishing stock-brick work contracted for address W. Tuner, 311 Walnut st. 38

WANTED—A first-class carpenter wants a position as foreman for a cross carpenter or architect; a skillful framer on roofs. Address N. 45, this office.

Coachmen.

WANTED—Situation as coachman; can give best of city references. 3517 Bernard st. 39

WANTED—Sit. as coachman by a middle-aged German; good refs. Add. K 40, this office. 39

WANTED—Sit. by German as coachman or any kind of work; understands his business thoroughly; refs. Adu. S 43, this office. 39

Stenographers

WANTED—Sit. by a young man; stenographer; willing to do any kind of office work; willing to leave city. Address G 39, this office. 41

Boys.

WANTED—Situation by boy of 18 to learn a trade. Address E 38, this office. 42

WANTED—A boy of 15 years wishes situation of any kind. 1817 N. 17th st 42

WANTED—Situation by a strong boy of 16 to learn a good trade. Address J 46, this office. 42

WANTED—Boy of 17 wants situation to do chores around house; good home more than wages. Address H. N., 2114 Blair av. 42

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Position as porter; best city reference. Address F 43, this office. 43

WANTED—Situation as driver for city del.; good ref. Address P 44, this office. 43

WANTED—Situation by a young man willing to do anything. Address G 46, this office. 43

WANTED—A situation as collector; reference and security given. Address J 40, this office 43

WANTED—Situation by young man as porter or driver of wagon. Address B 47, this office. 43

WANTED—Sit. by a private detective as watchman or collector. Address L 45, this office. 43

WANTED—Situation as janitor by man of good experience. Ad. Allen Anderson, 910 Mound st.

WANTED—Sit. by a young man 21 years of age; work of any kind. Add. J. A., 2829 Franklin av.

WANTED—A good home in a private family, to garden, take care of stock, milk and drive; best of city refs. given. Johnson, 722 Franklin av. 43

WANTED—By young man 21 years old, position as German correspondent in some office; speaks and writes German and English; best of references. Add ess E 45, this office 43

WANTED—By a man of long experience, position as farm superintendent; 21 years with last employer; expert in handling live stock; best reference. Address D 43, this office. 43

WANTED—Situation—A sober young man going to school would like a place in private family to take care of horse and assist about house from 4 p. m. to 9 a. m. Add. S. A., 1125 Lucas av. 43

WANTED—Situation by young man and wife, aged 22 and 19; wife to do cooking or housework; man has a steady position, but can assist morning and evening and do odd jobs around; can give best city reference; object, a good home for years; wages no object. Address 3138 Franklin av. Nathan W. Withers. 43

JOYCE'S Pile-Driver Salve is guaranteed to cure most aggravated cases of ulcerated, protruding, bleeding or itching piles in one week.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Book-keepers.

WANTED—Book-keeper with $2,500 to $3,000 can secur a position in an es ablished manufacturing business. Address A 39, this office. 53

SHORT-HAND. JONES' Commercial College, s. w. cor. Third and Vine sts., offers superior advantages for learning short-hand, type-writing and telegraphy. Only first-class teachers employed. The com lete business course and all the English branches thoroughly taught. 53 J. G. BOHMER, Principal.

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—5,000 pictures to frame for 50c at Bee Hive Picture Store, 911 Market st. 54

WANTED—Drug clerk; graduate or registered; references. Add. N 38, this office. 54

WANTED—Two young men for city salesmen, London Art Co., 7th and Olive, Room 3. 54

WANTED—A young man to sell a fine line of grocers' specialties on commission; references required. Add. T 44, this office. 54

WANTED—City lumber firm desires competent man to sell goods and keep books in country store. Address D 41, this office. 54

WANTED—Wide-awake salesman to sell an article used in every house; big money for hustlers; sells at sight. Room 40, 904 Olive st. 54

WANTED—A first-class salesman in the store, with 5 to 10 years' experience; married man preferred; also salesmen for outside. Am. Art Co., 8th and Pine sts. 54

WANTED—Retail clothing salesman; none but experienced man need apply; one who speaks German preferred. Apply to Globe Shoe & Clothing Co., 705 to 713 Franklin av. 54

WANTED—Traveling salesmen to handle one of the best side lines in existence; sample in vest pocket; $12 per day for good hustlers. Add. W. C. Donaho, Suite 408, Temple Bldg. 54

WANTED—An opening for a good man out of employment; one who can bring best of references and suits will find position both lucrative and permanent; for particulars call Monday, 210 and 212 N. 3d st., 4th floor. John Bedell. 54

NIGHT SCHOOL for young men and adults. Individual instruction in mathematics and book-keeping. 208 S. 4th st. Prof. Seward. 54

NIGHT SCHOOL. Penmanship, book-keeping, arithmetic, shorthand, etc. Hayward's College, 618 and 620 Olive st. 54

NIGHT TELEGRAPH SCHOOL. For the instruction in telegraphy of young men for railway service. Apply to G. S. Parker, Manager, 618 Olive st. 54

Boys.

WANTED—A boy. 1718 Cass av. 61

WANTED—Colored boy. 406 S. 6th st. 61

WANTED—Boy of 15 or 16 to work with paper hanger. 1513 Clinton st. 61

WANTED—Good strong boy to drive horse and cart. Inquire 1605 Howard st. 61

WANTED—A German boy to work in confectionary. Apply corner Park and Mississippi avs.

WANTED—A willing boy of 15 years, at s. e. cor. 19 st. and Washington av. Smith Academy.

WANTED—Boy about 18, with experience shipping and office work. Add. W 39, this office. 61

WANTED—Stout, healthy boy; from country preferred. Address with references F 47, this office. 61

WANTED—Small boy (white) to work around house; good home and wages. Inquire at 4321 Olive st. 61

WANTED—Boy to work around dental office and run errands. Mo. Dental Co., 304 N. 6th st., apply Sunday bet. 10 and 12 o'clock. 61

WANTED—Boys to-day to sell St. Patrick badges; must have 50c to start with; can make $4 per day; money refunded for badges not sold. Call at 208 N. Broadway. 61

Waiters.

WANTED—Waiter, 710 Market st. 37

HELP WANTED—MALE.

The Trades.

WANTED—House painter at 1009 Park av. 58

WANTED—Good pants-maker at 413 N. Levee. 58

WANTED—First-class kalsominer, 908 N. 8th st. 58

WANTED—Carpenters. Apply at 2800 DeKalb st. 58

WANTED—75 men at 816 N. Market st. Hair cut, 15c. 58

WANTED—Two good carriage painters at 1212 Cass av. 58

WANTED—Negative retoucher; good hand. 1811 Wash st. 58

WANTED—Feeder for ruling machine. Call at 217 N. Main st. 58

WANTED—Good straw hat blocker at once. F. A. Busse, Davenport, Ia. 58

WANTED—Paper ruler for common work. B. P. Studley & Co., 221 N. Main st 58

WANTED—A first-class machine pattern-maker. Fred Medart, 1206 N. Main st. 58

WANTED—A good nickel plater. The Electro-Depositing Co., 916-918 Locust st. 58

WANTED—First-class lathe hand accustomed to shaft-turning. Add. E 47, this office. 58

WANTED—Two carriage painters and one wood-worker at F. J. Cooney's, 900 Cass av. 58

WANTED—Good stonemason on Monday morning at Klaussman Brewery C., Carondelet. 58

WANTED—A good button-hole maker and finisher on vest; also girls to learn. 1103 N. Jefferson av.

WANTED—20 first-class jobbing molders wanted at Missouri Car & Foundry Co., 2301 Kosciusko st. 58

WANTED—All carpenters to attend a grand mass-meeting at Central Turner Hall Sunday, March 23, at 2 p. m., Carpenters' Council. 58

WANTED—All carpenters of North St. Louis to call at North St. Louis Turner Hall at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon; non-union men preferred. 58

WANTED—A first-class draughtsman that understands the building business and thorough in planing mill work; a steady position to the right party; must positively state salary expected. Address T 38, this office. 58

Laborers.

WANTED—Laborers. Apply at 2301 Kosciusko st. 59

WANTED—28 men for sewer work, also 6 carts, 2d and Cherokee sts. 59

WANTED—Men and teams. Ewing av. and Manchester road Monday a.m. Campbell. 59

WANTED—10 men with shovels and 10 carts, Tuesday, on Delmar av. and Penalton. M Fay.

WANTED—Team owners to meet at Euterpe Hall, Jefferson av. and Walnut st., this afternoon 2 p. m. All invited. 59

WANTED—100 laborers for to-day (Sunday) and Monday. A job on the work immediately on Main st., near O'Fallon st. Frain-Bambrick Construction Co. 59

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Good colored porter in grocery store. Apply 1520 S. 13th st. 62

WANTED—A good steady man to drive team; single man. 2104 Randolph st. 62

WANTED—Experienced sign advertisers, city and country. Ad. E 40, this office. 62

WANTED—A young man to deliver and take orders for grocery. Address O 41, this office. 62

WANTED—A single man that knows how to work and take care of flats. Apply 1303 Garrison av.

WANTED—A few good solicitors to take orders for a good selling article. Apply at 1124 Olive st.

WANTED—Solicitor to canvass; business men; $5 per week and commission; permanent. Address C 41, this office. 62

WANTED—Two men of good appearance and address to solicit accident insurance. Apply 613 A. Pine st., room 10. 62

WANTED—A young colored man for buffet service. Apply Monday at 1 p. m., n. w. cor 4th and Locust sts., 3d floor. 62

WANTED—Experienced advertising man for one of the best illustrated papers, Waverly Publishing Co., P. O. 709 Locust st. 62

WANTED—Young man: Send your name and Postoffice address to A 38, this office, and receive important information. 62

WANTED—A man (single) of good address, who is thoroughly versed in the culture of roses and plants; refs. req. Address O 38, this office 62

WANTED—Well-educated man, fluent writer, to work in the editorial room of a class paper; state age and experience. Add. R 41, this office. 62

WANTED—A young white man, who comes well recommended and can take care of horses and cow and work about house; reference required. Address S 38, this office. 62

WANTED—Colored men and women with good references to work for good St. Louis; good pay. Address inclosing 4 cents in stamps for full particulars. The Settles Mfg. Co., 503 State st. Chicago, Ill. 62

WANTED—A man of fair education; one who speaks both German and English preferred; also must be of good address; to fill a responsible position; a position which is both profitable and permanent; call Monday; bring refs. 210 and 212 N. 3d st. D. M. Sims. 62

JOYCE'S Pile Driver Salve is guaranteed to cure most aggravated cases of ulcerated, protruding, bleeding or itching piles in one week.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Teachers, Companions, etc.

WANTED—Situation by young lady as companion or maid to lady; best of ref. Add. S 47, this office. 77

WANTED—Position by young lady as companion; highest references; no objections to leave city. Address J 47, this office. 77

Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—Book-keeping to do after regular business hours. Address N 41, this office. 44

WANTED—Young lady would like to get a position in a store as saleslady. Address 7605 Michigan av., Carondelet. 44

WANTED—Experienced saleslady desires a position in confectionery or dry goods; reference given. Add. S 39, this office. 44

Stenographers.

WANTED—A position by lady stenographer. Address S 45, this office. 45

WANTED—To lawyers — Typewriting Bureau, Commercial Bldg., 6th and Olive sts., room 514.

WANTED—A position by competent young lady as stenographer and type-writer; permanent position in view; will work fortnight without salary. Address E 46, this office. 45

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—By a young lady, a position with a good dressmaker. Add. 714 Barry st. 46

WANTED—Sit by young girl to do plain sewing in private family. Call 2611 S. 2d st. 46

WANTED—A young lady would like sewing to do at home. Address W 43, this office. 46

WANTED—A woman wishes to do some plain sewing at home. 1622½ Carr st., in rear. 46

WANTED—By a dressmaker, work in families; $1.50 per day; best city reference. Address C 39, this office. 46

WANTED—Situation in family by dressmaker by the day; understands cutting and fitting. Address T 46, this office. 46

WANTED—A first-class cutter, fitter and draper wishes few more engagements in families. Add. P 39, this office. 46

WANTED—A dressmaker desires position out of town; understands her business thoroughly. Address R 46, this office. 46

WANTED—Position in reliable house by first-class dressmaker and milliner (formerly with Field & Leiter, Chicago.) Ad. C 44, this office. 46

WANTED—Engagements in family by a first-class dressmaker; can give best of reference and prompt attention. Add. H 38, this office. 46

Housekeepers.

WANTED—Situation as housekeeper. 1018 N. 14th st.; rear. 47

WANTED—Sit. by German working housekeeper in small family. Add. E 42, this office. 47

WANTED—Situation as housekeeper or cook in private family; references. Call or address 105 Moore st. 47

WANTED—Situation as a housekeeper for widower or a bachelor. Call or address May Spillman, 2018 N. 10th st. 47

WANTED—A lady wants a situation as housekeeper for a widower or work through the day. Call at 1608 Pine st. 47

WANTED—A position as housekeeper for a widower or bachelor; am a widow unincumbered. Add. B 42, this office. 47

WANTED—Position as housekeeper in first-class hotel; could go to Denver or Hot Springs. Address Mrs. Brown, 1800 Wash st. 47

WANTED—A French widow wishes a situation as housekeeper for a widower with or without children. Address T 43, this office. 47

WANTED—A widow lady with 6-year-old daughter would like position as housekeeper; would prefer leaving the city. Add. J 42, this office. 47

WANTED—A widow lady without incumbrance wishes a situation as housekeeper for a widower; willing to leave city; call Monday, No. 3164½ Easton av.

WANTED—Situation as housekeeper by a widow lady; understands sewing, the care of children and house; highest references. Address Mrs. Jones, New Haven, Franklin County, Mo. 47

Cooks, etc.

WANTED—Sit. on north side as general housework. Address 1439 Lucas av., rear. 48

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALES

General Housework.

WANTED—Situation by a girl to do housework. Address 3412 Klein st. 48

WANTED—Situation for housework; reference given. Apply at 1144 S. 7th st. 48

WANTED—Girl wishes sit. for housework or nurse. Apply 2800 Eugenia st. 48

WANTED—Situation for light housework in small family. Call Monday 1708 N. 14th st.; inquire in front. 48

WANTED—A situation by a steady woman to do light housework and sewing; will leave city; good reference. Address H 42, this office. 48

STOVE REPAIRS! For every stove or range made in the United States to be had at A. G. Brauer's, 219 Locust st. 48

Nurses.

WANTED—Situation as nurse. Address 1315 Chestnut st. 50

WANTED—A place to do nursing by a smart girl of 15. Call Sunday at 4069 Garfield av. 50

WANTED—A middle aged lady would like to take care of a baby. Call or address Mrs. Ehrich, 1206 N. 12th st. 50

WANTED—By a lady of experience a position as nurse in a family for any kind of sickness. Address Mrs. Kirby, 1500 Pine st. 50

WANTED—For a trustworthy young girl a position in good family to care for walking child, do mending or waiting maid to lady. E. M., 2248 Washington av. 50

Laundresses.

WANTED—Sit. by a woman to do washing. Spring av. and Lucky st. 51

WANTED—Some family washing to take home. 1207 Walton av. 51

WANTED—By woman; washing and ironing neatly done at 3334 Laclede av. 51

WANTED—Situation by colored laundress two days in the week. Apply at 2626 Morgan st. Ada Finied. 51

WANTED—To go out and do washing first part of the week; also take small washing home. 2232 Division st. 51

WANTED—A reliable colored woman wishes washing at home or to go out by the day. Mrs. Rumsey, 1527 N. 15th st. 51

Miscellaneous.

FAMILIES can get girls and girls places and logging. 1023 N. 10th st. 52

WANTED—A young lady compositor would like a steady position. Add. N 44, this office. 52

WANTED—By a widow one or two offices to clean or washing or any work by the day. 1219 N. 15th st. 52

WANTED—Position as superintendent, matron or housekeeper of ability; reference. Address, one week, L 44, this office. 52

WANTED—Copying, envelopes to address or writing of any kind to do at home, by a young lady. Address C 45, this office. 52

PARTIES wishing cooks and girls for general work, city or country, address Mrs. Ampleman, 904 N. Broadway. 52

JOYCE'S Pile-Driver Salve is guaranteed to cure most aggravated cases of ulcerated, protruding, bleeding or itching piles in one week.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Cooks, etc.

WANTED—A girl that can cook. 2021 Rutger st. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron. 1625 Morgan st. 68

WANTED—A good cook; reference required. 2632 Locust st. 68

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron at 3583 Lindell av. 68

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron at 3147 Laclede av. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron. Call at once. 2739 Lucas av. 68

WANTED—A good girl to cook, wash and iron. Call Monday, 3020 Pine st. 68

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron; good wages. 3012 Chestnut st. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron; German preferred. 3038 Eads av. 68

WANTED—A first-class cook and a first-class house girl. Call at 1199 S. Broadway. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook and do general housework in small family. 2722 Walnut st. 68

WANTED—Girl for cooking and one for nurse and housework. Apply 155 Papin st. 68

WANTED—A good cook; small family. Apply Monday morning at 3441 Chestnut st. 68

WANTED—Competent girl to cook, wash and iron; good wages. Mrs. A. W. Morris, Lebanon, Ill.

WANTED—A good girl to cook and do housework in small family; no washing or ironing. 2747 Allen st. 68

WANTED—Good German girl to cook, wash and iron; none but a good one need apply; good salary. 2618 Pine st eet. 68

WANTED—Reliable and good cook; also girl for house an dining-room work. Call Monday and Tuesday. 2208 Lucas pl. 68

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron in small family; only competent woman with references need apply. 3806 Delmar av. 68

WANTED—An experienced cook in small family; good wages; must do washing and ironing; answer Sunday afternoon. 3883 Washington av. 68

WANTED—Two girls to go to Ferguson, 12 miles from city; one to cook, wash and iron, and one as nurse for children, good place. Apply Monday, room 24, Laclede building, 4th and Olive sts. 68

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—Good dressmakers. 802 Carr st. 69

WANTED—Two girls on shop coats. 610 S. 7th st. 69

WANTED—Machine and hand girls. 2819 Salena st. 69

WANTED—A girl to press seams. 1450 N. 13th st. 69

WANTED—A girl to learn dressmaking at 2314 Morgan st. 69

WANTED—Experienced machine girls, to sew on pants. 2017 Victor st. 69

WANTED—Finisher and girl to learn on shop coats, 1119 N. 4th st. 69

WANTED—Young girl as apprentice to dressmaker. 3901 Olive st. 69

WANTED—To learn dressmaking by young lady. Address 7604 S. 8th st 69

WANTED—A first-class waist maker; also an apprentice. 4800 Olive st. 69

WANTED—Good dressmakers; also a draper and skirtmaker. 1512 Olive st. 29

WANTED—Seamstress that understands cutting and fitting at 501 N. 7th st. 69

WANTED—4 machine girls and basters to sew on shop vests. 621 Lynch st. 69

WANTED—Two dressmakers and apprentice girls. Call Monday at 264 Olive st. 69

WANTED—A good finisher on pants; also girl to press seams. Call 616 Wash st. 69

WANTED—Experienced girls to work on jeans pants; steady work. 3032 Cozzens av. 69

WANTED—Experienced overall makers, steam power. L. Mange & Son, 2039 Morgan st. 69

WANTED—100 machine girls and finishers on jeans and cassimere pants; machines run by power; apply 717 Lucas av. 69

WANTED—Good girls on custom coats, principally for neat basting; highest wages. 807 N. 11th st. 69

WANTED—A good apprentice girl who wishes to learn a good trade. Call Monday, 3037A Franklin av. 69

WANTED—Seamstresses on ladies' muslin underwear; also apprentices to learn, paid while learning. S. Grabinsky & Co., 711-715 N. 7th st. 69

WANTED—A dressmaker who thoroughly understands cutting, fitting and draping to call today between 10 and 12 at 3034 Rutger st., with ref.

WANTED—Hand-sewers on jeans pants; steady work; light and comfortable quarters. Loth Jeans Clothing Co., 316 N. 8th st., opposite Postoffice. 69

A COR ION PLAITING, Vandyke, Berlin and Parisian, latest styles; first-class work only; all goods returned by express free of charge to any part of the United States or Canada. Write for circular. Mrs. J. B. Montgomery, 1214 Olive st. 69

Nurses.

WANTED—Nurse. Apply at 3022 Glasgow pl. 70

WANTED—A nurse girl. 1720 Preston place. 70

WANTED—A nursegirl; good wages. 1117 Delmar st. 70

WANTED—Nurse girl, between 12 and 15 years. 1111 Dillon st. 70

WANTED—A good woman to care for a baby boy. Address F 40, this office 70

WANTED—A place as nursegirl in a good family. Address 3804 North Market st. 70

WANTED—German nurse girl and to assist with light housework. 3412 Washington av. 70

WANTED—A good girl to take care of little baby and assist with housework in small family; good wages. Call at 3806 N. 25th st. 70

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A reliable person as housekeeper. Call 3009 Pine st. 68

WANTED—An elderly widower with one child wants a housekeeper willing to leave city, and without incumbrance; a good permanent situation. Address O 40, this office. 28

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

General Housework.

WANTED—A girl for housework. 2109 N. 15th st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 3050 Cass av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 2855 N. Grand av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 2805 St. Louis av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 1930 Olive st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 520 Arsenal st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 3712 Finney av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework at 1124 Russell av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework at 1920 Oregon av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework, at 1119 Autumn st. 66

WANTED—A girl at 3421 Lucas av., to do general housework. 66

WANTED—A girl to assist with housework. Apply 2035 Wash st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 1917 Pine st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply at 4010 Bell av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework at 914 N. 10th st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 3120 Clifton pl. 66

WANTED—Girl to do light housework. Apply 1618 S. 8th st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework at 3741 Dayton st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply at 620 Garrison av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply 1518 Chouteau av. 66

WANTED—German girl, housework. 1325 Franklin av., second floor. 66

WANTED—A good German girl for general housework. 1814 Carr st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Apply 2319 Adams st. 66

WANTED—Girl to do general housework in small family. 1345 School st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for light housework, no cooking. 1309 Hickory st. 66

WANTED—Girl to do general housework; small family. 1912 Cass av. 66

WANTED—A girl for housework; German preferred. 1127 S. 10th st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; no washing. 1634 Park av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family. 3412 Walnut st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; 2 in family. 2837 Shenandoah st. 66

WANTED—At 3138 Lafayette av., girl for general housework; small family. 66

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework. Apply at 1937 Laclede st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework. Apply Sunday, 15 S. 10th st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework in small family 2835 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework, except washing at 1314 Taylor av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework; good wages. 2324 Olive st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Call Monday at 2524 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework in small family. 18 Olive st. 66

WANTED—Girl for light housework and assist in store. 1408 N. Jefferson av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework, with references. 2183 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—A capable girl do general housework for family of two. 3145 Belle av. 66

WANTED—A good German girl to assist in general housework at 1314 Mississippi av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework. Call after 10 o'clock at 1910 Olive st. 66

WANTED—A girl about 15 to assist in housework; no washing. 1825 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework at 2804 Russell; good wages. 66

WANTED—A girl to do housework; reference required. Apply 3020 Glasgow pl. 66

WANTED—A young girl for general housework in small family. Call 2300 Eugenia st. 66

WANTED—Two good German girls for housework and cooking. Call at 3451 Laclede av. 66

WANTED—Two girls—one nurse and one for general housework—at 3022 Glasgow pl. 66

WANTED—Two girls for general housework. Apply Nurses' Hall, 1509 Route st. 66

WANTED—Girl for light housework in a small family at once, at 1425 Montgomery st. 66

WANTED—Girl, 13 or 14 years old, to assist in general housework. 1021 Franklin av. 66

WANTED—A young woman for laundry and housework; refs. required. 2729 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; also a washwoman. Apply at 3129 Laclede av. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework in family of two. Apply 2729 Stoddard st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework; who can cook. Call at 2617 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework; family of two. Apply at 2221 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—Good girl, for cook and general housework in family of 2. Call at 2330 S. 12th st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1419 North Park pl.; take red Water Tower car. 66

WANTED—Girl to do housework and assist with the washing. Call at once at 2739 Lucas av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework; come prepared to work. 1603 Washington av. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework; and cooking; good wages. 2725 Gamble st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Call Sunday and Monday mornings at 2834 Dayton st. 66

WANTED—Girl for housework, and to assist in caring for children. 2331 Whittemore place.

WANTED—German girl to do general housework; must be well recommended 3957 Delmar av.

WANTED—A German girl to do general housework. Call Monday morning at 523 Walnut st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; call at once. 508 West End pl., west of 35th and Olive. 66

WANTED—At once, good girl for general housework in small family; good wages. 4266 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; must be a good cook and laundress; good wages. 2216 Carr st. 66

WANTED—Young colored girl to assist in housework; no washing. Call Monday, 1736 Mississippi av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family. Apply at Louis Kurth's, 206 S. 4th st., room 10. 66

WANTED—Capable girl for housework; family of two; good wages and steady employment. 1423 N. 7th st. 66

WANTED—Reliable, steady girl for general housework; good wages. 1501 N. 11th st., flat 1, corner Cass av.

WANTED—A respectable girl

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

10 AND 12 N. 4TH ST.—Hotel Belmont—Newly furnished at reasonable rates. 13

11 S. 18TH ST.—Furnished front and back room for transient or permanent. 13

11 S. 23D ST.—Three rooms, 2d-floor, southern and eastern exposure; all convenience. 13

103 S. 14TH ST.—Nicely furnished front room, first floor. 13

110 S. 18TH ST.—Two rooms on the 1st floor, furnished complete for light housekeeping. 13

111 S. 15TH ST.—Two connecting rooms and one large room; all furnished complete for housekeeping. 13

116 S. 14TH ST.—Three unfurnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping, with closets and bath. Apply at the same number. 13

220 S. 12TH ST.—Nicely furnished room, suitable for two or three gentlemen. 13

304 N. 6TH ST.—2 nicely furnished rooms; 3d floor. 13

315 N. 20TH ST.—Second-story front room, furnished, gas, bath, private family; good attendance. 13

372 COZZENS AV.—Furnished room suit. for 1 or 2. front room on Franklin av. cable; private family. 13

504 MARKET ST.—Furnished rooms; $5 and $12 per month. 13

519 FRANKLIN AV.—Elegant furnished rooms for gents, fire and gas included; rent low. 13

713 N. 16TH ST.—Well furni-hed rooms, front and back, for gent and wife or gents. 13

809 S. BROADWAY—One front furnished room; 3d floor. 13

811 LOCUST ST.—Nicely fur. rooms; heat, gas, etc.; reasonable prices. 13

812 PINE ST., opposite Hotel Moser—Large front room for gents or light housekeeping. 13

818 MARKET ST.—Small hall room. 13

822 CHOUTEAU AV.—Neatly fur. rooms; furniture all new. 13

1013 S. 18TH ST.—A large furnished 2d-story front parlor in a private family; no other roomers; suitable for one or two gents; refs. req. 13

1015 CHESTNUT ST.—Furnished rooms. 13

1021 DILLON ST.—By April 1, four rooms; use of bath; small family; no children; references exchanged. 13

1025 HICKORY ST.—Nicely furnished front room. 13

1034 MARKET ST.—Neatly furnished rooms. 13

1108 S. 11TH ST., bet. Chouteau and Hickory—One nice fur. room for two gents. 13

1109 WASHINGTON AV.—Furnished front rooms; southern exposure; $1.50 to $2.50 per week. 13

1110 CHOUTEAU AV.—One or two nicely furnished rooms in small private family. Pleasant locality. 13

1103 GLASGOW AV.—Handsomely furnished 2d-story front room, fire, gas and bath, two gents, $10, half block from Easton av. cars. 13

1107 CHOUTEAU AV.—Elegantly fur. 2d-story front room; gentleman only; no other roomers. 13

1115 WASHINGTON AV.—A nice parlor. 13

1115½ LEONARD AV.—Neatly furnished room, with home comforts, for young lady in private family; stenographer preferred; terms moderate. 13

1118 LOCUST ST.—Furnished rooms for gents $1.50 per week and upward, with fire. 13

1122 LOCUST ST.—Neatly fur. front and back rooms; terms reasonable. 13

1127 CHAMBERS ST.—Three very desirable unfur. front rooms for light housekeeping; hall, bath and gas. 13

1136 S. 7TH ST.—Nicely fur. large room for light housekeeping; 1st floor; nice yard.

1208 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished room to rent. 13

1225 WASHINGTON AV.—Newly furnished 2d and 3d-story front rooms; also two rooms for housekeeping; everything complete. 13

1302 OLIVE ST.—Four rooms, unfurnished, opposite Exposition. 13

1304 CHESTNUT ST.—Rooms for gentlemen from $1 up. 13

1304 CHOUTEAU AV.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms. 13

1305 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished small rooms with fire. 13

1307 PARK AV.—Fur. rooms for gents or light housekeeping; through car passes door. 13

1308 WEBSTER AV.—Nicely furnished front room, all conveniences. In private family; no other roomers; price moderate; Easton av. cable.

1310 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely furnished room, $8 per month. private family. 13

1311 CARR ST.—One fur. room for one or two gents. 13

1330 LASALLE ST.—4 large rooms on first floor. 13

1400 N. 8TH ST.—Neatly fur. room for two gents, $1.50 a week; also for light housekeeping, $1.50 per week; private family. 13

1404 FRANCIS ST.—Three newly papered rooms, $10. 13

1405 PINE ST.—Furnished front and back rooms, for man and wife; also housekeeping. 13

1409 CHESTNUT ST.—One fine front room, handsomely furnished; gas and evening fire; $6 per month; kindest attention given. 13

1420 PINE ST.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping. 13

1421 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished front room.

1424 MORGAN ST.—Handsome parlor, furnished or unfurnished; other rooms; terms reasonable. 13

1443 FRANCIS ST.—3 beautiful rooms; water; latest improvements; one block east of Grand av.; convenient to cars. 13

1505 CHESTNUT ST.—Furnished room with winter stove, complete for housekeeping; rent, $2. 13

1513 PINE ST.—Furnished front room; terms low. 13

1513 WASHINGTON AV.—Front basement room, unfurnished; no objection to colored persons. 13

1515 CHESTNUT ST.—Large 2d-story front room; unfurnished. 13

1516 WASHINTON AV.—One nice fur. room, so. ex., suitable for one or two gents. 13

1616 PINE ST.—Two nicely furnished rooms for gents or for man and wife without children.

1702 PAPIN ST.—3 or 4 rooms; desirable neighborhood. 13

1705 OLIVE ST.—Three neatly furnished rooms from $1.50 per week up. 13

1720 OLIVE ST.—Parlor and 2d-story rooms, nicely furnished; new building. 13

1721 CALIFORNIA AV.—2 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for 2 gents; private family. 13

1730 CARR PL.—Wash st.—Furnished rooms en suite; no objection to light housekeeping.

1737 PRESTON PL.—Near Lafayette Park—Two rooms, 2d floor; parlly furnished for light housekeeping. 13

1754 WAVERLY PL.—Nice furnished room, with use of parlor; no other roomers. 13

1800 WASH ST.—Large and small nicely furnished rooms complete for housekeeping. 13

1804 MORGAN ST.—Nicely furnished rooms at reasonable rates. 13

1808 N. 9TH ST.—Two nicely furnished rooms on first floor, suitable for man and wife or two gents. 13

1811 WASH ST.—Comfortable fur. rooms, suitable for gentlemen or light housekeeping. 13

1827 MISSISSIPPI AV.—A well fur. room in pri. family for gentlemen; ref. ex. 13

1831 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished room; private family. 13

1900 LOUISIANA AV.—Furnished rooms, opposite the reservoir. 13

1905 DIVISION ST.—3 rooms 2d floor. 13

1930 MORGAN ST.—3 suitable rooms on first floor and water in the kitchen. Apply 1926 Morgan st. 13

2011 OLIVE ST.—Handsomely fur. rooms, with good attendance. 13

2025 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished double parlors, by 1st of April; gas, bath and hot water. 13

2040 E. GRAND AV.—Two rooms. 13

2106 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished 2d-story rooms, with every convenience. 13

2110 EUGENIA ST.—Unfur. rooms. 13

2112 A. OLIVE ST.—2nd floor, 2 newly furnished rooms in new building, either suitable for two gentlemen; with board. 13

2129 PINE ST.—Finely furnished front and back rooms, suit of unfur. parlors, double house.

2210 EUGENIA ST.—2 nicely-furnished rooms; 2d-floor front and middle; $12 and $10 respectively; singly or connecting. 13

2214½ OLIVE ST.—Second story front or back parlors; gentlemen preferred; rent reasonable. 13

2219 PINE ST.—Well furnished second or third story front room; gents only; all conv. 13

2227 PINE ST.—Large front room, second story, furnished for light housekeeping. 13

2229 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms for rent. 13

2233 WASHINGTON AV.—Three unfurnished rooms to rent for housekeeping in flat. 13

2303 PINE ST.—Two nicely furnished 2d-story front rooms suitable for 1 or 2 gents. 13

2307½ CHESTNUT ST.—Hall-room; southern exposure. 13

2348 PINE ST.—Handsomely furnished se. cond-story rooms. 13

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

2328 RANDOLPH ST.—3 rooms and bath on second floor. 13

2335 OLIVE ST.—Four rooms completely furnished for housekeeping; everything first-class. 13

2337 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, single or en suite, cheap to good tenants. 13

2609 GLASGOW AV.—Five elegant rooms, first-floor; water, gas; $18; cars pass door. 13

2617 SHENANDOAH ST.—4 rooms; house just finished. 13

2619 PINE ST.—Handsomely furnished room; southern exposure; fire and gas; private family. 13

2625 PINE ST.—Second parlor nicely furnished, with folding-bed; price $10. 13

2625 PINE ST.—Furnished room for housekeeping; stove and water at the door; price, $9.

2634 OLIVE ST.—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping; suitable for young couple. 13

2639 A OLIVE ST.—Front room; southern exposure; every convenience; suitable for two.

2648 PINE ST.—Roomate wanted; reference given and required. 13

2700 A MORGAN ST.—Unfurnished rooms. 13

2715 LUCAS AV.—Newly furnished room, suitable for 2 gentlemen; gas, bath, hot and cold water, etc. 13

2717 WASH ST.—3 rooms, first floor; good condition; $12. 13

2738 RANDOLPH ST.—Neatly furnished front room. 13

2744 MORGAN ST.—Two neat rooms, furnished, with fire and gas; private family; very reasonable. 13

2801 OLIVE ST.—Nicely fur. front room, suitable for two gents. 13

2808 WASHINGTON AV.—Fur. front room, with good board. 13

2813½ LOCUST ST.—Nicely furnished room for gentleman. 13

2815½ LOCUST—Newly furnished room; all conveniences; gentlemen preferred. 13

2915½ LACLEDE AV.—Four rooms, with bath, including water. Apply 4107 Belle av. 13

3010 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished third story front room. 13

3030 OLIVE ST.—Well furnished room; call in the evening. 13

3042 EASTON AV.—Nicely furnished room. 13

3214 MO GAN ST.—Nicely furnished room; very pleasant and desirable; private family; one or two gentleman. 13

3302 WASHINGTON AV.—One nicely furnished 2d-story front room for one or two gents. 13

4030 FINNEY AV.—Four new rooms, $15, including water. Apply 4107 Belle av. 13

4754 COTE BRILLIANTE AV.—Three rooms, 1st floor, $12 per month; nice neighborhood.

5344 EASTON AV.—Three pleasant rooms and hall room; second floor; water in kitchen; cars pass the door.

FOR RENT—Three rooms, $5; keys at 1104 Tyler st. 13

FOR RENT—Splendid rooms; choice, down-town location. Address N 42, this office. 13

FOR RENT—A nice, large furnished hall room, southeast corner 12th and Olive sts. 13

FOR RENT—Rooms for quiet transients. Address Mrs. Beardsley, General Delivery, city.

FOR RENT—Second story furnished front room in North St. Louis. Add. J 39, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Furnished front room, suitable for young lady; private family. 2314 Market st. 13

FOR RENT—Widow living alone would like to rent rooms to gentlemen only. Ad. F 39, this office.

FOR RENT — Two unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping in the West End. Address H 39, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms in quiet neighborhood; will rent transient. Ad. E 39, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Two rooms completed for housekeeping; respectable parties only. Address H 47, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Nice room; lady living entirely alone would like quiet lady companion. Add. O 46, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms in a quiet place; will rent by month or will rent transient. Address F 38, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Cozy, well furnished room for two gents, by widow; no other roomers. Address P 46, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Two pleasant unfurnished rooms on third floor, $10, to party without children. Address O 40, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms by the day, week or month; northeast corner 20th and Olive sts. Address T 41, this office. 13

FOR RENT—In pleasant, quiet home, bright, pleasant room for transient; convenient to cables; moderate terms. Address E 41, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room, West End, strictly private family, for gentleman; references exchanged. Address W 40, this office. 13

WANTED—Lady room-mate for nicely furnished room. Address L 43, this office. 13

WANTED—An honest party to occupy rooms over stable; rent free for care of horse and buggy, at 1516 Washington av. 13

WANTED—A gentleman as room-mate; nicely furnished front room, first-class board, desirable location. Address G 4, this office. 13

WANTED—Room-mate by young lady employed during the day; in small family. Bello near Grand av. References exchanged. Add. F 47, this office. 13

FOR RENT—FLATS.

725 N. VANDEVENTER AV.—5-room flat; water, gas and bath; $20.
P. G. GERHART & CO., 104 N. 8th st.
Phone 797.

1530 OLIVE ST.—Flat, 5 rooms, completely furnished, 2-floor. Inquire in piano store below.

2621 OLIVE ST.—6 very nice rooms on the third floor; gas, bath and water closet; $22.
ADAM BOECK & CO., 207 N. 8th st.

2641 A ST. VINCENT AV.—5 rooms, bath and closet.

3611 A OLIVE ST.—5-room flat; water, gas and bath; $25.
P. G. GERHART & CO., 104 N. 8th st.
Phone 797.

FOR RENT.

These elegant flats, 4155-57 Bell av., 7 and 8 rooms; beautiful location, and not a finer finished flat in the city. Rent $40. CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 720 Chestnut st.

BOARDING.

705 N. 12TH ST.—2 neatly fur. rooms for ladies; board if desired. 13

719½ CHESTNUT ST.—A few good roomers, with meals or without. 13

962 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely furnished 2d story front and adjoining room, single or en suite; with or without board. 13

1101 CASS AV.—Wanted, boarders; saloon. 13

1115 WASHINGTON AV.—Day boarders wanted. 13

1118 PINE ST.—Front rooms, with or without board; transient and day boarders accom. 13

1127 S. 12TH ST., near Hickory—Neatly fur. 2d-story front room with board; private family.

1146 S. 7TH ST.—One furnished room for two gentlemen, with or without board. 13

1318 CHOUTEAU AV.—Well fur. 1st and 2d floor front rooms; all con.; best German table. 13

1400 N. 8TH ST.—Neatly fur. room, with board for two ladies employed during the day; $2.50 per week. 13

1408 N. JEFFERSON AV.—Furnished front room for rent, with or without board. 13

1409 OLIVE ST.—Neatly furnished rooms, with first-class day board. 13

1409 CHOUTEAU AV.—Room and first-class board for two gents, or gent and wife, in private family. 13

1424 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely fur. rooms, with or without board. 13

1508 N. GARRISON AV.—Pleas. 2d-story front room, fur., with or without board; Northern Central cars pass the house. 13

1517 OLIVE ST.—Newly furnished parlor suit for two gentlemen, $18 per month; also 2d-story front with board if desired. 13

1527 WASHINGTON AV.—Furnished room with first-class board. 13

1601 WA HINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished rooms with board. 13

1605 WASHINGTON AV.—Desirable front and side room; so. ex.; No. 1 board. 13

1609 OLIVE ST.—Elegantly furnished 2d floor front room with board $40 per month; also other rooms cheaper. 13

1615 PINE ST.—Suite of 2 rooms and private bath; 2d story; with board. 13

1706 LUCAS PL.—Nicely furnished rooms; first-class board. 13

1806 OLIVE ST.—Front parlor, with or without board. 13

1807 OLIVE ST.—Wanted, a few more roomers and boarders; moderate terms. 13

1812 OLIVE ST.—Furnished rooms and board at reasonable rates. 13

1813 CARR ST.—Two rooms, second floor, fur. or unfur.; also back parlor, with board. 13

1834 LUCAS PL.—Pleasant front rooms, with first-class board. 13

2017 OLIVE ST.—Large, newly fur. front room, with board; house heated with furnace; hot and cold water; any number accommodated. 13

BOARDING.

2019 OLIVE ST.—Newly furnished rooms, with or without board, with prompt attendance.

2031 OLIVE ST.—A suite of handsome furnished rooms, front and back parlor, with first-class board if desired. 13

2100 WALNUT ST.—A pleasant room with or without board for one or two young men. 13

2113 LUCAS PL.—Elegantly furnished rooms, 1st-class board. 13

2208 LUCAS PL.—Elegantly furnished front rooms with first-class board. 13

2225 CHESTNUT ST.—1 furnished room; southern exposure; with or without board. 13

2229 WASHINGTON AV.—Second story room, southern exposure, with board; home comforts. 13

2324 PINE ST.—Pleasant 2d-story front room with board; also, one gentleman would like room-mate; references exchanged. 13

2610 MORGAN ST.—Day boarders accommodated; terms reasonable. 13

2610 MORGAN ST.—Neatly furnished front room, 1st floor; also large front room, 2d floor, with connecting room if desired; fur. or unfur., with board. 13

2908 PINE ST.—Furnished rooms, with or without board; terms reasonable. 13

2652 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms with or without board. 13

2629 PINE ST.—Furnished rooms with board, southern exposure. 13

2662 LUCAS AV.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with or without board. 13

2702 LUCAS AV.—Neatly furnished room, with first-class board. 13

2705 LUCAS AV.—Nicely fur. rooms, with or without board; hot water, bath, etc. 13

2706 LUCAS AV.—Nicely fur. rooms, with or without board. 13

2712 LUCAS AV.—Second floor front room with board. 13

2721 LOCUST ST.—Nicely furnished room, with board; strictly first-class. 13

2731 GAMBLE ST.—Two parlors, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. 13

2843 MARKET ST.—Fur. room with good attendance; with or without board. 13

2902 PINE ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; without board. 13

2904 PINE—2d-story front, with or without board; also day boarders. 13

2907 DICKSON ST.—Pleasant room, suitable for two gentlemen, with board; ref. 13

2909 CHESTNUT ST.—Neatly fur. 2d-story room; good board for one gent; pri. fam.

2923 CHESTNUT ST.—Neatly furnished rooms with board. 13

2936 LOCUST ST.—Two very desirable rooms with best of board and attendance; also a single room; refs. exchanged. 13

3102 OLIVE ST.—Two pleasant front rooms furnished, with fire and gas, for two bed-rooms or one bed and sitting-room; $25 with board if desired; private family; ref. exchanged. 13

3305 N. 11TH ST.—Furnished front room in private family, with or without board; no other roomers. 13

3328 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished rooms with board for man and wife or party of gentlemen; modern improvements. 13

3509 LINDELL AV.—2d story front, S. exp.; also 3d story back room with good board.

FOR RENT—2 refined gents can get room and board at $35 per month for both. Add. G 47, this office.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board, West End private family. Address P 42, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Large room for gentleman, with or without board in private family, West End; cable pass the door. Ad. D 40, this office. 13

FOR RENT—1 front and 1 connecting room, unfurnished, with board; convenient to cable; West End; private family. Add. W 45, this office. 13

FOR RENT—To quiet couple, with board for lady, nicely furnished room; fine neighborhood; close to Olive st. cable; all conveniences. Address K 40, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Nice front room, first floor, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, for lady or gentleman and wife; nice large yard; references. F 41. 2922 N. Grand av. 13

FOR RENT—Two bright, beautifully furnished rooms on second floor in a handsomely appointed house; first-class parties can have superior table and refined home; location best in West End; convenient to cable line; references given and required. Address M 39, this office. 13

WANTED—Day boarders. 1113 Washington av. 13

WANTED—Two or three children to board. Address N 39, this office. 13

WANTED—2 lady boarders that are employed during the day. 808 N. Jefferson av. 13

WANTED—A respectable young lady room-mate, nice room, with bath, with or without board; terms cheap. Address B 45, this office. 13

WANTED—A young gent room mate, with or without board; a nice room, with bath; terms, room and board, $5 per week. Address A 45, this office. 13

WANTED—Middle-aged lady wishes a baby to take care of her home; references given. Mrs. Lock, 1021½ Franklin av., second floor; call after 10 o'clock Monday. 13

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—A fine new 7-octave piano very cheap. Address A 44, this office. 27

FOR SALE—New and second-hand pianos very cheap. H. Elsner, 1103 Chouteau av. 27

FOR SALE—At a bargain, an excellent Steinway upright piano, but little used. 820 Chouteau av.

GUITAR taught in twelve lessons; terms very reasonable. 208 N. 14th st., near Olive. 27

GUITAR quickly taught by professor; trial lesson and music free. Address M 41, this office. 27

MILLER, Emerson, Kimball and New England pianos at low prices and easy terms. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1111 Olive st.

SEVERAL square pianos, must be sold this week. Call and inspect stock of new uprights. P. G. Anton, 1110 Olive st. 27

PUPILS wanted by experienced teacher of piano; (professor of music) best reference. Add. C 40, this office. 27

PATRONIZE home manufacturers and save dealers' commission by buying from the manufacturers direct. The T. Bahnsen pianos are recognized for durability, tone and finish. Ware-rooms 1520 Olive st. 27

WANTED—Guitar, concert size. State price and address B 44, this office. 27

WHY join a piano club and probably have to wait six years before getting a piano when you can buy a fine new piano for $250 at $6 per month, no interest, and get the piano immediately from
J. A. KEISELHORST, 1111 Olive st.

WANTED—A few boys of 14 to 16 years to join the Pearl Mandolin and Guitar Orchestra; boys with some knowledge of the instruments preferred. Apply at 1207 Olive street, at the office of the director, Prof. Odo de Haduez. 27

$50, $65, $85, $100, $150, $175, etc., for pianos, cash or time at Barreiras', 1530 Olive st. 27

$400 CABINET GRAND second hand upright piano $175. Whitaker's, 1518 Olive st. 27

103 GUITARS.

Bargains from $1 up; rosewood, $5. Call soon and select at C. A. Lohman, 1309 Market st. 27

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Locket; onyx setting, monogram initials. Return to M. P. D., 503 Washington av. 30

LOST—A slipper; between 3500 Olive st. and 1312 Lemingwell av.; reward given if returned to 1312 Lemingwell av. 30

LOST—Newfoundland dog; white on breast; leather collar; answers to name of Vick; reward paid. 1311 N. 14th st. 30

FOUND—March 6, in South St. Louis car, pocket-book containing small amount of money. Apply to H. E. Hart, Jury Commissioner's office. 30

LOST—Part Newfoundland dog with collar; license No. 1441; black with white spot in breast. Return to the same and receive reward at 1313 Pine st. 30

LOST OR STOLEN—Pug bitch 2 years old, answers to name of Peggy. Information regarding same will be liberally rewarded at 1506½ St. Louis av. 30

LOST—On Cardinal av., between Franklin and Easton avs., a sum of money. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to room 19, City Hall.

LOST—March 6, on Mound City car, Equality Association book, No. 70; of no value to anyone except owner; liberal reward. Return to 2549 St. Louis av. 30

LOST OR STOLEN—A brown water spaniel, white spot on breast; answers to the name of Tip. Liberal reward if returned to 3213 Pine st.; no questions asked. 30

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—One or two parties to invest $6,000 in existing well-paying business. Address L 47, this office. 2

WANTED—One or more parties who can command $25,000 cash, and $50,000 when increased manufacturing business will demand. Address W 44, this office. 2

TWO competent, active business men, with capital, want an interest in an established good-paying manufacturing or other business. Address P. O. Box 443, St. Louis, with full particulars, interviews and references. 2

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—Wash Ont, please call at 1403 Pine st. Texas Bell.

WANTED—To know the whereabouts of the Gold Nugget Mine; no extravagant reports of great strikes lately. Address, in confidence, E 47, this office.

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED—To borrow $1,000 to $10,000 on real estate. Address P. O. Box 670, St. Louis. 30

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—A fancy dog. 1739 N. 9th st. 5

FOR SALE—Almost new baby buggy at 1343 S. 13th st. 5

FOR SALE—Pure collie dog 2 years old; cheap. 3055 Easton av. 5

FOR SALE—Ideal bicycle; 46-inch; almost new. 3001 S. 13th st. 5

FOR SALE—A stenograph; almost new. Address B 41, this office. 5

FOR SALE—One fine-bred gamecock. Butcher, 21st and Wash sts. 5

FOR SALE—Drayton oil engine, 5 horse-power. 1607 Olive st. in rear. 5

FOR SALE—Baby carriage, good as new. Apply 2843A St. Louis av. Monday. 5

FOR SALE—Nannie goat, nice wagon and harness. Apply at stable, 3612 Bell av. 5

FOR SALE—Solid gold watch for $50; original cost $100. Address 2703 Eugenia st. 5

FOR SALE—A good New Home sewing machine, complete, $18. 2634½ Geyer av. 5

FOR SALE—A 53-inch "New Mail" bicycle, nearly new, at a bargain. B 36, this office 5

FOR SALE—50-inch Springfield safety bicycle; good condition; only $42. 2117 Wash st. 5

FOR SALE—The furniture of 6-room house, suitable for boarding-house. 840 S. 7th st. 5

FOR SALE—At 818 N. 12th st. some dogs 9 days old; mother pointer, father Irish setter. 5

FOR SALE—Scotch collie shepherd and terrier pups; guaranteed. Call 2601 Thomas st. 5

FOR SALE—A caligraph, good as new; the rubber is not worn; $65. Address K 47, this office. 5

FOR SALE—A new full dress suit worn only three times; size 36. Address Banty, St. Louis. 5

FOR SALE—The furniture of 6 rooms, complete, $100; call Monday or Tuesday. 823 N. 23d st. 5

FOR SALE—Some fine Shakspearian dresses, new; party retiring from stage. Add. K 39, this office.

FOR SALE—Fine fresh Durham cow, with heifer calf. Apply to Geo. F. Tower, Jr., 1920 Poplar.

FOR SALE—Irish setter puppies; thoroughbreds; beauties. Few left at M. J. W., 916 N. 17th st.

FOR SALE—A good 300 egg incubator, $27; call and see it hatch. 3520½ Minnesota av., Carondelet. 5

FOR SALE—Nice furniture of 11 room house with good paying boarders. Address L 46, this office. 5

FOR SALE—One sewing-machine, one parlor cook stove, on account of departure. Call 1123 Brooklyn st. 5

FOR SALE—Carpets, furniture and household goods at 2815A Clark av. Call after to-day; no dealers. 5

FOR SALE—The furniture of 10-rooms with lease; within one block of all theaters. Address H 40, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Five horses, guaranteed sound and gentle, just come from the country. 1431 Franklin av. 12

FOR SALE—Light Brahma eggs, thirteen for $1; also one pair Brahmas, $3.50. Address No. 4238A Evans av. 5

FOR SALE—Landeau carriage can be bought cheap for cash or time payments, can be seen at Howard stable, 423 S. 12th st. 12

FOR SALE—A fine L. D. Smith, double-barrelled B. L. shotgun with complete outfit. Jno. Beckerman, 2638 Hickory st. 5

FOR SALE—Furniture of 10-room house; central part of city; good location; full of gentleman roomers. Add. K 41, this office. 5

FOR SALE—A large assortment of furniture and gas fixtures just received from Planters' House to be sold cheap. 1427 Franklin av. 5

FOR SALE—Thirty horse-power steel boiler, Cameron pump and improved horse-power hoister; good as new. John Bowdern, Marcus and Ashland avs. 5

FOR SALE—1 Grooving machine, 1 Dove Tail machine, and 1 saw; two circular saws, two 36x5 pulleys; about 75 feet belting. 621 Chestnut st., 2d floor. 5

FOR SALE—To pay charges, 1 m. t. bedroom set, 1 w. t. bedroom set, 1 Domestic sewing machine, 2 bedsteads, 3 center tables. 621 Chestnut st., 2d floor. 5

FOR SALE—6 sets of saloon fixtures, 4 sets of grocery bins and shelving, lot of saloon and grocery ice chests, druggists' prescription cases and fixtures, lot of butcher ice boxes and a large assortment of store counters, shelvings and show cases and office fixtures. Sartore & Dungey, 1125 N. Broadway. 5

FOR SALE—Complete household outfit for 4 room flat; almost new and in good order; cost $600, will sell for $200; cash only, as the owner will leave the city; beds, bedding, sewing machine, Quick Meal gasoline stove, handsome dining table, wardrobes, pictures, etc.; granite cooking utensils, brussels carpets, and Smyrna rugs; these things are now and have always been clean; can be seen any week day between 9 a. m. and 8 p. m., at 1706A Lucas av., middle door. 5

COOK STOVES, Ranges, Base-burners, any style and price you need; see the everlasting fire-keeper Cook Stoves, Fire-backs, guaranteed 5 to 15 years; old stoves taken in exchange. N. R.—Stove repairs of every description. J. Forshaw, 113 N. 12th st. 5

FINE POULTRY—Langshan, leghorn, light Brahma, Wyandotte; also eggs. Fanciers' Agency, 215 Market st.

STEP LADDERS, 6 feet, 90c; bird-cages, 45c; cutlery, etc. Warnhoff's, 1712 Franklin av. 5

ICE Fine heavy Northern ice, loaded now direct from the lake into cars, for sale, 1 to 100 carloads; wire or write for price. King's Lake Ice Co., office 18th and Clark av., St. Louis. James A. Smith, Jr., Manager. 5

TYPEWRITER COPYING.

Expert operators; no training school; charges reasonable; work called for and delivered; telephone 431. St. Louis Typewriter Exchange, 710 Olive st. 5

STORE FIXTURES,

New and second-hand, show-cases, counters and shelving. Two circular cases with counters. Estimates on new work solicited. Parr's, 925-27 N. 7th st. 5

TO FURNITURE BUYERS!
MULVIHILL, 112 and 114 N. 12th St.,
Will Sell on Easy Payments

Furniture, Carpets and Stoves. A full line of Wardrobes, Hall Trees, Folding Beds, all woods, Sideboards and the handsomest line of Fancy Rockers and Parlor Goods shown to the public.

N. B.—Will furnish a 3-room flat for $75.

On Easy Payments or Cash.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

Wanted.

WANTED—A good horse, with harness, buggy or cart. Address G 43, this office.

WANTED—To buy 2 small Shetland ponies, 2 small donkeys. Address D 44, this office. 11

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Two two horse top wagons. 1411 N. 12th st. 12

FOR SALE—Good family broke mare; 7 years old. 2138 Clark av. 12

FOR SALE—Good Varney buggy, $50; cost $150. 1022 N. 6th st. 12

FOR SALE—One mule, 15½ hands high, sound and young; 3 horses and 2 colts; will sell very cheap. 4328 Blair av. 12

FOR SALE—Very cheap—Good 6-passenger rockaway; must be sold at once. Chas. R. Graves, 3417 Locust st. 12

FOR SALE—Two light ¾ leather top buggies, good as new; can be seen to-day. Chas. R. Graves, 3417 Locust st. 12

WANTED—To sell, a bay mare, 15¼ hands high, 10 years old, sound and gentle; lady can drive. Add. 4135 Pleasant st. 12

FOR SALE—Light five-eighths leather top buggy, Fallon make, good as new; can be seen to-day. Chas. R. Graves, 3417 Locust st. 12

FOR SALE—13 teams good draught horses, 20 lumber wagons, trucks, stake wagons and furniture car; all will be sold cheap at 150 Miller st. Hy Heinmiller. 12

FOR SALE—One two-seated surrey in good condition; suitable for one horse; must be sold at once. Call on O'Brien & Cullinane, 1028 Vandeventer av. 12

FOR SALE—New end spring and Brewster side bar top buggies, cut-under surreys, storm wagons, etc.; no better work made anywhere; prices reasonable. Chas. R. Graves, 3417 Locust st. 12

FOR SALE—2 fine family coupes, rockaway jump seat, surrey park wagon, storm buggy, and two fine top buggies; repairing and painting at low prices. 2223 Chouteau av., Erik Mattson. 12

FOR SALE—Cheap, for cash or on time payments, 2 platform spring, stake, truck wagons and 1 double coal wagon, with chain harness, all in first-class condition. Missouri Mortgage Loan Co., 619 Pine st., 2d floor. 12

FOR SALE—Two good work horses, 5 and 7 years old, and one spring wagon horse and one heavy horse, farmer wagon and double harness. I have two mules 7 years old I would sell. Call Sunday or first of week. I am stopping at my son-in-law's, 2517 Prairie av.

$50 BUYS a team of horses; $25 for good brood mare; Timken spring side bar top surrey, $40. 1914 N. Tenth st. 12

CARRIAGES.
Spring Styles Ready for Inspection
CALL AND SEE THEM.
2009 Morgan st. ZENAS VARNEY.

ALL SORTS.

WE offer special bargains in ladies' cloaks, dresses, shawls, shoes, toilette soaps, albums, unbreakable combs, etc.; at Dunn's Loan Office. 30

PERSONAL.

Advertisements under the head of "Personal" are received subject to revision or rejection entirely. The money paid for rejected advertisements will be refunded when address is given, or by calling at this office with ticket. Advertisements in this column not of a business nature, of two lines and over, FIFTEEN cents per line.

PERSONAL—Will young lady that met gentlemen at Social March 13, please state place of interview. Address R 38, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Miss H. A.: I received your letter. I will meet you at the corner of 9th and Dock sts. at 8 o'clock Sunday evening. From G. E. 1

PERSONAL—Mrs. Cole's bath parlors, 1124 Pine st.; massage and baths of all kinds; professional attendants and lady operators. 1

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

CARPET CLEANING—Best process; lowest prices. J. N. Verdier, cor. 19th and Pine sts.; telephone 1187. 74

EVERYBODY wants some of the new Mexican Fibre goods; useful and ornamental. Samples can be seen at 3718 Morgan st. 74

LADIES' hats reshaped to leading styles. Olive Straw Works, 809 N. 6th st. 74

HIGHEST prices paid for cast-off clothing; please send postal. John Daly, 1454 O'Fallon st. 74

IF you want a genuine misfit suit call and see the bargains at Dunn's Loan Office. 74

LADIES and gents manicure parlor, 2637 Olive st. 74

MRS. S. JEAN MILLER, manicure and chiropedist, 506 Olive st., room 16. 74

MRS. DR. MILLER receives ladies to board during confinement; ladies in trouble will do well to call on me. 711 N. Jefferson av. 74

MRS. DOCTRESS DOSSEN ladies' physician. A. communications strictly confidential. Ladies in trouble call at 1322 Chouteau av., St. Louis, Mo. 74

MRS. A. BURGER, M. D., receives ladies during confinement; first-class accommodations at reasonable terms. Ladies in trouble call at 2300 S. 12th st. Take yellow cars at Union Depot going south. 74

MRS. C. J. SPORLEDER, 707 Olive st., St. Louis, Room No. 4; all kinds of hairwork made to order; ladies' hairdressing for balls and parties; bangs cut and curled. 74

PERSONAL—YOUR APPEARANCE GREATLY improved by using Stoltz' walnut cosmetic, brown or black; a wonderful and harmless article, suitable for all shades of hair, including gray, and for whiskers, mustache, and eyebrows; the color produced thereby is permanent; cannot be washed off for several weeks; price per stick, 50 cents; sent by mail to all parts; samples free at the depot, 518 W. Madison st., Chicago. 74

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR removed from face without injuring the skin; brows and lashes treated to become even and fine; I also have a Spanish system to remove and prevent wrinkles and gives perfect development to the bust and lovely complexion. Satisfaction guaranteed. Add. Mrs. H., 1521 Corpi. Will call on you if desired. 74

LADIES' hats reshaped to leading styles. Olive Straw Works, 809 N. 6th st. 74

20 PER YARD—Steam carpet-cleaning; best and largest. Eagle Works, 21st and St. Charles st. 74

1,000 BUSINESS CARDS, $1. H. B. Croie & Co., printers, 813 Locust. Send for estimates. 5

CASTALIAN PURIFIES the blood, cures indigestion, catarrh, rheumatism, kidney diseases, etc. Sold at 326 Olive st. 74

TAPE WORM Expelled with head or no pay; no starving; no sickness. Call or write Direct Medical Co., 919 Olive st. Christ Bubliss, Baden, Mo., writes: Your medicine cured me, expelling worm with head intact without pain or sickness. I recommend it to all. 74

FREE! LARGE PICTURE AND FRAME.

All children photographed at Parsons' this month get an extra large photo and 8x10 gold frame. Parsons' annual souvenir. 1407 Market st. 74

DIVORCES

For cruelty, desertion, drunkenness, indignities, infidelity, etc.; consultation free; easy payments. Add. with stamp, P. O. box 795, St. Louis. 74

BABY MINE.

Grand souvenir month. Every child photographed at Parsons' will get one 8x10 photo extra, with fine 8x10 gilt frame. Parsons, expert photographer of children, 1407 Market st. 74

OLIVE STREET HAIR STORE,
925 Olive Street.

Selling out braids at half price. Bangs cut and curled, 25c; shampooing, 50c. Try our hair restorative for restoring the hair to its natural color. 74

BOSTON STEAM DENTAL CO.

No. 615 Olive st., next to Barr's (formerly 802 Washington av.). The only place in the city where they make the very best of sets of teeth for $7

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

PERCY & VALLAT,

115 NORTH EIGHTH ST.

Telephone, No. 410.

DWELLINGS.

47 NICHOLSON PLACE—Queen Anne house, 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, water-closet, gas fixtures, range and furnace, and all in first-class condition. $62 50
902 PINE ST.—8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc.
904 S. 10TH ST.—8 rooms, h., g., b., etc. 25 00
1124 ST. ANGE AT; 10 rooms; all conveniences.
1218 PINE ST.—8 rooms, etc.
1313 PARK AV—9 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc.
1325 ST. ANGE AV.—10 rooms, h., g., b., hot and cold water. 30 00
1340 LINN ST.—9 rooms, hall, gas, bath. 40 00
1558 PAPIN ST.—10 rooms; all conveniences, large yard, etc. 32 50
1618 HICKORY ST.—6 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc. 27 00
1803 PRESTON PLACE, 7 rooms. 25 00
2106 LAFAYETTE AV.—12 rooms, all imp.
2119 LUCAS AV.—5 rooms. 40 00
3033 GLASGOW PLACE—8 rooms, h., g., b., etc. 25 00
3244 OLIVE ST.—10 rooms, hall, gas and bath. 45 00
3528 WALNUT ST.—10 rooms; all conveniences. 75 00
3623 N. 9TH ST.—8 rooms; h., g., b. 25 00

FLATS AND ROOMS.

16 N. LEFFINGWELL AV.—2d floor, 3 rooms, bath, etc. 20 00
21 S. 16TH ST.—3 rooms, 2d floor, bath, etc. 17 00
315 CONVENT ST.—3 rooms, 1st floor, 12 00
701 S. JEFFERSON AV.—4 rooms, 2d floor. 12 00
904 S. 4TH ST.—5 rooms, h., g., b., etc., 3d floor. 15 00
906 S. 4TH ST.—5 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc., 3d floor. 19 00
1310 DILLON ST.—4 rooms, etc., 20 00
1439 WRIGHT ST.—3 rooms, 1st floor. 12 00
1605 PARK AV.—6 rooms, all conveniences. 25 00
1709 LAFAYETTE AV.—5 rooms, hall, gas, bath and closets. 22 50
2028 CHESTNUT ST.—3 rooms 2d floor all conveniences. 15 00
2101 WALNUT ST.—3 rooms, 1st floor. 16 50
2339 GEYER AV.—4 rooms, 1st floor, bath, all conveniences. 22 50
2515 SPRING AV.—4 rooms, 1st floor, 15 00

STORES.

720 MORGAN ST.—Large store. 25 00
1017 S. BROADWAY—Store and rooms 16 00
1220 PINE ST.—Large store. 25 00
1619 PARK AV.—Store and cellar. 22 50

RUTLEDGE & HORTON,

801 Locust St.

DWELLINGS.

1116 Vandeventer av., nice 6-room house; $27.50.
3825 Finney av., elegant 8-room residence; stock brick; all conveniences; $48.
2815 Russell av., 10 rooms; $50.
2632 Rutger st., 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath; only $22.

FLATS.

1926 Oregon av., 6 rooms, hall, gas and bath; $22.50.
4181 Fairfax av., 3 rooms, 1st floor; $11.
4224 Finney av., 3 rooms, 1st floor; $14.50.
4224A Finney av., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $13.
4023 Fairfax av., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $12.

ROOMS.

1852 Collins st., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $8.
1248 Collins st., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $8.
1255 N. 2d st., 3 rooms, 3d floor; $8.
1252 Collins st., 3 rooms, 1st floor; $8. 14

PAPIN & TONTRUP,

626 CHESTNUT STREET.

DWELLINGS FOR RENT.

224 N. Compton av., 8-room flat; $35.
2622 N. 11th st., 6 rooms and bath; $18.
1040 S. 8th st., 6-room flat; $21.
3005 Cass av., 10 rooms, all conveniences; $35.
1722 Wash st., 8 rooms, stone front; $37.50.
6-room house at Maddox Station; $25.
4316 Laclede av., 10 rooms, all conveniences, modern; $50.
2727 Lucas av., 10 rooms; $40.
3148 Olive st., 6-room flat, 2d floor; $45.
2302 Wash st., 10 rooms; $30.
3038 Easton av, 8 rooms and stable; $45.

STORES AND OFFICES.

816 Commercial st., cheap warehouse.
208 S. Main st., 5-stories; $90.
6 to 16 N. 2d st., 3 stores; will rent together or separately.
2005 S. Levee, 5 stories; $50.

FLATS AND ROOMS.

818 Pine st., 2d floor, front room; $15.
208 Plum st., 2 rooms, 1st floor; $8
206 S. 4th st., 2 rooms, 2d floor; $20.
2517 Clark av., 3-room flat; $15.
2306 Wash st., 4 rooms, 1st floor; $14.
1408 Poplar st., 4 rooms, 1st floor; $11.
2309 Franklin av., 2 rooms; $5.50.

THOS. S. NOONAN & BRO.,

800 Chestnut St.

101 N. 10th st., corner house, 10 rooms; all conveniences
1324 Olive st., opposite Exposition building, 10-room dwelling; large halls, gas, bath, etc. $65 00
3005 Clark av., 7-room brick; hall, gas and bath; rent only 22 50
1211 Chambers st., 7 rooms; hall, gas and bath; rent 25 00
2333 Michigan av.; neat 5-room detached brick; large yard and stable 14 50
4 S. 22d st., 6 rooms; hall, gas and bath 25 00
4 S. 22d st., 6-room dwelling; all conveniences 25 00
2647 Adams st., cozy 3-room brick cottage, large yard; splendid order.

FLATS.

2333 Olive st., 4 convenient rooms, 1st floor; separate entrance, etc 20 00
1514½ Singleton st., 2 large rooms and porch, 2d floor; water up-stairs 8 00
2106 Market st., 2 nice rooms and large hall; 2d floor 7 50
Ninth st., south of Chouteau av., 2 large rooms, 2d floor 9 00
1215 Howard st., 4 large rooms on 2d floor 10 00
827 S. Ewing av., 5 rooms; hall, gas and bath; gooseorder 20 85
1404 N. 12th st., 2 large rooms, 2d floor; water up-stairs; low rent.
510 S. Montrose av., 3 rooms, 2d floor; large yard, etc. 11 00
1505 Papin st., 4 large rooms on 2d floor; hall and water up-stairs; key on 1st floor; rent 13 50

FOR RENT.

M. R. COLLINS, JR., & CO.,

109 N. 8th St.

Telephone 477.

DWELLINGS.

Washington av., 1210, 3-story stone-front, 18 rooms, all conveniences $75
Washington av., 3960, 2-story brick, 7 rooms, 30 foot lot, furnace and all the modern improvements 50
Pine st., 3310, 2-story brick, 7 rooms, 30 ft. lot, all conveniences 45
Hickory st., 1317, 9-room 3-story stone-front, all conveniences 41 65
Carondelet st., 2808, 2-story brick, 8 rooms 35
Chestnut st., 3228, 3-story stone front, with cellar, 8 rooms, all conveniences
N. e. cor. Texas and Wyoming sts., 2-story brick, 7 rooms 25
Geyer av., 2630, 2-story brick, 6 rooms 20

NEW FLATS.

Park av., 3010, 1st floor, 5 rooms $22 50
Park av., 3010, 2d floor, 5 rooms 20 00
S. 14th st., 22, 2d floor, 3 rooms 17 00
S. 14th st., 24, 3d floor, 3 rooms 17 00

ROOMS.

1725 N. Broadway, 1st floor, 3 rooms 10
2604 S. 7th st., 2d floor, 5 rooms 7 50
Collins st., 1428, 2d floor, 3 rooms 5
N. 2d st., 1427, 2d floor, 3 rooms 5
N. 2d st., 1427, 3d floor, 3 rooms 5
N. 2d st., 1429, 3d floor, 3 rooms 5

STORES AND OFFICES.

Washington av., 1116 $20 00
Washington av., 1118 20 00
Washington av., 1120, store 20 00
N. 3d st., 512, store, 2d floor 10 00

YOUR OWN LANDLORD.

Rent a new 6-room house on Compton av.; you can become your own landlord by having the rent credited to the purchase price. Apply Equitable Investment & Building Co., JOS. E. TRUITT, Pres., 1008 Chestnut st. 14

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

FOR RENT.

JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO.,

618 CHESTNUT ST.

DWELLINGS.

1113 N. 17th st., 2-story brick, 9 rooms.
26 S. Lucas av., 2-story, 11 rooms, furnished.
609 Carre st., 2-story brick, 4 rooms.
1828 Hickory, 10 rooms, all convenience.
1210 Second Carondelet av., 3 rooms.
1808 Rutger st., 2-story stone front, 9 rooms.
1816 Hickory st., 2-story stone-front, 10 rooms.
1806 Hickory st., 2-story stone-front, 10 rooms.
611 Carre st., 2-story brick, 4 rooms.
3036 Franklin av., 2-story brick; possession 1st of April.
1442 N. 7th st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms.

ROOMS.

1531 Gratiot st., 3 rooms, 2d floor,
1509 S. 9th st., 3 rooms, 1st floor.
913 Salisbury st., 4 rooms, fr t floor.
702 S. Broadway, 2 rooms, 1st floor; rear.
1019 Franklin av., 2 rooms, rear.
3177 S. Broadway, 3 rooms, 2d floor.
2807 N. 10th st., 4 rooms, 2d floor.
1214 N. 8th st., 3 rooms, 2d floor.
2807 N. 10th st., 4 rooms, 1st floor.
3142 N. 10th, 2 rooms, 2d floor.
2303 N. 10th st., 4 rooms, 1st floor.
2805 N. 10th st., 4 rooms, 2d floor.
915 Salisbury, 4 rooms, 2d floor.
1305 Franklin av., 3 rooms, 3d floor.
1537 Gratiot st. rear, 2 rooms and summer kitchen.
2702 N. 9th st., 4 rooms, 3d floor.
818 S. 6th st., 2 rooms, 3d floor.
1232 Linden st., 3 rooms, 1st floor.
712 Wash st., 2 rooms, 2d floor.
1214 N. 8th st., 2 rooms, second floor, rear.
109 and 111 Vine st., 4 rooms, 2d floor.
923 N. High st., 3 rooms, 2d floor.
1703 Biddle st., 2 rooms, 1st floor.

FLATS.

1735 Lucas av., 4 room flat, 2d floor.
Jefferson av. and Lynch st., 4 new 3-room flats.

STORES.

Nos. 3 and 5 Market st., 4-story brick building.
1018 N. Broadway, good store room.
123 Market st., 3-story brick building.
1225 Franklin av., 3-story brick building.

STABLES.

808 S. 7th st., rear; 16 stalls.

TELEPHONE 725.

FOR RENT.

—BY—

Chas. H. Gleason & Co.

720 Chestnut Street.

HOUSES.

2635 Washington av., 13 rooms $83 00
918 Garrison av., 13 rooms 65 00
2714 Gamble st., 6 rooms 23 00
1800 Kennett place, 10 rooms 65 00
2906 Dickson st., 8 rooms 40 00
4549 Cote Brilliante av., 6 rooms 35 00
1237 Morgan st., 10 rooms, water, etc. 30 00
5973 Clemens av., 7 rooms, water, etc. 35 00
1318 N. 8th st., 6 rooms, water, etc 20 00
4017 Cook av., 6 rooms, water, etc 18 00
4856 Easton av., 6 rooms, water, bath, etc. 30 00
4106 Page av., 10 rooms 50 00

FLATS.

3965A Evans av., 5 rooms, 2d floor, bath $20 00
1517 Menard st., 4 rooms, 2d floor, water 15 00
3920½ Manchester road, 3 rooms, 2d floor 11 00
2032 Biddle st., 3 rooms, 2d floor, water 11 00
1521 Menard st., 3 rooms, 1st floor, water 12 00

STORES.

2315 Chouteau av $25 00
1223 Chouteau av 15 00
1805 Morgan st 25 00
Cor. Franklin and Cardinal avs 50 00

FURNITURE MOVED,

Packed and shipped; storage in private rooms; responsibility for breakage assumed; liberal advances made. New York Storage Co., 310 N. 7th st 14

FOR RENT.

GREEN & LA MOTTE

S. E. Cor. 8th and Chestnut Sts.

DWELLINGS.

3428 Laclede av., 3-story stone-front, 10 rooms; laundry, brick furnace; all modern conveniences.
514 West End place, 2-story brick, 9 rooms.
517 Ware av., 2-story stone front and mansard, 9 rooms.
24 S. Theresa av., 2-story stone-front and mansard, 9 rooms, all modern conveniences.
1562 Lafayette av., 2-story stone front, 8 rooms; all modern improvements.
1712 Dolman st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms.
1802 Dolman st., 2-story stone-front detached, 7 rooms, hall, gas, bath and laundry
933 Utah st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms.
1 25 Dolman st., 2-story stone front, 6 rooms; all conveniences.
2209 Cass av., 2-story brick, 8 rooms, hall, gas and bath.
740 S. 4th st., 2-story brick, 9 rooms.
306 S. 8th st., 2-story brick and frame in the rear.
417 S. Jefferson av., 2-story brick, 9 rooms.
1909A Chouteau av., 2-story brick, 6-rooms.
1328 N. 7th st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms.
1425 O'Fallon st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms.
1312½ N. 8th st., 2-story brick, 4 rooms.
1520 Vail pl., 2-story brick, 4 rooms.

FLATS.

3601A Olive st., first floor, 6 rooms, hall, gas, bath, hot and cold water.
3605A Olive st., 2d floor, 6 rooms. Same as above; separate entrance. 14

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR RENT

FOR RENT—At Ellendale Station on Mo. P. R. R., 8 room house. Keys at 1112 Hickory st. 16

AT Ferguson Station—A 7-room furnished house; best condition; nice yard and stable. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st. 16

FOR RENT—Six small houses, 35 acres, Fairview; 2 8-room brick houses, 6 acres, Kirkwood; 35 acres Oak Ridge; 1 7, 2 8-room houses Shrewsbury, Mo.; 640 acres Fredburg, Ala. Address P.-O. Box 670, St. Louis. 16

TWO SUBURBAN HOMES FOR RENT.

A 6-room frame and 9-room brick, near Kirkwood; convenient to railroads, schools and churches and plank walks; plenty of small fruits and neighborhood the best. ADAM BOECK & CO., 16 207 N. 8th st.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Farm near Valley Park Station, St. Louis County, of 2.5 acres, dwelling, etc., will be sold very low to close an estate; cash or long time at 6 per cent interest W. M. C. WILSON & CO., 79 Real Estate Agents, 619 Chestnut st.

NO. 1 STOCK FARM, ST. LOUIS COUNTY,

on Wabash Railroad, 15 miles from city for sale; 252 acres, 2 large barns, 12-room house and all improvements. Address H. Hitchcock, Jr., 404 Market st., St. Louis.

VALUABLE FARM

For sale or exchange, 200 acres in Montgomery County, Mo., fine fruit, good improvements, pasturage, etc. Will sell cheap; small cash payments, balance on long time or will exchange for city or country property. GEO. SHIELDS, 79 109 N. 8th st.

STORAGE.

WANTED—Piano for storage; can give the best of references. Address W 46, this office. 81

NEW moth-proof lined separate rooms for fine furniture and household goods; packing and shipping a specialty; large padded vans for hire. Fidelity Storage, Packing & Moving Co., Eugene Brown, Manager, 1003 Pine st. Telephone 1401. 81

STORAGE—Regular storage house for furniture, pianos, trunks, stoves, boxes, etc. Household goods of all description moved, packed and shipped with care. Money loaned; get our rates. Ware-houses, 1014 to 1026 S. Jefferson av. Telephone 1422. 81 M. U. LEONARD, JR., & Co., 1104-6 Olive st.

SELKIRK'S CENTRAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE for fine furniture, pianos, etc.; separate plastered rooms; moving and packing; money advanced; estimates made. 12 N. 7th. Phone 1478. 81

STORAGE! MOVING!

Furniture, Pianos, Household Goods.

The largest, safest and best storage rooms in the city for furniture, pianos, boxes, trunks and valuable goods of all kinds at lowest rates; cash advances made on same when desired; moving furniture, pianos and household goods from house to house done by experienced men. Packing furniture, pianos, paintings, china, glassware, etc., for shipping a specialty. WM. O. LANGAN & CO., Telephone 2694. 1003 and 1005 Morgan st.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

FURNISHED HOUSE to let in Cabanne place upon entirely satisfactory terms to desirable party, from April 15 to September 1, with horses, carriages and cow. Add. O 42, this office. 16

FURNISHED HOUSE.

2635 Lucas av., 3-story brick, 11 rooms, furnished throughout JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO., Telephone 725. 618 Chestnut st.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR RENT—Nice stable, containing two stalls. Apply 2944 Madison st. 17

FOR RENT—Part of office in Bank of Commerce Building. Address D 45, this office. 17

FOR RENT—One-half of office 212 N. 8th st. $42.50. FARRAR & TATE, 624 Chestnut st.

2131 MARKET ST.—Store and rooms for rent. 2132 B. Gruendler, room 7. 17

221 S. BEAUMONT ST.—3 rooms and stable. 17

519 WALNUT ST.—Store or Office—Near Southern and St. James Hotels, four theaters, four hotels and four lines of street cars; good fire-proof vault, JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 17 107 N. 8th st

906 N. 6TH ST.—Best location for gallery or manufacturing business; rent low; all conveniences. 17

1513 MARKET ST.—Second floor with steam power. 17

2810-12 NORTH MARKET ST.—A double store 46x80 feet, with large wagon shed and two-story stable, only $40 per month. Address Chas. F. Vogel, 716 Chestnut st 17

4057 OLIVE ST.—A good location for a bakery or but-her shop; rent $18. 17

S. W. COR. 7TH AND HOWARD STS.—2d-story, desirably located and well lighted, PONATH & CO., 17 515 Chestnut st.

OLIVE ST. STORE.

Centrally located and one of the best stands for a first-class shoe store. T. S. NOONAN & BRO., 17 800 Chestnut st.

FRANKLIN AVENUE CORNER.

The northeast corner of Franklin av. and High st., a 3-story brick building occupied for the last 30 years as a drug store, suitable for that business, grocery, dry goods or saloon. Family rooms above. JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO., Telephone 725. 618 Chestnut st.

TEMPLE BUILDING.

The new Hale elevator and other improvements being fully completed we are now prepared to rent offices in this building, singly or in suits, and request parties desiring first-class, large offices, possessing all conveniences and at reasonable rates to give us a call. LANCASTER & TIERNAN, 17 202 N. 8th st.

Splendid Store for Rent.

Northeast corner Franklin av. and Cardinal (or 31st st.), 22x75. This is a new store and fine location.

Chas. H. Gleason & Co., 720 Chestnut St.

DRUGGISTS.

N. e. cor. 21st and O'Fallon sts.; one of the best stands in the city, with fixtures, counters, etc.; all ready for the tenant; rent very low, but speak quick. T. S. NOONAN & BRO., 17 800 Chestnut st.

SUBSTANTIAL STOREHOUSES,

Nos. 6 to 16 N. 2d St.,

Four Stories and Basement.

Lately occupied by

Meyer Bros. Drug Co.

These buildings are strongly built, have three elevators, steam heating and good shipping area, and are well adapted for manufacturing.

PAPIN & TONTRUP, 17 626 CHESTNUT ST.

FOR RENT!

Superb Stores!

2108-10-12 OLIVE STREET.

APPLY TO

Chas. H. Turner & Co.,

ROOM 2, TURNER BUILDING.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

6 ROOM 2-story brick house in northwestern part of the city, built about five years, in good condition; $1,950; monthly payments. E. H. PONATH & CO., 7 515 Chestnut st.

3117 WASHINGTON AV.—A first-class 10-room residence, lot 40x134 feet; greatest bargain in the city. Apply to TAAFFE & GAY. 7 710 Chestnut st.

4106 FAIRFAX AV.—7 rooms, large yards, gas, water, sewer, fruit, etc.; very reasonable. 7

$3,500 WILL buy 1843 and 1845 Division street, two first-class 6-room brick houses and lot. Apply to TAAFFE & GAY, 7 710 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Nice 2-story stock brick house, 6 rooms, at a bargain; 3625 Cass av. 6

FOR SALE—1611 N. 19th st., new house, 25x110; part cash, balance monthly payments. Inquire up-stairs. 7

FOR SALE—New, desirable stone-front house in western part of the city; will be sold for $2,600; monthly payments if desired. PONATH & CO., 7 515 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—2012 Olive st., 24x109. KERNAN & FAR'S, 7 1017 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Five new 6-room houses, Arkansas and white marble finish, all rented; $150 per month. H. Orpen, 520 Olive, room 409. 7

FOR SALE—A row of six first-class 7-room houses, renting for $1,800 per year; will be sold for $15,000. KERNAN & FAR'S, 7 1017 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—New 4-room frame cottage; lot, 27x150; $1,500; monthly payments. PONATH & CO., 7 515 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Bacon st., 200 ft., North Market st.—Beautiful lot; lot 26x120, with pavement, sewered, water and gas; low at $30 if taken immediately. J. E. GREFFET, 810 Chestnut st. 7

FOR SALE—Four room brick 4552 Evans av. Stock brick front; marble mantel, sliding doors, water, sewer, etc, $2,300. Look at it and come see us. KILGEN & RULE, 7 112 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE, Gardeld av., next to Grand av., with all city improvements, a 6-room detached brick house; a tremendous bargain. J. E. GREFFET, 810 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—New 6-room brick house, in northern part of the city, lot 25x156; will be sold for $3,000 on monthly payments; streets made. PONATH & CO., 7 515 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Second Carondelet av., near Hickory st., two dwellings, 7 and 8 rooms; front and rear yards; all conveniences; $8,000 for both; will sell separate. JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 7 107 N. 8th st.

THE WESTERN UNION

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

No. 4 is now organizing. Join now. Shares $1 per per month. MILO T. BOGARD, Notary Public. Secretary.

GRAB IT QUICK.

A 3-story, 8-room house; lot 16 feet; Compton Hill District; can be bought for $3,400. KILGEN & RULE, 7 112 N. 8th st.

IMP'VED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

WEST PINE STREET.

Equity in fine residence, 10 rooms, all conveniences, large lot, brick stable. For SALE or EXCHANGE for good vacant lot. G. B. DODGE, 7 304 N. 8th st.

BUY A HOME WITH RENT.

We will buy a lot in any part of the city and build a house after your own design. Monthly payments. Plans furnished free of charge. The People's Investment & Building Co. JOS. E. TRUITT, Pres., Office hours, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. 1008 Chestnut st.

ROBERT F. MILLER,

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS, 1021 Chestnut st. Branch office, 3152 Easton av. 7

1808 WASH ST.

Good 8-room stone-front house, $3,000. PAPIN & TONTRUP, 7 626 Chestnut st.

Good Investment for $4,200.

Houses Nos. 1512 and 14 N. 9th st., cor. alley—2 2-story brick 6-room houses in front, and 2 2-story 4-room bricks in rear; all in good repair; lot 25x125; rents for $600 per year. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 7 110 N. 8th st.

ELEVENTH AND LUCAS AV.

Extra substantial building, 70x100 ft. to an 18 ft. alley; $30,000. E. H. PONATH & CO., 7 515 Chestnut st.

4051 DELMAR AV.,

Modern 9-room residence; lot 87½x165; can be bought at a bargain. RUTLEDGE & HORTON, 7 801 Locust st.

THREE 6-ROOM HOUSES.

In North St. Louis, with cor. lot 50x150; $8,500 on terms to suit. PAPIN & TONTRUP, 7 626 Chestnut st.

Have You Idle Money?

If so, place it with the Peter Cooper Building and Loan Association and receive 6 per cent. interest. All our loans are secured by "first deed of trust" on St. Louis real estate. Office 221 Commercial Building, s. e. cor. 6th and Olive sts. J. B. FOLLETT, Secretary.

FOR SALE—7-room detached stone front on Grand av., nearly new; every convenience, large stable; $4,450, monthly payments of $50. E. H. PONATH & CO., 7 515 Chestnut st.

BUILD A HOME.

We will build you a home on monthly payments in any part of the city at 6 per cent. interest. Lots and plans furnished E. H. PONATH & CO., 7 515 Chestnut st.

WEST PINE STREET.

Equity in fine residence, 10 rooms, all conveniences, large lot, brick stable. For SALE or EXCHANGE for good vacant lot. G. B. DODGE, 7 304 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, 6-room house in

REBER PLACE,

Lot 25x200; city gas, water, sewer, etc.; price $3,000, on easy terms. RUTLEDGE & HORTON, 7 801 Locust st.

EASTON AV. BARGAIN.

No. 3038 a good, well built, stone front house, 8 rooms and brick stable; lot 24x140 offered at a bargain for a few days, rent $45 per month. PAPIN & TONTRUP, 7 626 Chestnut st.

CHEAP.

Brick house of 6 rooms, near Franklin av. cable; lot 25x135; owner compelled to sell. KILGEN & RULE, 7 112 N. 8th st.

$9,250 WILL BUY

A pair of very elegant flats in the West End, containing each 5 rooms, bath, w. c. and finished laundry. Rented at $1,050 per year. For particulars, call on SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO., 7 Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive sts.

REAL ESTATE CATALOGUE.

Our spring catalogue of real estate for sale is now ready. Call at our office and get one. THE OHIO REAL ESTATE CO., 7 1010 Chestnut st.

Jefferson Avenue.

We offer at a very attractive figure the southeast corner of Jefferson av. and Hickory st. The corner is improved with a store and rooms overhead, leased at $660 per year. The lot has a depth of 142 ft. on Jefferson av., and can be further improved so as to pay largely. SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO., 7 Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive sts.

K. & L. of H. Building & Loan Ass'n.

The books of the K & L. of H. Building & Loan Association are now open at the Secretary's office, No. 1015 Chestnut street, where subscription for two or more shares can be taken and all information will be gladly given. Now is the time to subscribe. F. W. PLAS, Secretary. 7

FOR SALE—FAIR AND GREENLEAF AVS.

That new 5-room forest cottage, 50x120 being finished. If taken immediately will give awful bargain. See owner J. E. GREFFET, 7 810 Chestnut st.

OLIVE STREET BARGAIN.

We have 45 feet of ground and a good 10-room house for sale, cheap, on Olive street, near Beaumont st. Make us an offer.

Rutledge & Horton, 801 Locust St.

VIRGINIA BUILDING ASSOCIATION

Are allowing 6½ per cent on advanced payment of stock. Stock for sale. ERIN M. RICE, Sec., 7 808 Chestnut st.

BUILD A HOME.

We will build you a home on monthly payments in any part of the city at 6 per cent. interest. Lots and plans furnished. E. H. PONATH & CO., 7 515 Chestnut st.

ONLY $150 DOWN

And $20 per month is necessary to buy a new 2-story brick, with 5 rooms, 3 closets, 2 halls; good cellar; sewered; large lot; good walks; two squares from cable; good neighborhood; house open to-day, 4803 Garfield av. Only one left out of 8 houses just completed. Apply W. T. SYINON, 7 4882 Cote Brilliante av.

FOR SALE.

Nos. 1124 to 1144 Bayard av.; new and handsome stone-front cottages of 7 rooms each, bath, reception hall, good cellar, electric light, nice front yard. Lot to each house 30x180 feet. Terms easy; call on or for inspection to-day. For a bargain in your choice of those houses apply at once to D. B. BRENNAN, 816 Chestnut st.

$4,000 WILL BUY

A very nice 2-story and mansard stock-brick dwelling in the West End, containing 8 rooms, bath, laundry, w. c. and all modern conveniences. A very nice home and in an excellent neighborhood. For particulars call on SAMUEL B WMAN & CO., 7 Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive sts.

2 PAIR

of 2-story bricks, new, Morgan, near Sarah st.; all improvements made; will pay 9 per cent net on price asked; will sell two or four. Apply to owner, Room 45, Turner Building. 7

WEST END FLATS,

Renting for $180 per month, elegant in appearance, in oral-class finish throughout; large, spacious rooms; can be bought cheap; good investment for anyone. KILGEN & RULE, 7 112 N. 8th st.

$4,500 WILL BUY

A new and elegant stock brick dwelling on Dickson st., a corner; the house contains 8 rooms, bath, w. c., laundry, hot and cold water and every modern convenience; it is very handsomely finished and a model home in every respect. Key to house kept on sale. SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO., 7 Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive.

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE

REAL ESTATE CO.,

General Office, 213 North Eighth St., Exchange and Auction Rooms, 14 and 16 North Seventh St. Members New York Real Estate Exchange.

We Solicit Rent Collections.

DWELLINGS.

1210 Bayard av., 5-room frame $ 15 00
1417½ 16th st., 6-room, 2-story brick; will be repaired; large yard in rear; each 15 00
1425 N. 16th st., 6 rooms, 2 story brick, large yard in rear; house will be repaired 17 00
1429 N. 16th st., 6-room, 2-story brick, with hall and large yard in rear 17 00
364 Lindell av., large house, large, spacious grounds; front, side and back yard, good stable and carriage house and in perfect order; lot 100 x340 175 00
2704 Pine st., double stone front 13-room house, good neighborhood, and will be put in first-class repair; all modern improvements 125 00
1819 N. Grandav., 8 rooms, all modern improvements, including new furnace; large front, side and back yards 45 00
1437½ N. 16th st., 6-room 2-story brick, will be repaired; large yard in rear 17 00
3106 North Market st., 2-story brick, 8 rooms and bath 20 00
618 N. Beaumont, 11 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc.; all latest modern improvements 45 00

STORES.

No. 2339 Market st., 1 large store, first-class location for dry goods, notions, boots and shoes or millinery .....
107 N. Broadway, large store, will be altered to suit tenant .....
513 and 515 Market st., 50x110, suitable for light manufactory, hotel, or, in fact, general business of any character; which will be altered or rebuilt to suit desirable tenant .....
415 and 417 N. 3d st., 32.5x128.1½, formerly occupied by the Jas Hogan Printing Co.; suitable for manufactory, etc.; will be altered to suit tenant .....
Cora and Easton, 1 large store; excellent location for drug or grocery store 20 00

OFFICES.

Only 9 more rooms in Mermod-Jaccard Building, single or en suite.

FLATS.

Cora and Easton av., 2d floor, 5 large rooms 15 00
1428 N. Grand av., 4 rooms, 2d floor, new; all modern conveniences and very low rent for accommodation 20 00
2359 Market st., 4 rooms and bath; every possible convenience in these flats; they are new centrally located and very low rent.

IMP. CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

$8,000 WILL BUY

A piece of first-class investment property on State st., not far from Sidney st.; a substantial 2-story and mansard stock brick; store on the corner, with 6 rooms overhead, and 2 very nice flats in adjoining houses; built of stock brick with 18-inch walls all around; will rent for nearly $900 per year; if you want something choice, which will grow in value, see us about this. SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO., 7 Odd Fellows' Building.

FOR SALE—1605 HOWARD ST,

60x106 with 4-room brick house.

Pavement, sewer, water and gas at a barrain.

If taken as an eye-opener of Spring

Can be paid on any terms.

J. E. GREFFET, 7 810 Chestnut st.

Home! Home! Sweet Home!!!

What is more satisfactory than owning your own home? We will buy you a lot and build according to your own design. Come and see us. We shall patiently explain how

You Can Own A Home,

and show our plan to be the cheapest. You will certainly be convinced. The Peoples' Investment & Building Co., JOS. E. TRUITT, President, 7 1008 Chestnut st.

NEW EIGHT ROOM

ANTIQUE GOTHIC,

Every convenience, beautiful piazza; lot 50x150, large brick coach-house; warranted first-class material and workmanship; $ 2,000, monthly payments.

E. H. PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.

2955 Thomas st., a 2-story brick and attic, 9 rooms, at a bargain.
2625 Palm st., a 2-story brick and 1-story frame; lot 25x115, $3,200.
4120 Cook av., a 2-story frame; 6 rooms, water, gas, sewer, alley; lot 50x142; a big bargain.
3870 Easton av., a new 2-story brick house, a store and 4 rooms; 25x150; a bargain.
I have some fine building lots on Finney, Cook and Page avs. JOSEPH HACKMANN, 7 708 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.

No. 3737 Cote Brilliante Av.

Lot 25x120; 15-foot alley, sewer in alley; 7-room brick, cellar floored, laundry; good stable for six or eight horses; water throughout house; price, $3,500. E. S. GUIGNON & BRO., 804 Chestnut St.

Join Now

A new Building and Loan Association is now being organized at the office of E. C. Orrer Real Estate Co., with a capital stock of $600,000; 2,500 shares, par value, $240 each. You can not do better than to call in at once and subscribe for some of this stock as the association will be a first-class one in every respect, embodying the latest ideas; monthly dues $1 per share; the premium being payable in monthly installments instead of deducted from the loan. Do not pay rent any longer, but come and join us and own your own home in eight years. Office

902 Chestnut St.

For Sale---Big Bargain.

North Garrison av., North of North Market st.

That new 6-room detached brick dwelling now being built and will be No. 2423 North, with every appointment and convenience for the housekeeper. Buy it and see it finished under your eyes. Any terms. J. E. GREFFET, 7 810 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE, BARGAINS.

3061 and 3063 Sheridan av. I am authorized to offer these 6-room stone houses, lot 27x150 feet, all improvements, furnace, at 12 per cent interest on annual rental.
1207 Spring av., 2 rooms, brick, 25x137 feet, for $1,350.
1211 Spring av., 3-room cottage, lot 25x137. This property will be offered at $1,650.
3760 Laclede av., 9-room brick house, 25 or 50 feet by 182 feet. This property will be offered low.
2917 and 29 9 Laclede av., two 6-room brick houses; hall; lot 50x131 feet; cheap.
I have a number of houses, lots and farms for sale.

JOHN McMENAMY, REAL ESTATE DEALER, 8 Office, 3139 Easton av.

NEW HOUSES

FOR SALE.

3 SOLD, ONLY 2 LEFT.

4210-4212 Finney av., just finished; don't fail to see them; open to-day. They are the neatest, best-built, 6-room detached houses in the city. For price see. C. R. H. DAVIS & CO., 820 Chestnut St.

Cabanne Av., No. II.

Two-story stone-front, fancy roof; 10 large rooms with large closets in all the bed chambers; hot and cold water, gas, bath, furnace, wire screens and all modern improvements; lot 31.3x128. Price $8,000. Apply to J. T. DONOVAN & CO., 513 N. 6th Street.

A BARGAIN.

2831 STODDARD ST.

A good house, in fine order, 8 rooms, 4 on each floor; suitable for two small families; lot 25x118. E. S. GUIGNON & BRO., 804 Chestnut St.

FOR SALE AT ONCE.

100x118 south side Lucas av., between Leffingwell and Ewing ave.; excellent site for fine residences or flats; price cheap. HAMMETT, ANDERSON & WADE.

IMP. CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AWFUL BARGAIN.

2427 N. Garrison av., detached new brick house, 7 rooms, bath, laundry, hall, sewer, water and gas, and sidewalks laid.

HEIGO!

Tell your friends to see inside. J. E GREFFET, 7 810 Chestnut st.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO RENT--LOW PRICES.

MERMOD & JACCARD BUILDING,

Cor. Broadway and Locust.

Steam-Heated, 2 Passenger and 1 Freight Elevator.

Hammett, Anderson & Wade, Agents, Room 201 in the Building.

Real Estate Price Current.

MARCH, 1890.

FISHER & CO.,

814 Chestnut Street.

This House in FRASER PARK For Sale on Monthly Payments

ELLENDALE STATION, Missouri Pacific Railroad. Fare, 4ct; children, 2c. 6 miles. Time 20 minutes. 22 trains each way daily. Natural Drainage. Blue Grass Lawns. Bed Gravel Drives. St. Louis' Loveliest Suburb.

FRASER PARK

Office 602 Olive Street, Room No. 2, Second Floor, Opposite Barr's.

Mr. Fraser will be at Union Depot every morning at 11:45 at Missouri Pacific train to show parties property. Transportation free.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—An elegant lot on Bell av. near Newstead. Sam'l Bent, 908 N 8th st. 8

FOR SALE—200 ft. on Sarpy av., between Bartle and Boyle av., in lots to suit. Address M. C., 4035 Clayton road. 8

FOR SALE—Cheapest lot on Bell av., 28x155 ft., north side, 100 ft. east of Pendleton av. Apply at once, C. Otto, attorney, room

B. F. HAMMETT, President. FESTUS J. WADE, Vice-President. L. E. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

HAMMETT == ANDERSON == WADE,

213 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

No Charge Made for Advertising Property for Sale.

ALL CORNER LOTS.

From $9 to $200 Per Front Foot.

ROWAN AV.—91.10x139.6, corner of Ridge; price, 9
COALTER AV.—91.10x139.6, corner of Wells; price, 9
COALTER AV.—91.10x139.6, corner of Ridge; price, 9
ROWAN AV.—(Rose Hill) corner of Wells, 91.10 x139.6; price, 9
HARLEM PLACE—McCausland and Hancock avs.; 50x—. 10
N. E. COR. WELLS AND CLARA AVS.—159.6x131. 12
N. E. COR. ARLINGTON AND MINERVA avs. 14
S. E. COR. FLORENCE AND MINERVA AV. —190x125. 14
S. W. COR. STEWART PLACE AND RIDGE av.; 190x125. 14
450 X240—S. E. COR. HAMILTON AND MINERVA, for the entire 450 ft. 14
S. E. COR. STEWART PLACE AND RIDGE av.; 190x125. 14
100 X134—COR. ASHLAND PLACE AND Ashland av.; street graded and granitoid sidewalk laid; first-class business corner; must be sold at once. 14
S. E. COR. ARLINGTON AND RIDGE AV.—190x125 14
S. W. COR. LUCKY ST. AND NEWSTEAD AV.—75x127 15
90 X125—N. E. COR. FLORENCE AND MINERVA AV. 15
N. E. COR. WELLS AND GOODFELLOW AVS.—112x141. 15
S. E. COR. CLARA AND EASTON AVS.—49x 131. 15
S. E. COR. THEODOSIA and Arlington, 116x 133. 16
100 X240 S. W. COR. MINERVA and Goodfellow avs. 18
154.6 X240 S. E. COR. HODIAMONT and Ridge avs. 18
114.6 X240 N. E. COR. HODIAMONT AND Minerva avs. 20
157.4 X240. S. E. COR. HAMILTON AND Ridge avs. 20
100 X240. S. W. COR. HAMILTON AND Ridge avs. 20
150 X241.10, S. E. COR. CLARA AND Wells avs. 20
109.6 X241.10, N. E. COR. CLARA AND Ridge avs. 20
140.6 X241.10, N. E. COR. RIDGE AND Florence avs 20
100.6 X241.10, N. W. COR. FLORENCE AND Wells avs. 20
100 X241.10, S. W. COR. FLORENCE AND Wells avs. 20
140.2 X240, N. W. COR. GOODFELLOW AND Minerva avs. 20
100 X240. S. W. COR. GOODFELLOW and Ridge avs. 20
SOUTHEAST COR. HAWK AV. AND Gratiot st., 100x130, in lots to suit. 20
NORTHEAST COR. PARK AND COMPTON AVS., 220 on Compton av. by a depth of 130; an excellent lot for a row of dwellings or flats. 20
101 X132, S. E. COR. EASTON AND GOODFELLOW; well above grade and an excellent business corner. 20
270 X217, N.E. CORNER EASTON and Florence. 20
S. W. COR. UNION and Theodosia avs., 125x 178, 3 ft. above grade; an excellent corner for dwellings or flats. 20
135.10 X166.5, S. W. COR. HAMILTON and Etzel av. 21
92.6 X241 N. W. COR. ARLINGTON and Minerva av. 21
152.4 X240 N. W. COR. RIDGE and Arlington av. 21
140.2 X240 N. E. COR. RIDGE and Florence avs. 21
100 X240 N. E. COR. MINERVA and Florence avs. 21
198.1 X348. N. E. COR. HODIAMONT and Bartmer avs. 21
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154.8 X 48.3 S. E. COR. ETZEL AND HODIAMONT avs. 21
N. E. COR. UNION AND WELLS AVS., 160.6 x130, an excellent corner for dwellings, stores and flats. 22
50 X200, at the junction of Page and Etzel avs. 23
122.10 X175—S. E. COR. HODIAMONT and Bartmer avs. 23
N. E. COR. EASTON AND ARLINGTON: 110x135. 23
50 X200—At the intersection of Page and Etzel avs. 23
100 X235—S. E. COR. CLARA AND PAGE avs. 23
150 X152—S. E. COR. CLARA AND ETZEL avs. 23
100 X162 2—S. W. COR. HAMILTON AND Bartmer. 23
S. E. COR. ETZEL AND GOODFELLOW; 261x162. 23
63 X150—S. E. COR. TAYLOR AV. and St. Ferdinand st. 25
S. E. COR. OREGON AND UTAH STS.—Lot 100x127.6 to alley. 25
25 X110 COR. OBEAR AND BLAIR AVS. 25
S. E. COR. CHEROKEE AND NEBRASKA AV. 100x127.6 to alley. 25
S. W. COR. CHEROKEE AND OREGON AV.—Cor. 100x127.6. 27.50
50 X111, ON N.W. COR. WARREN AND 25TH STS., running back to 20-foot alley. 28
50 X145 S. E. COR. CORA AND GARFIELD AV.—Cora pl. is one of the most attractive suburban sites in the city; handsomely improved with magnificent residences; all improvements made, including street, sidewalk, gas and water. 30
N. W. COR. EASTON AND UNION AVS. 145 X168—3 feet above grade; the best business corner in the West End; and an admirable location for flats and stores. 30
S. W. COR. CALIFORNIA AV. AND UTAH ST. 100x127.6 to alley; will be graded to established grade at expense of present owner. 30
HAMMETT PLACE, southwest corner Marcus av.; 107x193. 30
N. E. COR. CHEROKEE AND OREGON AV.; will be graded to established grade, at expense of present owner; lot 100x127.6. 30
S. E. COR. CHEROKEE AND OREGON AV.; lot 100x127.6 to alley. 30
N. E. CORNER ANGELICA AND 9TH STS., 50x108. 32
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50 X140 N. E. COR. CORA and Lucky sts. 40
N. E. COR. 18TH and Madison, 50x110; an excellent corner for store and flats. 45
200 X175 N. E. COR. LAY and Audubon av. 45
100 X120 S. E. COR. GRAND AV. and Harper st. 45
96 X152 N. E. COR. WHITTIER and Bell avs. 45
100 X200 S. W. Cor. Forest Park Boulevard and Newstead av. 80
160 X150 S. E. Cor. King's highway and Glass av., fronting on Forest Park, and a very choice residence site. Price. 90
GRAND AV.—N. E. Cor. Page av.; lot 282x 258. 100
195.6 X213 S. E. Cor. Cabanne and Lindell avs. This is the best lot vacant on Lindell av. boulevard. 200
S. W. COR. KING'S HIGHWAY AND Page av., 514x360; three fronts on King's highway, Page av. and Knight st.; a superb site for residence or business purposes; an elegant property for builders, investors or speculators; easy terms. Price. 30,000

Fine Residence Cheap.

1532 MISSISSIPPI AV.—Three-story stone-front residence, 10 rooms, besides bath-room, laundry and finished basement, with gas fixtures, window shades, two grates, two mantels, awnings and everything complete; the only first-class house on the market; good order; lot 25x127.6. $10,000

DWELLINGS.

2109 CASS AV.—1-story frame cottage, 3 rooms; leasehold; 26 years to run. $700
4317 4319, 4321 AND 4323 COTTAGE AV.—Four 3-room houses; can be bought on monthly payments; each 900
W. SIDE HODIAMONT AV., bet. Wells and Ridge avs.—1-story, 2 rooms, frame house; good well, cellar, stable, coal shed; under good fence; lot 50x139. 1,000
3018 ELLIOT AV.—1-story frame, 3 rooms; large basement and cistern; lot 26x150. 1,100
1425 N. 24TH ST.—1-story brick, 4 rooms; lot 25x135. 1,400
4025 PENROSE ST.—Two-story frame dwelling; cellar under kitchen; 25x140. 1,600
1411 1413, 1415, 1417, 1417½, 1419, 1419½, 1421 N. 16TH ST.—Eight 6-room houses, all renting to first-class paying tenants, and will pay 12 per cent on prices asked. This property can be bought upon the payment of $150 cash on house, the balance in monthly installments. Can sell one or more of the houses, as the purchaser may desire. There is a big speculation in this property, and it must be sold at once 1,600
2 FOUR-ROOM frame cottages on west side of Semple av., 400 feet south of St. Louis av., each lot 25x180; each 1,600
4-ROOM frame house, McCune av. and Frisco R. R. 1,650
4352 AND 4353 PAPIN ST.—Rents for $25 per month; lot 40x165 each. 1,800
4130 4132 AND 4134 GANO AV.—3 frame houses of 5 rooms each; rent for $12 per month each; lots 25x125 each. 1,800
4632 BELLE AV.—Five-room frame, 2 stories; lot 25x152. 1,800
1704 NEWSTEAD AV.—6-room house; lot 25x—. 2,000
4876 ALCACE AV.—2-story frame house; lot 108x109. 2,000
1817 DIVISION ST.—7-room brick, hall, gas and bath; lot 20x90. 2,100
3504 PAPIN ST.—One-story 6-room house; lot 25x135. 2,100
3106 NORTH MARKET ST.—Six-room house; well rented; can be bought for $100 cash and balance on monthly payments. 2,100
2531 UNIVERSITY ST.—6-room brick; rented as flats; lot 30x188. 2,300
4417 GARFIELD AV.—6-room brick; comparatively new; lot 25x152. 2,250
3015 KOSSUTH AV.—5-room brick, nearly new, in first-class repair, and kept constantly rented; very cheap; can be bought on monthly payments. 2,300
4027 FAIRFAX AV.—1-story 6-room house; gas and water; rents for $22 per month; will trade for vacant lot; 25x—. 2,500
4547 MCPHERSON AV.—6-room frame house; 50x1[illegible] 2,500
1006 BROOKLYN ST.—2-story brick, 9 rooms; lot 20x80; rents for $240 per annum; very easy terms. 2,500
1811 COLEMAN ST.—2-story frame, 7 rooms; hall, water, cistern; lot 25x120. 2,500
2916 CLARK AV.—2-story, 6 rooms; hall, gas and bath; lot 25x132. 2,500
4640, 4642, 4644, 4646 RICHMOND PLACE.—Four 5-room frames; lot 30x120 each. This property can be bought on the easy payment plan. 2,500
2311 SCOTT AV.—8-room brick; lot 25x110. 2,500
1805 AND 1807 DIVISION ST.—Brick houses, 1 story and basement. 2,500
152.4 X240 N. W. COR. RIDGE and Arlington av. water; street and alley made for the two.
140.2 X240 N. E. COR. RIDGE and Florence avs. 21
100 X240 N. E. COR. MINERVA and Florence avs. 21
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25 X110 COR. OBEAR AND BLAIR AVS. 25
S. E. COR. CHEROKEE AND NEBRASKA AV. 100x127.6 to alley. 25
S. W. COR. CHEROKEE AND OREGON AV.—Cor. 100x127.6. 27.50
50 X111, ON N.W. COR. WARREN AND 25TH STS., running back to 20-foot alley. 28
50 X145 S. E. COR. CORA AND GARFIELD AV.—Cora pl. is one of the most attractive suburban sites in the city; handsomely improved with magnificent residences; all improvements made, including street, sidewalk, gas and water. 30
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160 X150 S. E. Cor. King's highway and Glass av., fronting on Forest Park, and a very choice residence site. Price. 90
GRAND AV.—N. E. Cor. Page av.; lot 282x 258. 100
195.6 X213 S. E. Cor. Cabanne and Lindell avs. This is the best lot vacant on Lindell av. boulevard. 200
S. W. COR. KING'S HIGHWAY AND Page av., 514x360; three fronts on King's highway, Page av. and Knight st.; a superb site for residence or business purposes; an elegant property for builders, investors or speculators; easy terms. Price. 30,000

Grand Site for a Hotel or Apartment House

900 FEET on LACLEDE 150,000 and 900 ft. on Forest Park Boulevard, cor. Grand av., overlooking the entire city. Price,

Business Property

60 X140—E. SIDE 3D ST.—60 ft. n. of Soulard st., 3-room frame house and $4,750 coopershop.
COLLINS ST., w. s., between Dickson st. and Cass av.; lot 35x100. 5,000
514 N. LEVEE AND 518 N. COMMERCIAL ST. Stores and rooms above well-located and with the new railroad facilities will rapidly increase in value. 6,000
1011 AND 1013 COLLINS ST., lot 40x 108. Price 6,500
1309 CHESTNUT ST., 3-story brick; —x109.4. This property has an excellent future and is bound to rapidly increase in value. Price 7,000
1022, 1024 MORGAN ST.—The property has a great future for business purposes. 28x105 8,000
116, 118 PINE ST.—With good substantial building, occupied by first-class tenants. Price on each house. 8,000
7TH ST.—East Side, Between Cerre and Gratiot sts.; rents $50 per month; lot 20.0x127.6. 10,000
308 AND 310 VINE ST.—Suitable for business of any character; good income property. Price on each. 10,000
LARGE WAREHOUSE ON ALLEY—Rear 118 Pine. In good order, well rented, and a most substantial investment. 10,000
522 N. MAIN ST.—Large, substantial and centrally located; very desirable, and bound to increase in value. 12,000
33 FEET N. SIDE MORGAN ST., between 8th and 9th sts. 12,000
2216 2218, 2220 GRATIOT ST.—75x 215.9 on line of railroad, and an excellent location for a factory or warehouse; this property must be sold to close out an estate, price 13,000
74 X88.11 N. E. COR. CLARK AND TAYON AVS.—This property is an excellent corner for a saloon, grocery or coal office, and rents very well at present. 14,000
1127 CHESTNUT ST.—Cor. of alley; lot 22x109.4; can be altered into store or office at a slight expense. 15,000
PEOPLE'S BANK—N. w. cor. Broadway and Park av. 1,5000
FRANKLIN AV. AND 17TH ST.—26x 144.7½, s. e. cor., one 3-story and two 2-story bricks; rents for $140 per month, and will pay over 8 per cent net on price asked. 18,000
1015 CHRISTY AV.—Lot 28x105, 3-story building; well rented. 18,000
18 S. 11TH ST.—Cor. of alley, e. s. of street; four buildings just completed; renting for $1,476 per annum; 29x 152 18,000
N. W. COR. 3D AND MARKET STS.—Lot 60x80. This property is improved with 10 stores and about 20 rooms, is constantly rented and will pay a net income of 10 per cent. 22,000
300, 302 N. MAIN, COR. OF OLIVE ST.—Very substantial 5-story stores; the price asked is less than the value of the ground. 30,000
S. W. COR. CHOUTEAU AV. AND 15th st.—77.6x125; this property will pay 8 per cent on the investment and is in first-class condition throughout. 30,000
LUCAS PLACE—N. W. cor. 14th st., the First Presbyterian Church property; lot 10.1x155. 40,000
186 X297—SOUTH SIDE OF GRATIOT, from 14th to 15th sts., being an entire block, with several railroad switches on the north side. This property is admirably situated for a warehouse or factory, and well worth investigating. 50,000

3924 COOK AV.—6-room, hall, gas, bath; lot 25x153. This is an excellent house and must be examined to be appreciated. 4,750
BACON ST.—No. 1805, 9-room flats, 2-story stock brick front; new house, with all modern conveniences; hall, gas, and bath; rent, $40 per month. 5,250
1025 N. 18TH ST.—11-room stone-front; 27.6x110. 5,000
200 X317.5 FEET—Fronting 200 ft. on Clagett av., running through to Labadie av., 133.5 ft. north of Newstead Av. 5,500
3421 AND 3423 WALNUT ST.—Two 6-room bricks, bath and laundry; lot 34x121. 5,200
4204 FINNEY AV.—Two-story stock-brick front, 4 large rooms, 2 hal.s, water and gas in house; large cellar. Also 4188 FAIRFAX AV.—6-room brick. Both houses on one lot, fronting 25 ft. on both streets by a depth of 165 ft. Must be sold at once. Rents for $47 per month. 5,700
4124 BELLE AV.—8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, hot and cold water; furnace and all modern improvements; easy terms. 6,000
1729, 1731 BIDDLE ST.—7 rooms, 2-story brick; large stable; lot 50x90; well rented and a good investment. 6,000
S. W. COR. GARRISON AV. and Magazine st.—Large double brick house with an excellent corner lot; can be made into flats for little expense and would rent very well; can be purchased on easy payment plan. 6,000
1222 DOLMAN ST.—2-story stone front with mansard; 9 rooms with bath; lot 25x127.10; rent for $40 per month. 6,000
2937 THOMAS ST.—13-room house in flats, with bath on each floor; lot 25x118; rent $50 per month. 6,100
3507 3507½ AND 3509 MANCHESTER RD.—Three 2-story bricks; very low; price for 3 houses. 6,200
4107 BELLE AV.—9-room brick; lot 40x155; price. 6,400
2917 PINE ST.—Lot 18.9x121. 6,500
717 AND 719 S. 3D ST.—House in front and double house in rear. 6,500
2727 DICKS N ST.—8 rooms, stock brick front; hall, gas, bath; arranged for flats; 25x118. 6,500
2657 MORGAN ST.—2-story, 9-room stone-front brick house; hall, gas, bath, and two-story brick stable; 26x146. 6,500
3701 CHOUTEAU AV.—2-story brick house, 5 rooms and a store; lot 75x150. 7,000
2814 OLIVE ST.—12-room brick, hall, gas and bath; large brick stable; lot 25x132. This property can be altered into stores and flats, and will pay a handsome revenue. 7,000
3317 CHESTNUT ST.—8-room brick house, with all modern conveniences; rents for $57.50 per month; lot 50x128.6. 7,000
3674 COOK AV.—An elegant 10-room stone-front dwelling, supplied with all modern improvements; very cheap and must be sold at once. 7,000
3704 COOK AV.—8-room stone-front; lot 25x145. 7,200
3951 AND 3953 EVANS AV.—8-room brick; lot 60x166. 7,350
1430 MISSISSIPPI AV.—3-story stone-front; 15 rooms; baths, laundry, etc. 8,000
2917 GAMBLE ST.—Lot 25x118; 2-story stone-front; also vacant lot adjoining 8,000
3109 AND 3111 CHESTNUT ST.—Rent for $53 per month; lot 50x128.6. 8,000
3524 OLIVE ST., between Grand and Ware avs.—Lot 25x112.6. 8,000
3118 MORGAN T.—2-story and basement, 10-room brick house; hall, gas, bath, hot and cold water; stable and carriage-house in rear. 8,000
1917, 1919 BACON ST.—Two six-room bricks; bath, electric bells; all modern improvements; rent for $35 each, 8,500
2311, 2313, 2315 CHOUTEAU AV.—3 stores; 8 rooms in flats overhead; 16 rooms, two houses in rear; lot 50x131. 9,500
2640, 2642 CAROLINE ST.—Two 2-story brick houses, arranged as 2 flats of 3 rooms each, and one 2-story 7-room brick, side entrance for each house; rents for $78.50 per month; lots 50x110. 9,000

CHOICE LOCATION FOR DOCTOR'S OFFICE.

2304 AND 2304½ WASHINGTON AV.—Lot 25x150, running back to St. Charles st., consisting of two flats of ten rooms; new houses; hard wood finish, electric bells, speaking tubes and every modern improvement; will rent for $75 per month. 9,000
3416 CHESTNUT ST.—10-room stone-front; steam heater; large frame stable. 9,500
2933 DICKSON ST.—Ten rooms; all modern improvements; lot 25x118. 9,500

The Alexander Homestead.

That large grand stone dwelling of 18 rooms, undoubtedly one of the most substantial residences erected in the city, can easily and at a very small expense be reconstructed into four elegant flats or two dwellings; lot 100x127.6. $10,000.

1215, 1217, 1219 ARMSTRONG AV.—Three 2-story brick houses, 10 rooms each. This property must be sold at once and to facilitate the sale we will arrange very reasonable terms to purchasers. 10,500
2939 AND 2941 EASTON AV.—Two elegant houses; lot 50x140; supplied with all modern improvements; conveniently located and will pay a good revenue 11,000
3858 3858½, 3860, 3860½ WINDSOR PLACE.—Four elegant flats, new and supplied with all modern improvements; rents for $118 per month. This property can be bought for $1,500 cash and the balance in monthly installments. 12,000
COR. HAMILTON AND JULIAN ST.—$12,000
12-room frame house; hall, gas, bath, furnace, stable, etc.; lot 157x267; supplied with every modern convenience and an elegant suburban home; will be traded for income property in the city.
FINNEY AV., n. w. corner of Spring, 8 rooms, 2 one front; 50-foot lot. This house is supplied with all modern improvements. 12,000
3616 WASHINGTON AV.—10-room brick; hall, gas, bath; all modern improvements; lot 50x254. 12,500
2216 2218 AND 2220 GRATIOT ST.—75x215.9 on line of the railroad, and an excellent location for a factory or warehouse; this property must be sold to close out an estate. 13,000
707 709, 711, 713 AND 715 N. 18TH st.—Five brick houses; six rooms each; rents for $1,500 per annum; lot 95x 58. 13,000

This Property will pay 10 per cent net.

3843 AND 3845 WINDSOR PL.—Two double flats, 6 rooms on first floors, 5 rooms on second floors; rents $122.50 per month; lot 50x140. 13,500
2642 AND 2644 OLIVE ST.—Lot 56x 99; two 3-story, 12-room brick houses; cemented cellar; furnaces and every modern convenience; renting for $40 per month each. 14,000
3515 PINE ST.—11-room brick house; all conveniences; rents for $1,500 per annum; lot 37½x150. 15,000
2103 PINE ST.—Northwest corner of 21st st.; lot 91x100; two-story 11-room stone-front house, with every modern convenience, coal elevator, fine stables, etc. 15,000
2704 PINE ST.—Large double house, 6 stores front; rent $125 per month; 50x191. 16,000
3216, 3218, 3220, 3222, 3222½ FRANKLIN AV., near Leonard av., 5 new 2-story brick dwellings; Arkansas marble trimmings; stone steps; all modern improvements; will sell all together or separately; lot 77.6x94.6. 18,000
2146 LAFAYETTE AV.—2-story and mansard, 14 rooms and 3 bathrooms; rent for $100 per month; lot 55x 200. 18,000
S. E. COR. 22D AND MARKET STS.—Six dwellings and corner store and 2 flats renting for $2,100 per annum; an excellent piece of investment property and in a locality that will increase in value day by day. 21,500
2219, 2219½, 2221 AND 2221½ MARket st.—Four 2-story brick houses; 8 rooms on each floor; lot 64.6x75. 21,500
1931, 1933, 1935 AND 1937 CARR st.—Three 9-room houses; 2 stories and mansard, with hall, gas and bath, and one 2-story brick store with 6 rooms up-stairs, and 2 store-rooms and 4 rooms on first floor; rents for $2,000 per annum. 22,500
1009, 1011, 1013, 1015 GARRISON av.—Lot 100x150; four elegant 3-story, stone-front, 11-room houses with every modern convenience; renting for $240 per month. 28,000
S. E. COR. OREGON AND LAFAYETTE AVS.—7 buildings (2 stores, 5 houses), renting for $3,132 per annum; buildings completed three years ago. Lot 50x109. 32,000
3031 TO 3039 WASHINGTON AV.—Lot 137x134.8; five 3-story, 10-room, stone-front dwellings, detached, with laundries, gas, bath, furnaces, speaking tubes, etc. 40,000
2212 TO 2226 HICKORY ST.—8 brick houses; 9 rooms each; lot 175x146. 40,000

VACANT LOTS.

610 FEET on 16th st., commencing at Neosho st. and extending north.— $2.50
400 FEET on 17th st. This is a bargain. 2.50
1,356 FEET, divided into 50-foot lots, situated on Kansas st., just west of and adjoining Carondelet Park. 3.00

NOTE—The following property is located bet. Easton, Page, Hamilton and Goodfellow avs., and is very convenient to the Easton av. cable extension as well as adjacent to the Lindell railway extension.

ROWAN AV. (Rose Hill), east side, 200x139; price, 8
COALTER AV., 400x139.6, in lots to suit; price, 8
ROWAN AV., west side, 150x139.6; price, 8
ROWAN AV., 91.10x139.6, corner of Ridge; price, 9
COALTER AV., 91.10x139.6, corner of Ridge; price, 9
COALTER AV., 91.10x139.6, corner of Wells; price, 9
ROWAN AV. (Rose Hill), corner of Wells, 91.10x139.6; price, 9
ARLINGTON AV.—Between Wells and Ridge avs.; lots 150x125; price, 10
FLORENCE AV.—Between Wells and Ridge avs.; lots 50x125; price, 10
GOODFELLOW AV.—Between Ridge and Wells avs.; 100x131.6, in lots to suit, price, 10
HODIAMONT AV.—Between Easton and Wells, east side; 50x—; price, 10
50 X183 SOUTH SIDE KENNERLY AV., between Taylor and Newstead avs. 10
25 X122 ON GRAVOIS ROAD, between Grand av. and Winnebago st. 10
HARLEM PLACE—McCausland and Hancock avs., 50x—. 10
300 X134—W. S. ASHLAND PLACE; granitoid walks laid; street graded, and fronting on this beautiful place; one block south of the Natural Bridge road; will sell in lots to suit; price, 10
100 X134—E. S. ASHLAND PLACE; granitoid walks laid, street graded and fronting on Ashland place; will sell in lots to suit 11
N. SIDE WELLS, between Clara and Florence, 100x241. 11
50 X134.5—W. SIDE ASHLAND PLACE, 350 feet south of Ashland av. 11
THEODOSIA AV.—South side, bet. Union and Arlington, lot 50x143. 12
ARLINGTON AV.—100 ft. south of Balsen's house, 50x180. 12
MONTROSE PL.—Located just west and north of Christian Brothers' College, lots fronting on Theodosia av. and Côte Brilliante av.; a bargain per foot. 12
125 X110 ON CLAY AV.—Between Green Lea pl. and Cross st. 12
N. E. COR. WELLS AND CLARA AVS.—159.6x131. 12
E. SIDE GOODFELLOW, between Easton and Wells avs., 100x170. 13
S. SIDE EASTON, near Goodfellow av., 100x 131. 13
100 X134—COR. ASHLAND PLACE AND Ashland av.; street graded and granitoid sidewalk laid; first-class business corner; must be sold at once 14
EASTON AV.—150x140, between Union and Arlington. 15
S. W. COR. LUCKY ST. AND NEWSTEAD AV.—75x127. 15
S. E. COR. CLARA AND EASTON AVS.—$15
N. E. COR. WELLS AND GOODFELLOW AVS.—112x141. 15
UNION AV., BETWEEN EASTON AND WELLS AVS.—100x120. 15
106 X231.7, S. S. EASTON AV.—Between Clara and Florence avs. 15
900 X241, S. RIDGE AV., between Clara and Florence avs., in lots to suit. 15
400 X241, N. S. WELLS AV., between Clara and Florence avs., in lots to suit. 15
900 X241 S. N. WELLS AV., between Clara and Florence avs., in lots to suit. 15
700 X239.2 S. S. RIDGE AV., between Hamilton and Goodfellow avs.; in lots to suit 15
400 X239.2 S. S. MINERVA AV., between Hamilton and Goodfellow avs.; in lots to suit 15
700 X239.2 S. S. RIDGE AV., between Hodiamon and Hamilton avs.; in lots to suit 15
600 X239.2 N. S. MINERVA AV., between Hodiamont and Hamilton avs.; in lots to suit. 15
700 X239.2 N. S. MINERVA AV., between Hamilton and Goodfellow avs.; in lots to suit. 15
100 X145 N. S. KENNERLY AV., 261 ft. west of Lambdin av. 15
50 X145 N. S. MAFFITT AV., 560 ft. west of Lambdin av. 15
50 X145 N. S. MAFFITT AV., 235 ft. west of Lambdin av. 15
145.6 X239 N. S. MINERVA AV., 200 ft. west of Union av. 15
GOODFELLOW AV., e. side, 50x132.4; 832 feet south of Easton av. 15
RIDGE AV., s. s., bet. Union and Arlington avs.; 100x240; 3 feet above grade. Price, 16
MINERVA AV., s. s., between Union and Academy avs., 150x185; 3 feet above grade; in lots to suit. Price, 16
RIDGE AV., n. s., between King's highway and Academy avs., 50x180; price, 16
125 x130 south side Gratiot st., bet. Hawk av. and Manchester road, in lots to suit. 16
NORTH MARKET ST.—North side, between Taylor and Cora avs.; lot 100x130. 16
S. E. COR. THEODOSIA and Arlington, 116x 133. 16
100 X150 on east side of Allanthus st., 100 ft. north of Narrow Gauge road. 16
WELLS AV.—North side, between Union and Academy avs., 50x200; price, 16
50 X135 E. S. of UNION AV., between Easton and Wells avs. 16
50 X120 E. S. of UNION AV., between Easton and Wells avs. 16
150 X170 N. S. PAGE AV., between Union and Academy. 17
100 X240 S. W. COR. MINERVA and Goodfellow avs. 20
EASTON AV., s. s., between Union and Academy; 50x200; price, 18
100 X226.8 N. S. PAGE AV., between Hamilton and Goodfellow avs., in lots to suit. 18
400 S. S. PLYMOUTH AV., between Goodfellow and Hamilton avs., in lots to suit. 18
1,000 X162.2 N. S. BARTMER AV., between Hodiamont and Hamilton avs., in lots to suit. 18
154.6 X240 S. E. COR. HODIAMONT and Ridge avs. 20
114.6 X240 N. E. COR. HODIAMONT and Minerva avs. 20
900 X247, N. S. BARTMER AV., bet. Hodiamont and Hamilton avs., in lots to suit. 20
157.4 X240 S. E. COR. HAMILTON and Ridge avs. 20
700 X235 E. S. ETZEL AV., bet. Hamilton and Hodiamont avs., in lots to suit 20
100 X240 S. W. COR. HAMILTON and Ridge avs. 20
150 X241.10 S. E. COR. CLARA and Wells avs. 20
109.6 X241.10, N. E. COR. CLARA and Ridge avs. 20
140.6 X241.10, N. E. COR. RIDGE and Florence avs. 20
100.6 X241.10, N. W. COR. FLORENCE and Wells avs. 20
100 X 41.10, S. W. COR. FLORENCE and Wells avs. 20
140.2 X240, N. W. COR. GOODFELLOW and Minerva avs. 20
100 X240, S. W. COR. GOODFELLOW and Ridge avs. 20
83.4 X135 ON GOODE AV., near Kennerly av. 18
SOUTHEAST COR. HAWK AV. and Gratiot st., 100x130, in lots to suit 20
450 X240, S. E. COR. HAMILTON and Minerva, for the entire 450 feet. 18
100, 125.7½ ON E. SIDE FLORENCE AV., between Ridge and Minerva avs. 11.50
100, 125.7½ ON W. SIDE OF STEWART Place, between Ridge and Minerva avs. 11.00
100, 125.7½ ON E. SIDE OF STEWART Place, between Ridge and Minerva avs. 11.00
100, 125.7½ W. SIDE ARLINGTON AV., between Ridge and Minerva avs. 10.50
100 X145 S. E. COR. CORA PL., and North Market st. 35
50 X145 S. W. COR. CORA PL. and North Market st. 35
150 X210 N. SIDE LACLEDE AV., bet. Sarah and Boyle. 40
50 X140 N. E. COR. CORA AV. and Lucky st. 40
50 X170.6 S. SIDE M'PHERSON AV., bet. Newstead and Taylor avs. 40
29.7 X127 N. W. COR. GLASLOW and Benton sts.; good business corner for store or flats. 40
N. W. COR. 18TH and Madison, 50x110; an excellent corner for store and flats. 45
100 X120 S. E. COR. GRAND AV. and Harper st. 45
200 X175 N. E. COR. LAY and Audubon av. 45
100 X120 N. SIDE GARFIELD AV., between Grand and Spring avs. 45
EASTON AV.—South side, about 125 feet west of Academy Av.; 100x155; price 19
NORTHEAST COR. PARK AND COMPTON AVS., 220 on Compton av. by a depth of 130; an excellent lot for a row of dwellings or flats. 20
101 X132 S. E. CORNER EASTON and Goodfellow; well above grade and an excellent business corner. 20
275 X198 N. SIDE GRATIOT ST.—Between Hawk av. and Manchester rd., in lots to suit. 20
25 X125.6 W. SIDE MINNESOTA AV., south of Shenandoah st. 20
500 X159 S. SIDE PAGE AV.—Between Clara av. and junction of Etzel and Page avs., in lots to suit. 21
135.10 X166.5 N. W. CORNER HAMILTON and Etzel av. 21
92.6 X241 N. W. CORNER ARLINGTON and Minerva avs. 21
152.4 X240 S. W. CORNER RIDGE and Arlington avs. 21
140.2 X240 N. E. CORNER RIDGE and Florence avs. 21
100 X240 N. E. CORNER MINERVA and Florence avs. 21
EASTON AV., south side, between Union and Academy; lot 27, 50x190; price 21
198.1 X348, N. E. COR. HODIAMONT AND Bartmer avs. 21
154.8 X348.3, S. E. COR. ETZEL AND HODIAMONT avs. 21
100 X166.5, N. W. COR. HAMILTON AND Bartmer avs. 21
500 X153, N. SIDE ETZEL AV., BET. CLARA AV. and Page avs.; in lots to suit. 21
93.6 X120, W. SIDE MANCHESTER ROAD, 50 feet south of Gratiot st.; in lots to suit. 22
N. E. COR. UNION AND WELLS AV., LOT 50x130. This is a very desirable corner lot, and the price is exceedingly low. 22
400 X127 west side of California, between Cherokee and Utah sts.; in lots to suit. 23
700 X127 west side of California, between Cherokee and Potomac sts; in lots to suit. 23
N. E. COR. EASTON AND ARLINGTON: 110x135. 23
50 X200 at the junction of Page and Etzel avs. 23
122.10 X175—S. E. COR. HODIAMONT and Bartmer avs. 23
50 X200 at the intersection of Page and Etzel avs. 23
100 X235—S. E. COR. CLARA AND PAGE avs. 23
150 X152—S. E. COR. CLARA AND ETZEL avs. 23
100 X162.2—S. W. COR. HAMILTON AND Bartmer avs. 23
S. E. COR. ETZEL AND GOODFELLOW; 261x162. 23
EASTON AV.—South side, about 300 feet west of King's highway, 50x120. This is an excellent business lot, as it is near the terminus of the Easton av. cable; price 25
63 X150, S. E. COR. TAYLOR AV. and St. Ferdinand st. 25
EVANS AV.—South side, 100x153, between Vandeventer and Sarah. 25
LEFFINGWELL AV.—East side, 52 ft. north of Montgomery, 25x128. 25
HAMMETT PLACE—W. of Marcus av., 100x193. 25
25 X110 COR. O'BEAR AND BLAIR AVS. 25
193 X120 W. SIDE MANCHESTER ROAD, 25 ft. north of Gratiot st., in lots to suit. 25
S. E. COR. OREGON AND UTAH STS.; lot 100x127.6, to alley. 25
S. E. COR. CHEROKEE AND NEBRASKA AV.; lot 106x127.6, to alley. 25
30 X180, E. side Lay av.; 270 feet north of Delaware. 27.50
S. W. COR. CHEROKEE AND OREGON AV.; lot 100x127 1-6, to alley. 27.50
150 X130, N. side Côte Brilliante av., west of 25th st. 28
50 X111, on northwest corner Warren and 25th sts., running back to 20-foot alley. 28
50 X145—Southeast corner

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WAKE UP OLD 76

Only One Forest Park In St. Louis.

1,500 ft. front on Forest Park Boulevard.
400 ft. front on Laclede av.
700 ft. front on Barnes av.
500 ft. front on Lindell av.
150 ft. front on Pine st.
300 ft. front on Duncan av.

Call and see us and bring your earnest money with you to pay on the lots.

LEON L. HULL & CO.,
804 Chestnut St.

FOR SALE.

50 feet on Ridge av., just west of Goodfellow av.
300 feet, No. 3400 N. 9th st.
125 feet, No. 3400 N. Broadway.
240 feet on Easton av., South Benton.
1242 feet on Hermitage av., South Benton.
100 feet on Dale av., North Clifton Heights.
941 feet on Nashville av., North Clifton Heights.
300 feet on Villa av., North Clifton Heights.
450 feet on west side Osceola st., near Oak Hill railroad crossing.
337 feet on west side Gravois road, near Oak Hill railroad crossing.
117 feet, No. 4700 South Broadway.
117 feet, No. 4700 S. 2d st.
Also two tracts of twelve acres each on Oak Hill & Carondelet Railroad, suitable for subdivision or good location for a brick yard. Prices low and terms to suit purchaser.

GEO. SHIELDS,
109 N. 8th St.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE

WEBSTER GROVES.

Parties desiring to rent, buy or sell suburban property apply to or correspond with
S. A. MOODY,
9 Real Estate Agent, Webster Groves, Mo.

For Sale—Suburban Residence.

Kirkwood, on Monroe av., east of Webster av. 2 blocks from depot; 8-room frame dwelling; lot 162x150, cheap, $1,500.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 107 N. 8th st.
9

SIX-ROOM HOUSE

With 100 feet of ground for $3,500, located on 'Frisco Railroad, close to Missouri Pacific; 4 cents fare. Also some nice lots.

PAPIN & TONTRUP,
9 626 Chestnut st.

TAYLOR AVENUE,
Southeast Cor. McPherson,
A beautiful building lot, 100x171. Price, $7,000

J. T. DONOVAN & CO.,
513 NORTH SIXTH ST.

COUNTRY HOME AT WEBSTER GROVES.
FOR RENT OR SALE.

New 8-room house, acre of ground, well shaded; convenient to both railroads; 2,000 inhabitants; good schools, churches, sidewalks, macadam roads, three miles from city limits; 34 trains per day—cheap if taken quick; will rent for year, with privilege of purchase on long and easy payments. Inquire of owner, N. D. THOMPSON, 1218 Pine st., city, or A. B. CANFIELD, Webster Groves.

40 ACRES Old Orchard.

We offer to sell the CHEAPEST, HIGHEST and LARGEST TRACT for subdivision, on "Frisco" Railroad, in the close suburbs, at Old Orchard Station (near Shrewsbury Park).

BIG MONEY IN THIS
Only $450 Per Acre.

GREER REAL ESTATE CO.,
902 Chestnut St.
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FINANCIAL.

GEO. M. HUSTON & CO.,
BONDS AND STOCKS, 305 PINE STREET.
Monthly quotation circular mailed free.
FOR SALE.
$40,000 Grundy Co., Mo., 5 per cent 10-20-year funding bonds, issued March 1, 1890. Interest July 1 in New York.
23,000 Butler Co., Mo., 5 per cent 10-20-year funding bonds, issued March 1, 1890. Interest March, 1 annually in St. Louis.
1,500 Mercer Co., Mo., 6 per cent funding bonds. Interest March and Sept. 1 in St. Louis.
500 City of Sedalia, Mo., 5 per cent funding bonds.
8,300 City of St. Joseph, Mo., 4 per cent funding bonds, due 1901. Interest February and August in New York.
15,000 City of Leavenworth, Kan., 4 per cent refunding bonds, due 1914. Interest January and July in New York.
35,000 City of Helena, Ark., 6 per cent refunding bonds, due 1904. Interest January and July in New York.
1,000 City of Houston, Tex., 5 per cent funding bonds, due 1918. Interest January and July in New York.
10,000 Laclede Building Co. of St. Louis, 6 per cent 1st mtg. 10-20 year bonds. Interest May and Nov. 1 in St. Louis. Amount of 1st mtg., $250,000. Rent receipts, $96,000 per annum.
900 City of Wichita, Kan., 7 per cent bond, due one-third each year.
25 shares American Brake Co. stock.
15 shares National Bank of the Republic.

WANTED.

Laclede Bank stock.
Continental National Bank stock.
American Central Insurance Co. stock.
United Elevator Co. stock.
For prices and full particulars apply to
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L. A. COQUARD, INVESTMENT BROKER
124 North Third Street.
Bonds and stocks of every description bought and sold outright or on commission; mining stock handled on strict commission basis. Will be pleased to serve you.

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CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED—Grain, Hay, Grass Seed, Flax Seed, Castor Beans, etc. We make a specialty of sample sales on track and special bin.
LIBERAL ADVANCES made on shipments. Orders promptly executed in this and other markets for future delivery. Correspondence solicited.

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We make a specialty of State, County, City and School Bonds and carry a full line of choice Bonds for investors.

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We are connected by private wire with Jones, Kennett & Hopkins of New York and Chicago and are prepared to execute orders for the purchase and sale of railroad stocks and bonds for cash, and we also carry the same on margins. Our facilities for obtaining quick and reliable information are unsurpassed.
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RECEIVES DEPOSITS
for safe keeping in sums of FIVE DOLLARS and upwards; the savings of mechanics, clerks and all classes of workingmen and women, minors and children.
Interest will be allowed from date of deposits on sums of Fifty Dollars and over when left on deposit for two (2) months or longer.

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Investment Securities a Specialty.
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OSCAR HEIL, Manager. St. Louis, Mo.

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Commission and Provision Merchants,
819 N. 3d St. & 816 N. 4th St.,
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Specialties:
WOOL, HIDES AND FURS,
2 S. COMMERCIAL ST., ST. LOUIS.

ESTABLISHED 1873.
H. W. KNEHANS & SONS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Dealers in Butter, Eggs, Dried Fruit, Etc.,
1022 N. THIRD ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.
Eggs a Specialty.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
GEO. A. BENTON & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the Sale of Country Produce of all kinds.
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ESTABLISHED 1878.
MICHENFELDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Exclusively for sale of
Hides, Furs, Wool, Dried Fruits, Seeds, Etc.
No. 2, N. Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.

FLOUR AND GRAIN COMMISSION.

GRIER COMMISSION CO.,
Chamber of Commerce, St. Louis, Mo.
Consignments of all kinds solicited. We make a specialty of track and sample selling; liberal advances made on shipments; special attention given to handling all kinds of grain, flour, mill feed, hay, grass seed, flaxseed, castor beans, wool, etc., etc.

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No. 4S. Commercial St. St. Louis, Mo.

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FREELAND R. DUNN,
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1000 NORTH THIRD STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

CHAS. E. HOFMANN,
Butter, Cheese and General Commission,
No. 903 North Fourth Street,
ST. LOUIS.

THE HOGAN COMMISSION CO.,
CONSIGNMENTS OF
HIDES, WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE
OF ALL KINDS SOLICITED.
204 MARKET STREET.

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J. W. MERTZ & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
107 N. MAIN STREET, - ST. LOUIS, MO.
EGGS A SPECIALTY.

Established 1865.
NORMAN BROWN,
DEALER IN
Hides, Tallow, Grease, Sheep Pelts and Wool,
517 and 518 N. Levee and 524 and 526 N. Commercial st., ST. LOUIS, MO.
Reference: Any of the banks or first-class business houses in the city.

H. Given Hagey, Fount P. Hagey, Forest Hagey,
Ben M. Hagey, Thos. J. Hagey, Lewis W. Hagey
HAGEY BROS.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
220 North Commercial St., St. Louis, Mo.

DISAPPOINTED BOOMERS.

The President's Proclamation That the Strip Is Not Open a Crusher.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., March 15.—The excitement caused here on Friday morning by a dispatch from Washington stating that a bill declaring the Cherokee strip open to settlement had passed the House has about subsided, since it is reported this afternoon that the President has issued a proclamation ordering everybody off the lands. The erroneous dispatch was received late Thursday night, and by Friday noon it had been telephoned to surrounding towns, and thousands of people left the city and country and crossed the line. Estimates of the number that crossed from the Arkansas River West, vary from 5,000 to 10,000. Fully half of them were people who have been waiting in the State for the lands to open, others are persons whose homes are in the State, but who thought they could better their condition; still others are speculators who only intend to stay a few days and who kept messengers to post them on the news from Washington. These saw their mistake and began leaving Friday afternoon. Those who went with the bona fide intention of making it their home declare they will stay until the military puts in an appearance. The troops at Fort Reno, Oklahoma, have been ordered to march to the strip, but their number will not be large enough to make a showing. The situation differs from the Oklahoma opening in that no locations were previously picked on for town sites, consequently not many have assembled at any one place. News of the President's order has not yet been corroborated.

A Veritable Blizzard.

CLEVELAND, O., March 15.—A blizzard is raging in this city to-night. The weather is not cold, but a blinding snow storm and high winds prevail. Travel is delayed. All evening trains are from one to four hours late.

COMMERCIAL COLUMN.

THE SITUATION IN THE LEADING MARKETS STATED IN FULL.

A Crop Scare Bulls Wheat—Somewhat Stronger Position Noted for Corn—Oats Improve as Does Rye—Flour Still Dull—A General Review of the Produce Markets—What Has Been Done in the Chicago Board—Gossip From the Local Exchange and Chat From Third Street.

Is the crop badly damaged or is it not badly damaged? is the question that agitates speculators in wheat, especially those who work the bear side. Whether 'tis better to withstand the sharp rallies and fluctuations of a nervous and unsettled market or by boldly taking in their shorts, escape a sea of trouble, and by thus not opposing end their worries and uncertainties. Thus, a la Hamlet, meditates the wheat short, who during the past week received a sharper and severer twist than he has experienced before in months past. Even the fact that 156,000,000 bu wheat, the second largest reserve ever known, is, or rather was on March 1, back in farmers' hands, has not been able to weigh the market down. In fact, it got away from that influence and arose as fairly and buoyantly as a balloon escaping from one man's attempt to hold it down. Not but that the Government report giving these immense reserves had its effect, for on Tuesday following its publication the market broke to 75¾c for May, which was as low as it had sold on the crop, July going to 78⅛c and August to 73c. There was too much selling on this report, and that fact was clearly established before forty-eight hours had rolled around. It was a cry of crop damage that gave the longs a chance to turn prices another way, and it was not difficult for them to get a move on the market, so fearfully oversold was it. There were not so many complaints in, though they were general enough to suit the bulls, coming as they did from every winter wheat State that is in touch with St. Louis, from Kansas to Indiana and as far south as Tennessee. Most of the receivers of the reports pursued a suppressive policy, as in making them public they drew down upon themselves the ill-will and animadversions of the bear crowd. Still there were enough got out to create a feeling of alarm, to start some of the shorts on the run for tall timber. It would be a singular circumstance if the crop should come through winter so hard a spring scot free from harm, and undoubtedly the plant has suffered in some sections, but so far as can be ascertained by a patient sifting of evidence so far as offered, the general promise is favorable. There is a 2 per cent increase in the acreage to be overcome, it must not be forgotten, and the crop prospects are 100 weeks, or more than last year, when the out turn was one of the big yields of this country. And it must not be forgotten, also, that the crop damage reports are so far simply assertions of country dealers, and have not received the official stamp of authenticity from the hands of State Agricultural Departments or from the Government Bureau. There are nearly as many favorable reports coming in as there are unfavorable. Some experts claim, too, that the cold snap was rather beneficial than harmful, as it checked a too forward growth that would have resulted in more straw than grain. However, the bad reports got their work in and more easily, too, because the great army of speculators were selling. There was some of that report talk to help out the bull movement and, from the way reports came in from New York, it looked as though Portugal started in to clean this matter out of wheat. An increase now of clearances of flour and wheat from the Atlantic ports gave some semblance of truth to these statements of export purchases, though, as all are yet bearish enough to be, the amounts cleared never approached the amounts said to have been sold. European markets, too, maintained their independent, indifferent attitude, refusing to respond to the advance on this side and noting very little demand, though a strike at Liverpool added to the dullness there. The markets abroad are 24,000,000 bu headed for their shores, which is 5,000,000 bu more than a year ago, and know the Australian crop is moving and the Indian crop ready to move, which is enough to make them feel somewhat comfortable and able to stand off the American seller when he demands higher prices. The bad crop news and the exports have not cured the feeling of any the sentiment in St. Louis, which Chicago calls a "perfect bears' nest." Nine traders out of ten in the pit are extremely bearish, and the tenth man is by no means very pronounced in his bull sentiments. As stated above were it not for the scared shorts the market would have responded very slowly to the outside markets' boom. The selling was like a steady torrent pouring upon the buyers. It is this extreme bearishness and heavy selling that will seep the market into a highly nervous and excitable condition, and cause sudden and rapid rallies on any strong bull news. An oversold market is always the easiest to bull. It was bulled to 77¾c for May and 78⅛c for July, reaching the top yesterday on the cold wave, but went off too from these figures. On the late curb Mat was offered at 77⅞c and July at 74½c, which was 3c above the preceding Saturday's close. While the speculative market has been so exciting and active, the cash article has dragged, that is the cash grain has dragged. Most of the receipts were of a lower quality than No. 2, only a per cent grading that high, and receivers sold mostly by sample. Moses Frailey slapped the price of No. 2 red right up to the May figure, paying that for all offered him and demanding the May price for all he sold. The city millers kept up their boycotting tactics against Frailey's wheat as much as possible, but at times were forced to go to him for supplies. The price paid for No. 2 red was from 76c early in the week to 77½c yesterday. Not many of the other grades were offered or sold. No. 3 red brought 73½c and was salable yesterday at 74½c, and No. 4 sold at 66½c to 68c, and No. 2 hard at 69c. The sample market has been firm and everything offered was readily sold, the market being cleared up daily. City millers bought all desirable grades and there was a shipping inquiry also.

Something like a bull feeling appears to be developing in corn, and it is a fact that some traders, who a short time ago were pronounced bears and vehement to boot, are now outspoken in bullish sentiments and openly playing that side. There is some reason for this change of heart, too. The assertion that the larger part of the 1889 crop were hardly perceptible are entirely upset by the Government report. This shows the unusually heavy amounts of 970,000,000 bu as still held in the country by farmers, but the difference between 970,000,000 and 2,100,000,000 is quite a hole to make in the crop. And if 1,130,000,000 bu has been worked off in three months, will not a goodly portion of the 970,000,000 bu be worked off in nine months, even if part be spring and summer months? That the corn has gone into consumption or abroad is shown by the fact that the visible is much smaller than it usually is at this season of the year and 2,400,000 bu less than one year ago, having, since it left its minimum, only gained about 500,000 bu on last year's visible. The figures on the exports amply testify to the way Europe is taking our corn, the past week's clearances from four ports alone amounting to over 4,000,000 bu as also the shipments from primary points that go out of sight in this country. A letdown in receipts last week and an increase in that going through this market substantiated the statement in the last SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH that St. Louis was unable to compete with other markets and could not make fresh purchases in the country. Bad country roads, too, have shut off farmers' deliveries, and this may be expected during the spring months, when rains are frequent and the frost coming out of the ground. The farmer's spring work, too, will prevent his marketing his corn and the prospects are for a decreasing movement to accumulative points. That the country shipper is on to this and also wishes to ship his corn elsewhere is shown by the fact that orders arrive daily to cancel sales made for forward delivery, and large amounts sold for March, April and May have thus been bought in. While this is the case, the demand shows no signs of letting up. A good stage of water in the river has enabled exporters to load barges to full capacity, and 750,000 bu was inspected out for shipment last week. This export movement is expected to keep up for some time. Then there is the order demand from interior points that daily takes large amounts, especially of No. 3. An order miller remarked the other day, "St. Louis is the cheapest market I know of. I can buy all the No. 2 corn I want here at 25c loaded in the cars and ready for shipment from East St. Louis, but I can't get a car in the country, if I bid a price equivalent to 25½c in store here, and Chicago is bidding equal to 25½c for No. 3 at Missouri River points." It is no wonder then that orders are seeking this market for corn. The crop of corn was not of the Mississippi Valley generally poor, and some sections are sending West for good dry stock, as their own corn is of such poor quality and in such unsalable condition that it cannot be used. Stations in Indiana that last season shipped hundreds of cars of corn, are now sending to Toledo for corn to supply the farmers in their neighborhood. It is expected that Illinois will find herself in the same predicament. But while these are the facts there has not been much improvement in the market. Speculation for one thing has been so dulled by the superior attractions of wheat that trading was light and prices naturally not influenced much. Outside markets did not vary materially, and the tone of cables was weak, with dullness reported, though Europe kept on taking "stalkers" of our corn right along. The range to the speculative market was small, March selling at 25c to 25¼c, April at 25¼c to 25⅜c, May at 25⅜@25⅝c to 26⅛c, July at 27¼c to 27⅜@27½c and August at 28¼c to 28⅜c. Spot grades swung within just as small a circle. The range was 24½c to 25¼c for No. 2; 26c to 26¼c for No. 2 white; 25c to 25½c for No. 3 white; 23½@24c this side and 23½@24c East side for No. 3; 22½c this and 23¼c East side for No. 4.

It was a rather low ebb to the movement of oats to this market last week. The impassable country roads prevented farmers from hauling, and the decline that had taken place in prices here to stop shipments by country holders, the result being a material falling off in the receipts and that reducing offerings to a low point. This enthused receivers' backbones and loosened up buyers' purse-strings, so that the former were able to demand and realize better prices. There was no particular increase to the demand, but the growing scarcity sharpened its edge and put some bing like spunk into buyers' inquiries, particularly for the better qualities. Another strengthening influence was the purchase by Ryan & Sons of some stock, if grades held in store here. This amounted to 80,000 bu, mainly No. 2, for which, it was said, they paid near the May price, and made a big profit. They had bought in ten days 300,000 bu, the grade No. 3 sold at 20c to 20½c, most of the cash trading, outside of that to Ryan, was in mixed. Those on yesterday sold at 20c for no grade, 20½@20⅝c for No. 3, 20⅝c for No. 2, 21¼@21½c for No. 3 color, 22c for No. 2 Northern and 24½c for No. 2 white. There was not much done in the way of speculation, but the May option advanced ⅛c over the week's before closing, it selling at 20⅝c to 21⅜c.

Rye, that has been dragging along in a dreary, monotonous fashion for a long time, was aroused to something like activity Friday by several buyers entering the market and bidding for the few cars offered. Several orders happened to arrive here at the same time, and this brought out enough competition to run No. 2 from 40½c up to 49c and No. 3 to 39c.

The advance in wheat did not help flour, the millers making the same complaint of slow trade and no money in it and the latter more particularly the case, as the higher prices of wheat were not followed by a corresponding improvement in the price of flour. "I was bid $3.70 for a round lot extra fancy," remarked a city miller yesterday, "but couldn't accept it without losing money at the present price for wheat." A week or less ago he would have been glad to have received such a bid. The floods in the South have knocked out many orders that were coming here and interfered greatly with transportation as well, but outside of that the domestic demand has been rather slack and not near so good as a couple of weeks ago. The export trade continues about dead, so far as a regular demand is concerned, occasional small orders only being filled for the other side.

To the deep mud in the country is largely due an improvement that has taken place in that usually staid old article—hay. The check to farmers' deliveries knocked off country shipments and the result was seen in the smaller receipts here. This decrease in arrivals gave receivers a chance to clean up the old stock they have been carrying, and it also gave them the whip-hand of buyers, so that they were able to name the price, instead of the buyers doing so. And these were not the "throw ups" and the reclamations that the patient and long suffering seller have had to stand without "kicking," the buyer being only too glad to get what he wanted. Naturally the best stock sold best and ranged from $11@11.50 for choice to $12.50@13.50 for fancy timothy.

McPherson, Switzer & Co. received by private wire the following on the cotton market:

New York, March 15.—Small sales are reported from Liverpool to-day, with a dull, unchanged, arrival market, and although a further decline was generally expected by traders, the market declined slowly some five points, closing steadier, however, with the greater part of the decline recovered. Foreign markets are affected by the reported strikes in Great Britain, while the decline here can only be accepted as a reflection of the market abroad, as the situation in America remains very strong. According to the "Chronicle," the increase in the visible supply is now 127,360 bales, as compared with 1889, of which 112,000 bales are American. Stocks abroad are 513,000 bales greater than last year, while the stocks in the United States are 287,000 less than in 1889. Mr. Ellison's figures, as fully given, show an increase in the holdings of spinners of 100,000 bales of 400 lbs., viz.: Great Britain 292,000, against 242,000; Continent 491,000, against 441,000. These figures clearly show the strength of the position of cotton at home and the reason for the weakness abroad, and support the belief that Manchester and not cotton will govern prices for some time to come.

Chat From 't Range.

Guessing on the next visible supply of wheat is rather wild, some placing the decrease at 500,000 bu and others confident it will be 1,000,000 bu. If they split the difference they'll about hit it.

With 3,000,000 bu in wheat and flour set afloat by the United States last week, the amount on ocean should show a large increase at its next report, even if India and the Baltic only cleared small amounts.

W. S. Post, formerly with Annan, Burg & Co., has gone into the grain and milling business on his own account. The new firm will be known as W. S. Post & Co.

Jake Schriener: "I know that wheat hasn't been hurt a bit. How do I know it? Why, coming in from Benton, I saw four farmer's wagons loaded with wheat coming into city. If the crop was damaged the farmer wouldn't be selling his wheat."

"Col. Billy" Anderson can't be made to believe the crop has been hurt, either, and it was a comforting sight yesterday morning to those short wheat who came by the Colonel's residence and saw him in his shirt sleeves out in the yard inspecting the flowers and enjoying the fresh spring breezes.

Taylor Prather, who has been connected with the Anchor Line for some time, has bought an interest in the St. Louis Produce Co., and is prepared to furnish his friends on 'Change with the finest crushed granite and tile walks that can be turned out.

"What is the curb?" asked a trader as he came on the floor one day.

"It is that part of the sidewalk next to the street," was the brilliant, but unsatisfactory reply of the party addressed.

And then the first party said something about the other going to Helena or some place like that.

Barney Carney: "The present actions of the St. Louis and Chicago wheat markets put me in mind of a horse and mule hitched together. The horse pulls and tugs at his load to move it and the old mule just lays back and pulls the other way. Some day the mule will take a sudden notion and jump clear ahead of the horse. Oh, yes, the horse is Chicago, so I needn't tell you who the mule is."

The example set by Will Gardner of cultivating a mustache has encouraged some of the other boys, through whose whiskers the soft balmy breezes of spring have never had a chance of sighs, the hot winds of summer to blow, nor the cold blasts of winter to howl. Already signs of an incipient growth are seen on the upper lips of Leigh Stone, Nat Moffett, Johnny Grier, Joe Linebarger and Fred Puff.

Bob Nicol, who has been in Chicago for save ra days past, had an unpleasant experience with the Board of Trade of late and is now bitter that organization is, or rather its officers are, against any one in any way connected with bucket shops. Bob has been selling Chicago quotations right along to bucket shops and, as one of the directors of the Chicago Board remarked, "He is the worst man we have to contend with, as we have never been able to prevent his furnishing the bucket shops with our quotations." The Chicago Board should take the advice for cooking a hare. "First, catch the hare." They should first catch Bob, as before they try to stop him. They can't stop him with the gloves any way, and one Chicago Board of Trade official, if he ever comes to St. Louis, will discover that Bob knows how to use his dukes. But the unpleasant experience was this: Mr. Nicol was on the Chicago Board Friday, and there was approached by J. G. Steere, a vice-president of that organization, who told Mr. Nicol that he would have to leave the floor, as no bucket-shop men were allowed on 'Change. They say Bob was mad enough to eat up half a dozen Chicago Board of Trade vice-presidents, but he swallowed his wrath, simply remarked, "All right, sir," and left the floor. This is but a single instance of Chicago's jealousy and dread of her great importance as the grain market of the world. They veritably believe that outside markets cannot get along without their quotations, but their eyes will be opened to the fact that the other markets are still doing business at their old stands, even when Chicago quotations are shut off. It is understood that New York quotations will be posted on the St. Louis Exchange blackboard in place of Chicago's after March 31.

Receipts and shipments of leading articles for past week and since January 1, with comparisons, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

ARTICLES.	Past week.	Since Jan. 1, '90.	Same time 1889.
Flour, bbls	21,237	275,446	197,973
Wheat, bu	145,947	1,443,139	514,665
Corn, bu	1,770,730	17,521,811	10,074,120
Oats, bu	759,680	2,134,210	1,960,025
Rye, bu	15,400	184,303	27,784
Barley, bu	59,650	476,700	454,702
Bran and Shipstuff, sacks	3,837	30,410	10,141
Bran and Shipstuff, in bulk, cars	14	261	64
Corn Meal, bbls	875	6,375	200
Cotton, bales local	1,140	51,776	68,791
Cotton, bales thro'	1,972	91,123	67,377
Hay, tons	2,000	19,067	31,618
Tobacco, hhds	617	6,741	6,133
Lead, pigs	22,154	320,834	344,718
Hog Product—			
Pork, pkgs		3,292	840
Hams, lbs	249,410	1,382,173	1,342,300
Meats, lbs	4,487,882	48,816,427	37,614,260
Lard, lbs	221,020	1,960,436	5,775,308
Wool, lbs	6,270	471,351	558,368
Cattle, head	6,798	79,569	60,525
Sheep, head	4,058	33,584	34,964
Hogs, head	20,862	280,097	257,250
Horses and Mules, head	1,511	28,403	19,347
Flax Seed, bu	2,000	14,870	13,073

SHIPMENTS.

ARTICLES.	Past week.	Since Jan. 1, '90.	Same time 1889.
Flour, bbls	68,910	644,102	521,159
Wheat, bu	51,102	429,337	435,562
Corn, bu	1,933,756	15,874,567	6,258,865
Oats, bu	139,555	1,590,242	1,383,015
Rye, bu	12,670	169,133	85,324
Barley, bu	8,883	46,322	274,380
Bran and Shipstuff, sks	17,131	182,341	149,307
Bran and Shipstuff, bk, cars	18	204	67
Corn Meal, bbls	12,803	121,025	83,397
Cotton, bales	10,149	172,118	167,937
Hay, tons	798	7,367	14,057
Tobacco, hhds	126	1,096	897
Lead, pigs	14,142	227,721	258,929
Hog Product—			
Pork, bbls	1,060	12,782	8,349
Hams, lbs	895,660	4,881,770	5,423,834
Meats, lbs	5,048,137	57,161,604	37,033,076
Lard, lbs	891,299	13,108,356	18,828,638
Wool, lbs	454,177	3,100,788	1,689,415
Cattle, head	2,214	28,997	23,015
Sheep, head	3,457	13,883	15,864
Hogs, head	15,295	101,243	70,201
Horses and Mules, head	1,128	25,900	13,262

David B. Kirk, for a long time in the flour business in this market, but during the past four years engaged in the same line in New York, has withdrawn from the point to remove to Kansas City. Mr. Kirk has resided in St. Louis for 40 years, having testimonials and notes signed by the leading New York and Boston business houses. A valuable addition to our business men.

personal friends in St. Louis who will be pleased to learn of his popularity and to wish him success in his new venture.

Although there is plenty of winter wheat back in the country, yet the quality of the arrivals in this market does not speak well for it, and seems to indicate that the old crop yet to come forward is of an inferior description. Mr. John J. McCann, the Nashville (Tenn.) miller, who was here a short time ago, intimated that he would not have come to St. Louis for wheat had it not been that he could not obtain wheat good enough for milling at any nearer point. Plenty of wheat could be bought in Indiana and other States, and at cheaper prices than was asked in St. Louis, but the quality was inferior. Taking the inspection of wheat in this market for past week, it is seen that out of 160 cars, only 25 cars (less than 16 per cent) graded No. 2 red, 33 cars went No. 3 red, and 27 were No. 4, 33 rejected, 12 no grade, besides 1 car No. 2 hard and 27 No. 3 hard.

Next Saturday the members of the Merchants' Exchange will vote upon a membership proposition, one that is worthy of their fullest attention, and it would seem most worthy of adoption. The proposition in effect is that upon the death of any member in good standing, and who is not in arrears at the date of his decease, and who shall have been a member for not less than sixty days, the legal holder of the deceased member's Exchange certificate may have this certificate redeemed at a valuation fixed by the Board of Directors at the beginning of the year. The sum for its redemption is to be paid from the Exchange's current revenues and is not to exceed the actual value of the certificate, the same to be ascertained by dividing the valuation of the assets of the Exchange (as also in the last report of the Treasurer) by the number of membership certificates outstanding, but during this present year only $100 is to be thus paid for the redemption of these certificates of deceased members. This is a proposition that should commend itself to all the members. It not alone pays the heirs something like a respectable sum for the certificate, but it also retires that membership and thus helps to reduce the unwieldy number now belonging to the Merchants' Exchange.

From the Street.

Jno. Gorman, the tall sycamore of Third street, approaches the egg corner with the caution and timidity of a man feeling for a thin place on the ice. John don't get picked up very often. He moves very carefully in that direction.

Several more very rich interviews on the calf question on Broadway, or Third street, must go over till next Sunday, for want of space in these columns to-day. The best remains untold or rather left over. Several others will no doubt have something interesting to offer on the subject by that time after having seen what their neighbors offered.

Inroads have been made in the ranks of the egg men by sickness. Julius Vogeler has been down all week and is still unable to leave his residence. Henry Landauer has been under the weather for two weeks, but in all cases where butter is to be selected Breeder has looked somewhat gloomy and lonesome all week over the absence of his friend, Julius Vogeler, and refuses to be consoled.

Funsten & Co. have been throwing such heavy blocks of eggs on the market occasionally the past two weeks that the timbers supporting the market sagged and weakened, occasionally failing some.

A big, flaming circular to country shipers from some new concern away up on North Third street created quite a commotion on 'Change among the egg men. Among other inducements held out to the consignor is one in which he guarantees full market price for dirty or smashed eggs and for thirty dozen to the case every time. This man evidently fills a long-felt want and will prove a regular windfall to country shippers. The class of men who make promises of this kind have been represented here before. They generally come out in the spring and go down with the leaves in the fall. The newcomer, although an entire stranger, offers no reference in his somewhat attractive circular. If he makes the same offer on the street he can get all he wants.

P. M. Kelly: "Yes, I will give you my views on this calf business. One warm, wet day, Billy Broekman down here sold a calf to a man after dwelling at length on its superiorities. The purchaser soon returned, untied his new veal and started to lead him towards Cherry street, where his wagon stood. The calf was rather wild and evidently a stranger to captivity and at every opportunity made a break for freedom. His new owner did not dream he was going to enact a scene that would live in the memory of those who saw it. He undertook to lead the calf in a gentle way towards Cherry street, and succeeded until Scalzo's on the corner was reached, when the calf got frightened and plunged around, scattering the orangee and lemons and bringing Scalzo to the front, who had to give expression to his feelings in some choice cuss words directed at the now fleeing man and calf. Cherry street was crossed with two bounds, and no further injury resulted till Buschman's store was reached, when the calf suddenly balked, his partner in the race being thrown forward, where he went down a full length on that usual slippery spot. The calf was losing his head and plunged around, slipping at every turn and getting mixed in the groceries and Uncle Billy Hake's white beans next door. The man, however, was promptly on his feet and grabbed the rope and once more undertook to lead, but went down again with provoking speed, and the calf, determined to leave that place, jumped into the mud in the street.

"Albert Kuehne was across the street standing in front of his store, engaged in his usual smoke. He was highly entertained at

Sauerkraut—Choice city make on orders; bbls at $4.50@5 and half bbls at $2.50.
Turnips—Home-grown bu orders. $1.50@1.75 per bbl.
Carrots—Home-grown on orders, $1.75 per bbl.
Parsnips—Home-grown on orders, $1.75 per bbl.
Horseradish—Home-grown on orders, $3@3.25 per bbl.

Home-Grown Vegetables—On orders—Cauliflower, $3@3.50 per doz; spinach, $2@2.75; kale, $1.50@1.75; parsley, 25c per doz bunches. celery (scarce), 60c@$1; scallions, 50@60c per doz; pie plant, 35c@50c per doz; green onions 17½@20c; radishes, 35c for round and 40c for long per doz bunches; lettuce, $1@1.25 per bu box and $4@4.50 per bbl; asparagus, 75@90c per doz bunches; salsify, 35c per doz bunches.

New Southern Vegetables.

Cabbage—Receipts were light and condition good, with a good demand. In lots choice hard sold at $4@4.25 per crate; leaf and loose packed, $3@3.50; on order, $4.50@4.75.
New Potatoes—Offerings in fair receipt but dull at 75c to $1.25 per ½-bu box, the latter for selections; $4@5 per bbl.
Green Peas—Receipts are in good condition and sell well at $2 per crate. Marrowfats, $1@1.25, early May, $1.75@2.25 per bu box.
Beets—Slow sale at 25@35 per doz.
Cucumbers—Arrivals small and in good condition; salable at 75c@$1.00 per doz; selections, on orders, $1.25 per doz.
Tomatoes—Florida coming in green and not suitable for the trade, but selling at $4@5 per bu box. Bermudas, 75@90c per peck box; on orders, $1@1.25.
New Turnips—Scarce and wanted; salable at 35@40c per doz.

Poultry and Game.

Live Poultry—Offerings were light all the week and met with ready sale, though the prices asked at times kept shippers out of market. Yesterday's rates were: Chickens, 7½@8c for hens; spring chickens, $4@5 per doz; old roosters, 4c; young roosters, 7c per lb; turkeys, 11@11½c; outside for young gobblers and hens; ducks, 8@9c; geese, 4c to 5c; pigeons, $1.50 per doz.
Dressed Poultry—There was a good demand for the limited offerings and steady rates were easily obtained. Prices are now as follows: Turkeys at 10½@11c for gobblers, 12@13c for young do and small hens per lb; chickens at 7½@8½c for hens and 5@6c for old roosters and 8@9c for young; ducks at 10@11c; geese at 4@5c for poor and 7@8c for choice.
Game—Offerings moderate and most of the ducks were poor and thin. The demand was only fair. Sale yesterday ranged as follows: Snipe, $2; ducks—canvas backs, $4.75@5 per doz; mallard and red head, $2.50; teal, $1.50; mixed, 90c@1; rabbit, 75c for fresh stock.
Venals—Arrivals small, but mainly thin and sales slow. Choice fat will bring full quotations to a limited extent. Choice fat, 4½@5c, outside for selection; small and thin, 2½@3½c; heretics, 1½@2c.
Spring Lambs—$2.50@4 apiece.
Dressed Hogs—3½@4c per pound.

Butter and Eggs.

Butter—Receipts for week, 204,168 lbs, against 216,916 lbs for the preceding week. Market still remains in a good condition. Receipts continue very light, especially fancy separator creamery and fancy dairy. Gathered creamery has been running very poor and most lots are selling at dairy prices on account of the bitter wintry flavor. Several choice lots brought top quotations. Fancy dairy very scarce; fancy kooods selling as high as creamery. Never has there been such a scarcity of good roll butter as during the last ten days. Choice roll butter is wanted and shippers should push their goods forward and get the benefit of a good market.

CREAMERY—

Fancy separator	24 @25
Choice separator	22 @23
Fancy gathered	21 @22
Choice gathered	19 @21
Mottled	18 @20
Kept, good flavor	15 @16
Fishy and strong	3½@ 4

DAIRY—

Fancy selections, good color	21 @22
Choice	18 @20
Fresh, lacking flavor or mottled	15 @16
Choice kept stock	10 @12
Poor kept stock	3½@ 4
Fancy ladies	14 @15
Ladies, seconds	11 @12
Ladies, old stock	3½@ 4½

ROLL—

Northern, fancy	14 @15
Near-by, fancy	11 @13
Air-struck and strong	3 @ 3½
Grease butter	3 @ 3½

Cheese—The feeling for fancy twins is very firm, and very few choice lots are in the market, mostly being a trap and off flavor. One-pound skims and fancy skims are in good demand, but fancy American fancy goods are scarce, and wanted. Part skim Young Americas are in good demand and sell on arrival. Foreign advices also continue favorable, and a sharp advance has occurred in Liverpool, with a general upward tendency of prices in the Liverpool market.

Full cream cheddar	10 @10½
Full cream cheddar, sharp	9 @ 9½
Full cream fancy twins	10½@10¾
Full cream twins, good to fair	9 @10
Full cream flats, singles, choice	10½@10¾
Young America, fancy, choice	10½@10¾
Young America, full cream, sharp	10 @10½
Young America, slightly skim	10 @10½
Fancy skims	7 @ 8
Choice skims	6 @ 7
Poor skims	2 @ 3
Swiss, No. 1	9 @10
Swiss, No. 2	8 @10
Limburger, fancy	10½@11
Limburger, off grades	4 @ 6
Brick cheese, full cream	10 @10½
Brick cheese, partly skimmed	7 @ 8
Brick cheese, off grades	4 @ 6

Eggs—Receipts for week were 14,293 kegs, against 16,201 pkgs the week before. The further falling off in arrivals did not help the market any. Most sales were at 11½c, fresh near-by commanding that price, but the market was off to 11½c several days, though yesterday 11½c was paid.

Wool, Furs, Hides, Etc.

Furs—Quotations are as follows:

DESCRIPTION.	Large No. 1.	Med. No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Raccoon	$ 50@ 40@	25@	20	20	10
Mink, red	40	30	20	15	5
Mink, pale	60	75	50	25	15
Fox, gray	50	45	30	20	10
Otter	6 00	5 00	3 00	1 50	50
Beaver	6 00	5 00	3 00	1 50	50
Opossum, round ticks	52 @	50@	45@	40@	60@
Muskrat	5@15	Badger		10@50	
Wildcat	10@25	Bear		$1@$10	
Pole and house cat	5@10				

Skunk—Black, 70c; short, 50c; narrow, 25c; broad, 10c—open territory, 20@25c.
☞ "Open" mink, fox, otter, skunk, opossum, muskrat, cats and badger, 10@20 per cent less. Scabs worthless.
Wool—Receipts for week, 6,270 lbs, against 2,465 lbs the week before. Quotations are:

UNWASHED—STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Bright, medium.	Braid, coarse.	Low sandy.
Mo., Ill., Ark., etc	23 @23½	18@21	16@18
Kansas and Nebraska	18 @20	16@18	13@15
Texas and Indian (8 to 12 mo	23 @23½	18@21	15@17
Territory (4 to 6 mo	19 @20	14@16	11@13
Colo., New Mexico, etc	20 @21	16@19	13@15
Mont., Wyo., etc	21 @22	16@21	15@17

UNWASHED—TAPES AND TERRITORIES.	Fine. Light.	Fine. Heavy.
Mo., Ill., Ark., etc.	20 @21	16 @19
Kansas and Nebraska	16 @18	13 @16
Texas and Indian (8 to 12 mo	20 @21	15 @18
Territory (4 to 6 mo	16 @18	11 @14
Colo., New Mexico, etc	18 @19	13 @16
Montana, Wyoming, etc	19 @20	15 @18

Tub—Choice, 35c; inferior at 30@32c. Sacks—10@20c. Tare, 2@3½ lbs. Burry, cotted, etc.—Slightly, 3@4c off; moderately, 4@5c off; hard at 10c per lb for outlern to 14c for Missouri, black, 2@3c off.
Hides—Quotations are as follows: Green salted—No. 1, 4½c; No. 2, 3½c; bull at 3c; pepper boxes or badly grubby at 2½c. Dry flint—No. 1, 9c; No. 2, 6c; skins weighing less than 10 lbs and bulls at 5c; dry salted at 6½c for No. 1 and 5c for No. 2; glue at 1½c for green and 3c for dry. Dry flint sell round at 6@8c, latter for heavy, and dry salted at 5@6c; green salted at 3½@4c, latter for Western.
Tallow—Quiet and steady. Prime and strictly prime in oil barrels and cakes, 3½@4c; in irregular pkgs, 4c less; No. 2 at 3½c.
Sheep Pelts—Weak, but unchanged. Green—Large, heavy-wooled, 90c@$1; medium-sized and fairly wooled, 60@70c; lambs, 4@60c. Dry, 10@15c less. Shearlings—Green, 20@25c; dry, 5@20c. Texas shearlings, 15c.
Deer Skins—Ready sale at following prices: Native skins, 27c; mountain and Southern Texas, 20@23c; green, salted, damaged, meaty, etc., half price; antelope at 15@16c, and goat, 10@25c.
Feather—Quiet. Prime live geese at 40@41c; top rate for small packs; prime gray, quiet, unrisky, at 35c; white, old at 36c; mixed, old, etc., 15@35c; chicken (dry picked) at 4c; duck at 20c for dark to 30c for white; wing, body, 3½c; wing and tail, 5c; tare, 3 and 10 per cent.
Beeswax—Firm at 24c for prime; burnt, 12c.

Grass Seeds, Castor Beans, Etc.

Grass Seed—Clover in demand at $2.75@2.80 for low grades, $3.00@3.15 for prime to choice; timothy $1@1.05 for medium, $1.20 for prime; redtop, 25@80c; German millet, 85@40c; white millet, 25c; Hungarian, 25c.
Flax Seed—Steady at $1.40.
Castor Beans—Prime salable at $1.75 for sacked and $2 for car lots.
Hemp Seed—Quotable at 3c for foreign and 4½c for domestic.
Cotton Seed—Dull at $12 per ton.
Onion Sets—Dead dull at 50@75c per bu.

Miscellaneous Market.

White Beans—Common, 50@75c; fair, $1.15 choice navy, $1.35@1.40 per bu.
Roots—Ginseng at $2.50@2.65—large worth more; seneca at 27@28c—toppy lean; snake, 20c; blood, 3c; May apple, 3@3½c; golden seal, 20c; angelica, 4½c; puk, 1½c; black, 10c, and black cohosh root bark, 10c, and bark of tree, 5c; blue flag, 5c; bitter sweet bark, 6c.
Moss—Rough—Gray, 22½c; brown, 30@32c; brown mixed with black, 24@30c; black, 8@12c.
Nuts—Peanuts, red, 2½@3½c; roasted, 4@5c; pecans, Western and critty, 5@15c; Texas, 7@9c; hickorynuts, shellbark, 50c; large, 30c; walnuts, 20c; hazelnuts, 3c.
Honey—Comb at 9@10c for inferior to 13@14c for choice; strained and extracted, in cans, 8@9c; in bbls, 5c.
Popcorn—Mixed, 3½c; white, 1½@2c.
Scrap Iron, Etc.—Wrought, 80c; heavy cash, 50c; plow, 45c; stove-plate, 35c; malleable and burnt, 30c; brass, 1½c; lead, 2c; zinc, 1½c; copper, 10c; lead, 3½c; rubber, 2½@2½c; pewter, 8c.
Honey—Green, $12@14; junk and mixed, $15@17; bleached, $19; buffalo, $20 per ton.
Rags, Etc.—Country mixed rags, $1.25; Southern rags, $1; old paper, 55c; old rubber, $2.50; old rope, $1.25@2.25.
Bailing Ties—Barging strong and in demand. Prices are: 2½-lb bagging at 5½c, 1½-lb at 7c, 2-lb at 7½c, 2½-lb at 8½c; hemp twine, in job lots, 9c; from manufacturers, 10c.

Choice No. 2, D. D. short, per ton ..... 120@140
Choice No. single shorts, per ton ..... 80@100
Choice undressed hemp, per ton ..... 100@110
Medium undressed hemp, per ton ..... 85@ 90
Common undressed hemp, per ton ..... 70@ 75
Choice hackled tow, per ton ..... 85@ 90
Medium hackled tow, per ton ..... 35@ 40
Common hackled tow, per ton ..... 15@ 25

FLAX TOW.

Choice flax tow, per ton	22@ 25
Medium flax tow, per ton	18@ 20
Coarse and common flax tow, per ton	15@ 17

Cooperstuff—Shaved hoops—Black work flour bbls, bounty shaved, $3@3.50; cooper shaved, $4.50@5; half bbls, $2@3; patent, $6.50@7; light stuff—pork bbls, oak, $8; hickory, $9; lard tierces—oak, $11; hickory, $13. Staves—Flour bbl, No. 1, $5.75@6; culls, $3@3.50; beer kegs, $16@20; sawed and listed pork bbls, $18@19; lard tierces, $23@34. Flour bbl heading, 4½@4½c per set.
Cooperage—Flour bbls, hickory hoops, 28@29c; patent hoops, 25@25½c; half bbls, 21@21½c; produce bbls, 21c; meat bbls, 24c; pork bbls, 80c best bid; half bbls, 60c; lard tierces, dull at $1 bid; half tierces, 75c; kegs, 25c.
Empty Barrels—Coal oil, 95c; linseed or lard oil, 60c; black oil, 45c; whisky, 75c.
Brooms—Corn—Very firm; common to fair, 4½@5c; fair to choice, 5@5½c; choice to fancy, 5½@6c; brush running well to hurl worth 1c more; dwarf, owing to length and color, 4@5c.

DRIED FRUITS.

Reported by the Truesdale Dried Fruit & Bean Co., Cipriani Building, "United States," "Arbuckles'." Weekly price list issued to wholesale trade only. Jobbers' net cost.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.

Domestic Dried Fruits.

Evaporated Apples—Fancy alden rings, Tower brand, 50-lb boxes, 9½c; Best alden rings, fancy, 50-lb boxes, 9½c; best evaporated rings, choice, 50-lb boxes, 8½c; good evaporated rings, prime, 50-lb boxes, 8½c; farmers' evaporated rings, unbleached, 50-lb boxes, 7½c; best evaporated quarters, choice, 50-lb boxes, ——; good evaporated quarters, prime, 50-lb boxes, ——. Above in 5-lb cartoons 1c, 2-lb cartoons 1½c per lb additional packed in 50 or 100-lb cases.
Sundried Apples—Michigan or New York quarters, Tower brand, bbls or sks, 4½c; best Western quarters, choice, bbls or sks, 4c; good Southern quarters, prime, bbls or sks, 3½c, fancy New York sliced, Tower brand, bbls or sks, 4½c; best New York sliced, choice, bbls or sks, 4½c; fancy Carolina sliced, Tower brand, 50-lb boxes, 6½c.
Apples, Manufacturers' Stock—Chopped evaporated, bbls, heavy packed, 4c; chopped sundried, bbls, heavy packed, 2½c; cores and skins, evaporated, bbls or sks, 3c; cores and skins, sundried, bbls or sacks, 2½c.
Evaporated Peaches—Fancy Delaware peeled, Tower brand, 25-lb boxes, 22c; Fancy Delaware unpeeled, Y. or R. C. Tower brand, 50-lb boxes, 13c; Choice Arkansas peeled, best brands, 50-lb boxes, 17c; Choice Arkansas unpeeled, best brand, 50-lb boxes, 10½c.
Sundried Peaches—Best Missouri halves, Tower Brand, bbls or sacks, 4c; choice Tennessee halves, bbls or sacks, 3½c; choice halves and quarters (mixed), bbls or sacks, 3½c; fancy N. C., peeled, Tower brand, 50-lb boxes; farmers' peeled (choice), bbls or sacks, 10½c; 50-lb boxes, 11c.
Berries, Cherries, Etc.—Best evaporated raspberries—Bbls, 26c; 25-lb boxes, 26½c. Best blackberries—Bbls, 4½c; 50-lb boxes, 4½c. Best pitted cherries—Bbls, 10½c; 25-lb boxes, 11c. Best whortleberries—Bbls, 8½c; 25-lb boxes, 9c. Best New York plums, pitted—Bbls, 25-lb boxes. Best New York peaches, rings—25-lb boxes, 11c.

California Dried Fruits.

Apricots—Fancy amber evaporated, Tower brand, bags, 12c; 25-lb boxes, 16c. Blue Pole ruby evaporated, choice, bags, 13½c; 25-lb boxes, 15c. Good sundried, bags, ——; 25-lb boxes, ——.
Grapes—Best seedless, bags, 3½; boxes, 4½c.
Nectarines—Fancy white evaporated, Tower brand, 25-lb boxes, 18½c; best red evaporated, choice, 25-lb boxes, 11c.
Peaches—"Fancy" Evap., peeled, Tower brand, 25-lb boxes, 26c; "Fancy" evap., unpeeled, Tower brand, 25-lb boxes, 15c; best evap. unpeeled, cotton sks, 70-lb, 14½c; best evap. natural, cotton sks, 75-lb, 9c; Golden Slope fancy Utahs, cotton sks, 75-lb, 8½c.
Pears—Fancy evap. quarters, 25-lb boxes, 11½c; fancy evap. halves, 50-lb boxes, 11c.
Plums—Fancy evap., pitted, bags, 7c; 25-lb boxes, 7½c; best sundried, bags, 6½c; 25-lb boxes, 7c.
Prunes, Cured Raisin Process—Tower Brand, 90-100, bags, 8½c, 25-lb boxes, 8½c; Tower Brand, 80-90, bags, 9c; 25-lb boxes, 9½c; Tower Brand, 70-80, bags 9½c; 25-lb boxes, 9½c; Tower Brand, 60-70, bags, 10c; 25-lb boxes, 10½c; Tower Brand, 50-60, bags, 10½c; 25-lb boxes, 10½c; Italian prunes, 40-50, 25 and 50-lb boxes, 11c; silver prunes fancy Tower Brand, 25-lb boxes, 12½c.

Foreign Dried Fruits.

Currants, casks, 5½c; Prunes, Turkish, casks, 5½c; bbls, 6½c; boxes, 8½c; Prunes, French, 4 sizes, 8c; Royals, 80s, 55-lb boxes, 7c.
Pecan—Plain and Polished Graded—"Tower Brand," 1 size, large Texas, plain, 10c; polished, 10½c; "Ajax," choice large Texas, plain, 8½c; polished, 9c; "Tom Thumb," choice medium Texas, plain, 7½c; polished, 8½c. "Commodore Nutt," small Texas, plain, 7½c; polished, 8c.

Farinaceous Products.

Beans—Best hand-picked navy, bbls or s. sacks, per bu, $1.70; best hand-picked peas, bbls or s. sacks, per bu, $1.70; best hand-picked medium, bbls or s. sacks, per bu, $1.65; choice farmers' picked medium, bbls or s. sacks, per bu, $1.55; choice hand-picked French medium, per bu sks 220 lbs, $1.50; choice Western medium, bbls, per bu, $1.40; corn-field, bbls, per bu, $1.20@1.85; best California small white (or peas), 1-bu sacks, $1.75; best California Limas, 1-bu sks, per lb, 5½c.
Peas—Best XXX green, bbls or seamless sacks, per bu 90c; best XXX scotch, bbls or seamless sacks, per bu $1.05; best field, bbls or sacks, 85c; best XXX split, bbls, per bu $1.15; best blackeye, 2-bu sacks, per bu $2.70; best clay, 2-bu sacks, per bu $2; best whippoorwill, 2-bu sacks, per bu $2; best domestic lentils, s. sacks or bbls, per lb 4½c; best imported lentils, sacks, per lb 6c.
Corn Products—West corn, evaporated, bbls, per lb., 2½c; sweet corn, fancy evaporated, bbls, per lb., 3½c; hominy "Tower Brand" (kiln dried), highest grade white corn, per bbl., $1.95; half bbl, $1.15; grits, "Tower Brand" (kiln dried), highest grade white corn, per bbl., $1.95; half bbl, $1.15; Pearl meal, (kiln dried), best white corn, per bbl., $1.95; half bbl, $1.15; Star meal, (kiln dried), best white corn, per bbl, $1.65; per sack, Boon lye hominy, country style, cases 12-5 lb, pkgs $1.70.
Oatmeal, Rolled Oats, Etc.—Hecker's rolled oats, 24-2 lb pcks, $2.75; Hecker's oatmeal, 24-2 lb pcks, $2.75; in 25 case lots, $2.5½; best oatmeal, bbls, medium and coarse, bbls $4.50, half bbls $2.37½; best oatmeal, 36-2 lb cartoon cases, $2.55; best rolled oats, bbls $4.50, half bbls $2.37½; best rolled oats, 36-2 lb cartoon cases, $2.55; best cracked wheat, bbls $4.50, half bbls, $2.37½; best cracked wheat, cases, $2.75; best graham flour, bbls $4.00, half bbls $2 12½; best rye flour, bbls $2.75, half bbls $1.50. All orders promptly filled.

Lumber.

Reported by Russell-Massengale Commission Co., Lumber Commission Merchants, southwest corner Main and Olive streets.
During the past week business has been almost at a standstill in consequence of the high stage of the rivers—a large portion of the territory from which supplies are drawn being under water. Receipts have been practically nothing, and but little improvement can be expected until the waters subside and enable the mills, railroads and steamboats to resume operations.
We note a demand for poplar, ash and oak of the better grades, which can hardly be met under existing conditions. We also observe some inquiries of a demand for building stuff which will probably increase with improvement of the weather.
Prices are fully maintained, and no difficulty is experienced in disposing of stock at the following figures:
Poplar Boards and Squares—Very firm, $25@28 and $15@16 for clear and second and common. Just now 1¼ boards are most in demand.
Cypress—In demand at $26@16 for 1 to 2 in., while 2½ and 3 in. will readily bring $28@30 for first and second and $18 for common. Receipts light.
White Oak—$25 and $26 for firsts and seconds, and $15@16 for common. Wagon bottoms, $26@16, and in good demand.
Red Oak—$24@25 and $14@15 for firsts and seconds and common.
Ash in request at $26@28 and $16@18 for first and second and common. 1 to 3-inch stuff, and $30@20 can be obtained for well grading stock 4 inches and thicker.
Gum—$19@20 to $20@10 for 1-inch green stock; $1 more for dry. 1¼, 1½ and 2-inch in demand at $21 @22 and 11@12 for green and $1 more for dry.
Walnut—$70, $40 and $20 for first and second, common and culls.
Cherry—About same prices.
Maple—$13@15 for merchantable.
Elm—$14@15 for merchantable.
Cottonwood—$12@13 for dry stock.
Sycamore—$12@13 for merchantable, cut to size.
Hickory—$25@30 for first and second, and $12@15 for common; axes, $32@35 per 1,000 as to sizes.
Yellow Pine—Wanted $18 and $19 for 1x4s clear and $19@20 and $10 for dry finishing D. and M. flooring, 3-4, 16 ft., $17.50@18. Star, $15.50; common, $11@12.
White Oak Wagon Stock—Bolsters and reaches, $25 per M.; felloes, 65c per set; tongues, $28@30 per thousand.

Chicago Markets.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 15.—This has been an exciting week in wheat. The market had a sinking chill on the receipt of the Government report, but the reliability of the estimates was promptly called into question and with such telling effect that within forty-eight hours of its publication that portion of it relating to wheat became an object of ridicule to the trade. The statistician "put his foot in it" in several particulars and laid the report open to ridicule in a way easy of popular comprehension. The attempts to account for the 50,000,000 bu of winter wheat officially estimated as having been raised in excess of the 1889 crop were puerile in the extreme. With the stroke of a pen he transports the surplus from the surplus states into states that only raise enough for local consumption and says it does not care that only a small portion of the reserve will be commercially available except at much higher prices. Out of a supposed invisible reserve of 45,000,000 bu in "six spring wheat states," "the report sets apart 15,000,000 bu for seed and announces that the remainder, a matter of 27,000,000 bu will be barely sufficient for the maintenance of the home population for the ensuing "four months." As the population of the six spring wheat States is only 9,000,000, consumption at the rate indicated at agricultural headquarters would be 13½ bu per capita per annum. To meet official expectation the 6,000,000 inhabitants of the spring wheat States will have to eat as much in the next four months as usually carries them through an entire year. It it had occurred to the statistician that spring wheat is not harvested until August and September he would probably have modified his report. He should, but he must have thought that July is the beginning of the spring wheat as well as the winter wheat year. If the white population of the country was oblized to gorge themselves as the spring wheat States are asked to do by the Agricultural Department, the national consumption would be 864,000,000 bu., or nearly twice the total production.

* * *

After being assured, too, that the department estimate may be accepted with "absolute confidence" as a close approximation of farmers' reserve, based on the exhaustive reports of 10,000 trained correspondents, it is heart-breaking to read an apologetic explanation in the Cincinnati "Price Current," Dodge's personal organ, which says: "It is to be borne in mind that the official calculation as to stocks remaining in farmers' hands on March 1 is not from an estimate of the actual quantity thus held, but from estimated percentages of the proportion of the season's production thus remaining, which implies that any error in the estimate of production would be perpetuated in the exhibit of stocks."
The truth is, intelligent people everywhere are coming to the conclusion that the official estimate merely represents the theorizing of an impractical old back number cheap clock, and have no substantial basis that will make them of value to the trade. Not only that, but a strong sentiment is developing that it would be a positive benefit to the producing classes and the trade to abandon this feature of the department's work.

* * *

Jerome Hill of your city was in Chicago the other day, and some one remembered that it was he who wound Dodge up in a cotton estimate controversy a few years ago, and he was soon in demand. Dodge, it will be remembered, overestimated the cotton crop one year at 750,000 bales, and to equalize the thing underestimated the next crop 500,000 bales. When called down by Mr. Hill, the statistician got angry, but was finally forced to take water and desist from making estimates subsequently until the extent of the crop could be ascertained within reasonable bounds. Mr. Hill discovered that these estimates are not authorized by law. Discussing crop estimates and their effect on prices, he says: "They are not what they pretend to be, and are more than likely to be misleading. Even if correct they only serve to notify the foreigners as to our probable supply of product, which is not in the line of good business policy. I am for America and the Americans. I want them to get all they can for the stuff they raise and the goods they make. I want to see the farmers get more than the price of a shave for a bushel of corn. One part of this country can not prosper at the expense of the other, and when the farmers cannot obtain cost of production for what they grow, the whole country suffers. I think the Government crop estimates are a detriment to the agricultural interests, and for that reason they should be dropped."

* * *

Ed A. Driver, another out-spoken critic of the Agricultural Department and its methods, says: "Uncle Sam is a farmer. He raises wheat and corn and oats and hogs and cattle to sell, and a good share of the production is for sale to foreigners. While the crop is being harvested Uncle Sam is in the field (on ground) he gets up on the fence and tells everybody what a h—l of a big crop he is going to raise and what a great lot of stuff he will have for sale. All through the period between seed time and harvest he repeats the boast and republishes the proclamation from time to time. When when the rain has ceased and he declares the crop is larger than he expected, and that he will have more to sell than he had dreamed of. He declares that he must quote his stuff lower the next harvest rolls around, but he adds, as he lifts a warning finger to the old world, don't for God's sake buy it now. If you hold off till my back is broken carrying the load you can get of me at cheaper price. By and by he discovers that he hadn't raised as much as he thought he had, but he can't help that. He puts up on the fence again and tells the Old World consumers not to be alarmed. That if they play close to their west button there may be enough to pull through on. Thus he shows that the shortest crop ever raised in two the next crop will be available and I will have more to sell than you can possibly have use for. Don't bid up on prices for the remnant of this crop, but hold off if you can until I can let you have fresh supplies at your own prices."
Now, I think the monthly bulletins of the Agricultural Department are big things—for the other fellow. They are death to the American farmers, but great for the foreign people. They are large contributors to the fund for agricultural discontent and incidently for foreign legislation against railroads and consequent dry panic in Wall street."

* * *

In the same line the Economist of this city says: "In attempting to cover this field the agricultural wing of the Government service has accomplished a performance which it should be ashamed of. Even if it is necessary for the Department of Agriculture to preserve a crop record let it be made up after the crops have been harvested and disposed of and not from crude forecasts, whose correctness have to be maintained at the expense of subsequently ascertained facts. Leave it to commercial enterprise to ascertain the extent of the crop. It is a commercial province, and it is not the province of the Government to engage in this branch of business."
A determined move in the direction indicated in the Economist's paper should be made on people who can reform the department as desired.

* * *

Revolution in speculative sentiment from sickening stagnation to buoyancy and confidence was strikingly illustrated in speculation in corn by market and the market jumped 3½ cents in three days. Trading was on a huge scale and to-day immense lines of long wheat were offered about profit taken, but the market has thus far only reached a half cent. The small stocks are tightly held and crop damage reports are multiplying. The latter should not be recorded much longer, as it is too early to form intelligent judgment on crop damage. The visible decrease promises to be small this week, as receipts show considerable falling off over last week, and shipments are not seriously heavier.

* * *

The record of the week's doings in corn can no more be made interesting to the reader than they were to the speculator. Suffice it to say that corn sold at its highest point at 29⅞c, and at its lowest at 29⅛c, and as it closed at 29⅛@29⅜c no further evidence is necessary to demonstrate its exceeding dullness, and yet Mr. Dodge has published his report concerning the stocks in farmers' hands in the meantime. The figuring of the Agricultural Department on the amount of corn still to be marketed from last year's crop is a piece with the assumption, for it cannot be called calculation, concerning the stock of wheat. It is generally announced that in four months' time, say from November to March 1, the amount of corn which has been consigned is 1,148,000,000 bu, leaving somewhere in the neighborhood of 960,000,000 bu to supply the wants of the country for the remaining eight months, or, in other words, that while for the first 120 days it required about 9,500,000 bu per day to keep the consumers supplied, they must contrive somehow to keep going during the remaining 245 days of the crop year on less than 4,000,000 bu per day, even if they used up the last bushel of the crop by November next. To put the matter in a different form—if the consumption was equal during the eight months of the year as the figures assigned by Mr. Dodge for the first four months it would require a crop of 3,249,000,000 bu to meet the requirements, and it would follow that the theory that with two unprecedently heavy crops starvation is in store for the cattle and hogs, while the whiskey stills must cease working and the European countries shall be compelled to seek elsewhere for the supplying of their own deficient crops. Statistical perversion of facts could surely go no further than this, and yet the reports of a year ago, which were wont to be called "fish stories" may now be more appropriately styled "agricultural dodgers." In the meantime the corn market pays no attention to official figures, or to statistical fictions, but is believed when they found that the hot heads of the exchange were not to have their own way.

* * *

Instead of the movement exhausting itself all at once, as it might have done if the brakes had not been applied, it is still silently, though none the less effectually, at work. Friday's and Saturday's markets were just the sort to impart confidence to holders. The bears were given a certain amount of leeway and prices ran off occasionally, but there was always enough support to prevent the leading stocks from yielding a great deal or to lift them above the quotations current early in the week. The absorption of the Vanderbilt stocks was the most significant feature of the late transactions. They all scored substantial gains, and unless usually well-informed persons are grievously at fault now the Vanderbilts and their friends did the buying. A demand from that quarter would not be surprising. The management of the New York Central, Lake Shore and the other roads in the system have made it a point for several years to improve the physical condition of the properties. To do this has required the expenditure of vast sums of money, a large part of which has come directly from earnings each year. This policy necessitated the payment of light dividends. It is stated by those in a position to know that henceforth the stockholders will fare better. Less will be required for improvements, and with the reduced cost of operating which comes from a superior physical condition there will be a good deal more to divide up in the form of dividends than has been the case. Of course such calculations are based on the assumption that rates will continue stable and that the roads will have an average tonnage. As it is the New York Central official statement for the six months, ending March 31, shows that the earnings will reach 2.52 per cent on the stock as against 2.02 per cent for the same period of 1888-9. The Lake Shore is known to be doing far better than the Central and will, it is expected, sell considerably above the latter in the market.

* * *

The way in which Reading was marched up to within a fraction of 41 yesterday was accepted as an indication that the shorts have some difficulty in covering. The poor furnished all the evidence needed that they have abundant means as well as plenty of nerve. They have the stock well in hand, and so long as people can be induced to sell it short it will make no difference to them whether the coal trade remains as it is a while longer.

* * *

New England is another specialty in which the bears have been badly fooled. They persist in selling it every time it goes off a little, and jus as surely get caught. The grangers are expected to get under headway again next week. There are heavy lines yet uncovered, and the Burlington & Northern deal has given the large holders some pluck. The latter, especially those on the inside, only smile at the efforts made to belittle the importance of the latest action of the Burlington & Quincy management. They assert that it is only the stepping stone for other arrangements looking to greater harmony among the lines west of Chicago, and that before long Commissioner Walker will be able to carry through a more comprehensive and satisfactory agreement than the Interstate Association proved to be. The increase of the dividend on St. Paul preferred, the fact that the Rock Island directors have actually agreed upon a dividend of 1 per cent for the current quarter and the resumption of cash payments by the Manhattan helped the general speculation last week.

LOCAL SECURITIES.

Corrected Weekly by Wm. C. Little, Scott & Co., 210 North Third Street.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Due	Interest.	Price.
U. S. Coupons 4s	1907	Ja Ap Ju & Oc	122⅝@123⅛
U. S. Reg'd 4s	1907	Ja Ap Ju & Oc	122⅝@123⅛
U. S. Coupon 4½s	1891	Mh Jn Se & D	103½@104⅛
U. S. Reg'd 4½s	1891	Mh Jn Se & D	103½@104⅛

Interest to buyer.

STATE BONDS.

	When Due.	Interest.	Price.
Missouri 6s	1890	Jan & July	100 to 102
Missouri 6s	1892	Jan & July	104 to 106
Missouri 6s	1894	Jan & July	110 to 112
Missouri 6s	1895	Jan & July	112 to 115
Missouri 3½, 5-20s of	1886	Jan & July	101 to 103
Missouri 3½, 5-20s of	1887	Jan & July	101 to 103

Interest to buyer.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS BONDS.

	When Due.	Interest Payable.	Price.
City 3½s	1919	Jan. & July	101 102
City 3-65s	1907	Jan. & Dec.	101⅛@101⅝
City 4s	1909	June & Dec.	106¼@107¼
City 4s	1918	April & Oct.	107 to 108
City 4s, 10-20s from	1887	May & Nov.	101 to 102
City 4s, 10-20s from	1883	Jan. & July	101 to 102
City 4s, 10-20s from	1885	Feb. & Aug.	102 to 103
City 5s, 10-20s from	1888	June & Dec.	103 to 101
City 6s, 10-20s from	1890	Jan. & July	106 to 108
City water 6s	1890	June & Dec.	100 to 101
City water 6s	1892	April & Oct.	103⅛@104⅛
City 6s	1892	June & Dec.	103¼@104¼
City Bridge App. 6s	1892	June & Dec.	103¼@104¼
City 6s	1891	Feb & Aug.	102½ 103
City 6s	1893-4-5	Various	108 to 112
City 6s	1896-1-5	Various	113 to 115
City 6s	1899	Jan. & July	116 to 117
City 6s	1906	April & Oct.	124 to 126
County Park 6s	1905	April & Oct.	124 to 126

Interest to seller.

STREET RAILWAY BONDS.

		Int. Payable	Price.
Benton 6s, 10-20s from	1890	Apr. & Oct.	102 to 104
Carondelet 6s, 5-20s from	1886	Feb. & Aug.	101 to 103
Citizens' Cable 6s	1907	Jan. & July	108 to 110
Lindell 7s, 5-30s from	1879	Feb. & Aug.	101 to 103
Mad City 6s, 5-20s from	1888	Jan. & July.	101 to 103
N. Cen. 6s, 5-10s from	1884	Jan. & July.	101 to 103
People's 6s, 10-20s from	1892	May & Nov.	101 to 103
People's 5s, 10-20s from	1888	Jan. & July	103 to 105
Southern 6s, 5-20s from	1884	May & Nov.	100 to 103
St. Louis Cable due	1911	May & Nov.	100 to 103
U. D. 6s 5-30s from	1886	Jan. & July.	101 to 103
Union 6s, 5-20s from	1895	May & Nov.	101 to 103

Interest to seller.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

		Int. Payable	Price.
Adva. El. 6s, 5-20s f'm	1881	June & Dec.	99 to 101
Chaus. Ill. 7s, 1st pf.	1900	Jan. & July	50 to 60
Consol'd Coal, 1st 6s	1911	Mar. & Sep.

DOMAIN OF SPORT.

Favorites Take the Money at the New Orleans Races Yesterday.

The Voice of the Base Ball Umpire to Be Heard at the Crescent City To-Day.

McAuliffe and Carroll Will Do Battle Tuesday Next for Big Money.

Notwithstanding the Mud the Talent Put Their Money Right at the New Orleans Track—Some Valuable Horses Sold—Racing News—Chicago and Cleveland Brotherhood Clubs to Face Each Other To-Day—Beckley and Miller Return to the Brotherhood—Hawley's Sour Grapes—The Giants and Bostons Off for the South—Players Reporting for Duty—Base Ball News—Great Interest Manifested in the McAuliffe-Carroll Fight—Peter Jackson to Star—Corbett Sporting His New Honors—Notes of the Ring—Wm. B. O'Day Wins the Cross-Country Run at Morris Park—Ed Gaines Charged With Professionalism — Athletic Notes — The Sporting World.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 15.

TO close a week of flood and rain sunshine came again, but the weather was cold and the tracks still muddy and heavy. Nevertheless the favorities more than held their own, and the public did well. The attendance was as large as usual, and five races were run, because on Thursday the handicap did not fill, and the purse was offered for an extra race:

First race, selling, five pounds above the scale, eleven-sixteenths. Starters, weights, riders and post odds—Lottie F. 101, Jones 20 to 1; King Roxbury 107, Ray, 4 to 1; Event 106, Garland, 8 to 5; Tommy R. 108, Overton, 5 to 1; Jim Reed 107, Magee, 6 to 1; Friendless 109, Jackson, 2 to 1. Lottie F. got away in front to a fair start, but Event, who has a liking for the mud, went by her before the turn and was never again headed. Jim Reed kept close up until the steetch, but dropped out before the finish, where Friendless, who got off last, showed dangerous after working her way through the bunch. Event won by a nose from Friendless, and King Roxbury three lengths away. Time, 1:13¾. Place odds: 3 to 5 Event; 6 to 5 Friendless.

Second race, selling for horses not having won more than one race at the meeting, five furlongs—Fremont 90, Griffin, 20 to 1; Mattie McHenry 101, Jones, 20 to 1; Story Teller 106, West, 8 to 1; Mollie Hardy 110, Williams, 5 to 1; Ormie 112, Jackson, 10 to 1; Jack Cocks 114, Easley, 6 to 1; Billy Pinkerton 123, Magee, 1 to 2. Jack Cocks got off in front, but Billy Pinkerton and Mollie Hardy came through at once and had the race between them all the way, running almost head and head. Ormie, Tremont and Jack Cocks came strong in the stretch, and the bunch made a pretty finish, and in the last few strides Billy Pinkerton got his head in front and won by that much from Mollie Hardy, half a length before Jack Cocks, with Story Teller, Ormie, Fremont and Mattie McHenry coming. Time, 1:07. Place odds: Even money Mollie Hardy, winner barred.

Third race, selling, for non-winners at the meeting, five pounds above scale, beaten allowances, four furlongs—Lucille 88, Hoggett, 8 to 1; Maggie B. 107, Magee, 2 to 1; Castillian 108, Martin, even money; Shoemaker 112, Williams, 4 to 1. Maggie got off last, but shot through the bunch with ease and made a runaway race, winning handily by two lengths from Lucille, two lengths before Castillian, the favorite, who was never in the race. Some of the talent plunged on Shoemaker, and were very sore at his showing. Time, :53¾. Place odds: 7 to 10 Maggie B., 4 to 5 Lucille.

Fourth race, handicap, one mile—Creole 123, Magee, 5 to 1; Panama 98 (carried 7 pounds over), Ray, 2 to 1; Pete Wellis (carried 4 over), West, 4 to 1; Vice Regent 95, Griffin, 7 to 5; Revival 95, Graham, 7 to 1; Zeb Ward 90 (carried 11 over), 40 to 1. Creole, notwithstanding his heavy impost and the heavy track, got out like a sprinter, and would have been a wonderful horse had he won. Before the half-mile Pete Willis was in front, but in the turn Griffin brought Vice Regent forward and assumed the lead, and his light weight allowed him to hold it. Panama sulked, as usual, for five furlongs, and then came fast and made a gallant run, but was pocketed in the stretch, delaying him so long that Vice Regent got by the wire first, half a length in front of Panama, two lengths before Pete Willis, with Revival, Zeb Ward and Creole struggling. Time, 1:52. No place betting.

Fifth race, four furlongs — Jackscrew 95, Burlingame, 8 to 1; Joe Pierson 105, Martin, 20 to 1; Dakota 107, Jackson, 4 to 5; Lone Star 107, J. Taylor, 8 to 1; Lexington 8. 110, Easley, 3 to 1. Dakota took the lead after a little with Lexington second until well into the stretch when Lone Star came fast and nearly won. Dakota crossed the line half a length before Lone Star. Lexington was third and three lengths away, Jackscrew and Joe Pierson following. Time, 53. Place betting: Even money Lone Star, winner barred; all purses were $125.

Only four books did business, for although there were five races the favorites looked too strong to anticipate much profit. There will be racing every day next week.

Race Men in Court.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 15.—Judge Corlest heard arguments this morning on his order requiring the National Trotting Association to show cause why it should not be punished for violating an injunction restraining them from acting on the Nelson-Alcryon case. The Judge took the papers and reserved decision.

English Racing Events.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, March 15.—For the Lincoln handicap on the 26th of this month, Sir Jardine's Sweet Briar is a good favorite at 9 to 1. Abingdon's Bellona is a first favorite at 8 to 1 for the Grand National, but racing critics say it is a false position. Abingdon is rushing Bellona as a favorite, while at the same time backing Ilex heavily, who stands 20 to 1. The Duke of Portland's Sir Serf is backed 12 to 1 for the Two Thousand Guineas, and is thought to have a good outside chance.

Weights for the Decoration Handicap.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, O., March 15.—Following are the weights assigned for the Decoration Handicap to be run at the coming spring meeting of the Latonia Jockey Club:

Contender 95, Polemus 95, King Regent 95, Etruria 90, Lord Tom Himyar 90, Boodler 90, Business 90, Sister Geneva 90, John McGlaughlin 90, Outbound 104, NewCastle 104, Blair 102, Gleckner 102, Rosemont 102, Blarney Stone, Jr., 100, W. G. Morris 100, Redlight 100, English Lady 100, Kitty Cheatham 100, Mound 100, Good bye 100, Bill Letcher 100, Gunshot 100, Gunwad 100, Cameo 98, Dollikins, 98; Labrador, 97; Camilla, 96; Lillian Lindsey, 96; Maduma, 95; Corticelli, 95; Cruiser, 110; Monita Hardy, 110; Hypocrite, 109; Riley, 108; Brandolette, 108; Gilford, 106; Early Dawn, 106; Landlady, 106; Braunerette, 106; Getalong, 105; Teuton, 105; Bettina, 105; Climax, 105; Terra Cotta, 130; Spokane, 124; Proctor Knott, 124; Huntress, 120; Montrose, 119; Retrieve, 115; Sportsman, 115; Libretto, 114; Wary, 114; Elyton, 112; Maori, 112; Catalpa, 112; Heron, 112.

At Guttenberg.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The weather was miserable at Guttenberg to-day and the track very heavy. Attendance light.

First race, three-quarter mile—Lotion, first; Paradise, second; Blessed, third. Time, 1:28¾.

Second race, selling, one and a quarter miles—Vigilant, first; Grey Cloud, second; Bothwell, third. Time, 2:31.

Third race, six and one-half furlongs—Wahoo, first; Mamie Hay, second; Maia, third. Time, 1:34½.

Fourth race, selling, six and one-half furlongs—Festus, first; Millerton, second; Queen of Hearts, third. Time, 1:31½.

Fifth race, Clifton Handicap, three-quarters of a mile—Glenmound, first; Clay Stockton, second; Glendale, third. Time, 1:25½.

Sixth race, seven-eighths of a mile—Thad Rowe, first; Tyrone, second; Bay Ridge, third. Time, 1:44.

St. Paul's New Racing Association.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 15.—Leading citizens of St. Paul held a meeting last night and organized a new driving club. A club house to cost $25,000 is to be erected at Hamline, and a trotting and pacing meeting will be held in July, at which $25,000 in purses will be hung up.

Speeders Change Owners.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 15.—The Woodburn stud has been sold to Harriman & Ewing of Bunceton, Mo., Menturn, a chestnut colt, 4, by Harold, dam Meg Rene, by King Rene, and to W. H. Hill of Worcester, Mass., Thornleaf, a bay mare, 6, by Young Jim, dam Tillie Thorn, by Mambrino Patchen. Prices private.

Turf Talk.

Michael Dwyer saw Terra Cotta at Memphis, and thinks well of the horse's appearance.

It is now generally admitted that Garrison, in spite of all denials, will ride for the Dwyer stable this year.

The American trotting horse, as sold at auction, looks like a high-priced animal, but all these sale prices are not genuine.

Bessie June has entirely recovered from the lameness which attacked her in the summer, and can be made fit to run at any time.

Gregory, who has recently been blistered on the shoulders and both forelegs, has not grown an inch since last season, although he has filled out considerably. He is also still lame, and Shields, his trainer, has little hope of being able to get him to the post until late in the season.

Bella B., who last year was the cause of so much heart-breaking among her faithful backers, has, says McCabe, the Dwyers' trainer, greatly improved in her manners, and is now as docile as a lamb. As the mare is forward in condition, it is probable that she will early make reparation for past disappointments.

The dam of Bismarck, owned by Mr. Marshall, of Denver, Col., was a fine saddle mare, a single footer and a daughter of the good horse, Pat Clayborn of Missouri. Before being taken West she had once been matched against time to pace a mile in 2:40, trot a mile in 2:50 and run a mile in 1:50. She won all three events.

Harry Meeks, acting for Noah Armstrong, has notified Secretary Gillock, of Nashville, to reserve stable room for the horses of the Montana Stable, including Spokane. It will be some weeks before the stable leaves Churchill Downs, and before going Trainer Elmore expects to have Spokane in excellent shape to compete with Proctor Knott and Terra Cotta.

Speaking of the Nashville meeting, "Blue Wing" says in the *Daily American*: "A good many people have queried me recently as to what horses, in my opinion, would win the Trial, Two Thousand and Duncan Hotel stakes. I have long since abandoned the idea that I could name winners, and am more than willing that some ambitious individual should reap the honor."

James Murphy's string in training at Churchill Downs includes Teuton, Outright, Penn P., Estelle, Dilemma, Julia W., Kinseem, Lena B., Lizzie Fonso, Intrepid, Jack Murray, Mary Conroy, Allan Bane, bay filly by Longfellow, chestnut filly by King Alfonso, bay colt by Forrester, bay colt by Grenada, bay colt by Leonatus, brown colt by Duke of Montrose and a brown colt by Longfellow.

While stupendous efforts are being made to accomplish record-breaking speed results with the light harness horse, an equally lucrative branch of horse breeding is being neglected—that of fine coach and carriage horses. Where there are thousands of men glad to pay for a trotter just for fun on the road, there are tens of thousands who want style instead of speed. One of the first things that a traveler notices in England is the grand equipages that can be seen in and about London. Speed is not the aim there; style, action, quality and durability are what is sought and what they will have at any cost.

THE RING.

McAuliffe and Carroll to Battle for Big Money—Pugilistic Palaver.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The McAuliffe-Carroll fight will take place at the California Athletic Club Thursday night, and the great majority of sporting men here and on the Pacific Slope fancy the New York State end. There is no reason why Jimmy Carroll should not give a good account of himself, for he is and has been a pretty dangerous man, and is clever from the word go. A few years ago, when John L. Sullivan was the brilliant star of an athletic combination, Carroll was one of the smaller scintillants and he was often pitted against La Blanche, who also shone as a lesser star. LaBlanche was considerably heavier than Carroll then, as he is still, but the big fellow told me the other day that the latter always made an excellent showing with the Marine, and a man who can keep that pugilist busy is a good one. He is a hard worker, a good in-fighter, quick, a good general and, I believe, a game one, and Jimmy Carroll thinks he will have a walk-over Thursday night. Curiously enough, Jack, for once in his life, has trained faithfully, and I assume from this that he expects Carroll to give him a good argument, but McAuliffe is famous for shirking work and taking chances while training, and when he buckles down to business it looks as though he intended giving his friends, who have bet thousands on him, a run for their money.

Bill Madden writes me from East Oakland, Cal., under the date of March 8, that McAuliffe was rounding up well and would be in good form to fight within a week. He weighed then 142 pounds, and never felt stronger or better in his life. Dick Roche visited them recently, and Jack asked him to accompany himself and Madden on their morning jog. He did and walked about two miles over hills on the turf and that satisfied him. To my mind the most important bit of news in the letter is the statement that Jack's hand, which he injured on Mike Daly's head, is perfectly well. Roche, by the way, is handling some $15,000, which a syndicate of turfmen subscribed, to be wagered on McAuliffe, and what high jinks there will be in the reports of the Eastern sports if Jack does not meet with an accident and wins the fight.

Every man with whom I have spoken in connection with this fight has expressed a hope that Jack would win, and if nothing else he certainly is a very popular pugilist. I am not surprised that this match has awakened unusual interest. All sporting men are talking of it, and when it is taken into consideration that these men will fight for $18,000 a side from private bets which both have made it is not to be wondered at that the men who follow this sport are excited over the match. Barring the Kilrainy fight, I think the McAuliffe-Carroll battle will decide more money than any pugilistic encounter with the past five years. George LaBlanche, who should know Carroll pretty well by this time, is backing him extensively, but the Marine is also said to have wagered large sums on Billy McCarthy. This judgment may be good, but in the last fight he picked a loser and has picked losers many a time. One thing that may go against Carroll is his age. He is just about 28, and age is a serious handicap always. Carroll has been in active training for nearly nine weeks, and it now appears that he would have much difficulty in reducing himself to 133 pounds, which is the generally accepted maximum weight for men in the lightweight class. I have an idea that great precautions will be taken with the gloves this time, so that there will be little chance for any of the directors to "doctor" the gloves.

A Bluff Exposed.

A letter received from Hot Springs yesterday gives an account of the exhibition given there by the Kilrain-Muldoon combination. The letter shows that the offer made by the combination of $100 to any light-weight who would stand four rounds before Benzenah, who killed Tom James in a glove contest at Dallas, is all a bluff. At the exhibition at the Springs, Muldoon addressed the audience as follows:

"Gentlemen, there is a young man around town who thinks he can lick Benzenah. His name is Daly."

Johnny Daly, who was on the stage seconding a man who was attempting to stand before Benzenah, stepped forward and said: "I am down from St. Louis for the benefit of my health, but about a week ago I was notified by the owner of this theater that if I would stay four rounds before Benzenah I could get $100. I told him to say I would do so. Now they want to give me $15 or $20. It would not pay me in the condition I am in to box for so small an amount. Gentlemen, if Muldoon will put up $100 now I will take off my clothes right here and show you that I am not bluffing."

The crowd cheered the St. Louis boy. Muldoon remarked to him that he saw by the newspapers that he was willing to fight Benzenah. Daly replied that he would fight Benzenah to a finish for $250 a side, Queensberry rules, in eight weeks. Muldoon said the time was too long and would not make the match. Eight weeks is certainly a short time for a boy in Daly's condition, who is taking baths for his health, to ask to train for a fight. It is seldom that finish fights are arranged to take place in even that brief a period, and it is clear that Muldoon had no desire to back Benzenah. Johnny Daly does not think much of the latter as a sparrer.

Corbett Sports His New Laurels.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, March 15.—James Corbett, the pugilist who whipped Kilrain, passed through here this evening en route for New York, where he will meet all comers.

Jackson Again to Exhibit.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Peter Jackson, the colored champion, who has been resting for a week at Mt. Clements Springs, is about to go on the road again under the management of "Parson" Davies. Jackson will have with him as sparring partner Jack Ashton, the Providence heavy-weight, and will be accompanied by a combination of athletes and vaudeville artists. The combination opens at Indianapolis next Monday evening, showing three nights. Columbus, Dayton and Louisville will be the next towns visited.

BASE BALL.

Opening Games at New Orleans To-Day—Hawley's Sour Grapes—The Diamond.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 15.—The Chicago and Cleveland Brotherhood clubs, who make their debut for 1890 at Sportsman's Park to-morrow, arrived this morning. Comiskey is at the head of the Chicago Club, and the veteran Snyder is manager of the Clevelands. The Chicagos are regarded as a wonderful organization, and they will no doubt prove the biggest attraction ever presented on the diamond. They form the cream of the Chicago League and St. Louis Browns, and their fame is world-wide. Capt. Comiskey will present a great team to-morrow. Fred Pfeiffer, the king pin at second, who is one of the owners of the Chicago club, is with the team. Williamson will cover short if he arrives from Hot Springs to-day or to-morrow morning. With the Chicagos, besides Comiskey and Pfeiffer, are Mark Baldwin, Arlie Latham, Duffy, Farrell, Dell Darling, Tip O'Neill, Jim Ryan, Jack Boyle and Bassett. They are all first class players and will make a great team. Snyder has a strong team with him on the Clevelands, Darby, O'Brien and Bakely are the pitchers; Jack Brennan, the old New Orleans favorite, the catcher; Larkin at first; Stricker, second; Radford, short-stop; Pat Tebeau, third-base; McAleer, Twitchell and Pete Browning in the out-field.

Hawley's Sour Grapes.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CLEVELAND, O., March 15.—Regarding Judge Thayer's decision to-day in the Hallman case, Secretary Hawley of the Cleveland Club says: "We will be compelled to get up a new form of contract. We didn't expect to win the case against Hallman. We simply wanted to find out whether or not the reserve clause could stand in a court at law. It is not the law of the land that has enabled us to build up base ball to what it is. It is the national agreement and that will stand, no matter what the courts may say. Every man in the base ball business recognizes the necessity for this agreement and will respect it. If we cannot have the national agreement we cannot have base ball. That is all there is to it and as long as we have a national agreement the League will flourish. There will be nothing to prevent our going right into the Brotherhood ranks and getting back any player who will come for money, no matter how many contracts he may have signed. Would that be honorable? It would certainly be as much so as it was for the Brotherhood people to entice our players away. Every man we had last year agreed to be reserved. The capitalists of the Brotherhood knew that when they induced our men to break their agreements with us. Now in getting the players back again we will simply inducing them to disregard their agreement—for it appears there are no contracts—with the Brotherhood, and we will have the excuse of "getting even" for a wrong done us, while the capitalists who took our men away in the first place had no grievances, and must therefore be set down as having been actuated by greed alone."

The Association Meeting.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 15.—The American Association schedule meeting reconvened at the Leland Hotel here at 12 o'clock to-day. The principal business of the session was a consideration of the playing rules before the umpires, Robert Emslie, John T. Hunt, Terence O'Connell and George W. Barnum, and the substitute umpire, Larry Dea. The balk rule was construed to mean that any motion not followed by an immediate delivery of the ball would be a balk. The rule providing for one substitute player was changed to allow two, both of whom should be a part of the playing portion of the team. The rule to the effect that when a ball is in play a third must be added was construed to read that no member of any club has the right to discolor the ball in any way. The latter provision is to do away with the practice of players who rub new balls in the dirt before it goes to the pitcher. Louisville was chosen as the place for the next meeting and a recess was taken.

The Interstate League.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

QUINCY, Ill., March 15.—Aldermen Hanworth and Fitzgerald, Fred Williams of the Wabash Coal Co., Louis Ost and Duke Schroer of the Quincy *Herald*, will represent the city's interests at the meeting of the Interstate Base Ball League to be held at the Lindell, St. Louis, Monday next. The delegation is instructed to make a vigorous fight against an eight-club league, upon the ground that the cities applying for admission are small and out of the way.

The Browns' New First Baseman.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MEXICO, Mo., March 15.—E. J. Winscott, who is to play first base for the St. Louis Browns, left here for St. Louis this morning to report for duty. He is in first-class condition to begin work.

Off for the South.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The New York and Boston Base Ball Players' League teams sailed this afternoon on the steamer Savannah. The clubs will play in Jacksonville, New Orleans, and other cities, and return here about April 6. Keefe did not go on account of his wife's illness, but, with Ewing, Brown, Vaughn, Crane and O'Day, will join the others as soon as possible.

The International League.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

DETROIT, Mich., March 15.—President Mills of the International Ball League says the League will surely go through the season with six, and possibly eight, clubs. He has assurances that Saginaw and Bay City will combine and put a team in the field, and is now in Buffalo making preparations to establish a club there. He says: "We do n t want to enter the National League-Brotherhood fight, but must protect ourselves, and Buffalo is the only town we can do this in. Grounds and stands have been offered free, and we shall accept the offer. Montreal is very anxious to join the League, and will probably be admitted. Detroit, Toronto, Hamilton and London have put up their $1,000 guarantee, and Montreal stands ready to do so. With the club in Saginaw, Bay City and a Buffalo team, but one is needed to complete an eight club circuit."

The Sioux City Club.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SIOUX CITY, Io., March 15.—The Sioux City Club will play its first games at home April 11, 12 and 13, with Cleveland, and the present intention is to go at once thereafter to St. Louis for a series and open the regular season at Kansas City April 17. The Boston team has written for dates provided it comes West and series may be arranged between Sioux City and Chicago early in the season if open dates for both clubs come together.

Pitcher Seibel, who is now in St. Louis, is still kicking for his release, and he goes at it in a novel way, his purpose being, it is said, to join the Buffalo Brotherhood team. Within the past few days he has demanded pay for seven days' work last season that he claims is still due him. The club officials state that as he drew pay for six weeks in which he did not play at all, and as he accepted settlement at the end of the season, in full, his claim will not be allowed; neither will his release be granted.

Crotty may not play with Sioux City this season, as he wants a salary way above the amount that can be paid. If he does not come here the only alternative left for him is to join the Brotherhood, and it looks as if that is what he is trying to do. A new catcher is in sight, but his name will not be made public until it is positively known that he will come.

Anson Will Tackle Sedalia.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SEDALIA, Mo., March 15.—A. G. Spalding, President of the Chicago League Base Ball Club, has telegraphed Manager D. S. Willard of the M., K. & T. Base Ball Club of this city that Capt. Anson and the Chicago club will be here for an exhibition game on the 16th of April. The local club is composed of some of the best amateur players in Central Missouri, and will put up a first-class game.

Diamond Chips.

Fanden Broeck reported yesterday morning.

Mr. Von der Ahe will return from the East to-morrow.

The St. Louis Club opens and closes the season at Louisville.

The Brooklyn League and Association teams play in Brooklyn on April 5.

The Pittsburg League Club will try a pitcher named Bennett before the season opens.

The first Association championship game in this city will be played April 22 with Toledo.

The Browns have thirteen Sunday games on their home grounds—an unlucky but very acceptable number.

Columbus ought to come very near capturing the Association pennant now that she has the infield leak at first base stopped up.

Van Haltren is pitching great ball for the San Francisco Knickerbockers, and will go in the box for Ward's Brooklyn team next summer.

Stivetts pitched to Calvin's catching for quite a time yesterday at the Sportsman's Park gymnasium and found his arm strong and pliable.

There will be a base ball game this afternoon at Broadway Park, East St. Louis, between the M. M. Bucks and another strong team. No admission fee will be charged.

Winscott, the "newspaper" first baseman, reported yesterday. He is a tall, muscular player and was a very hard hitter against all the pitchers he has thus far faced.

Boston will have two California catchers, one in each club, next season, Hardie, who will show up at the South End, and Swett, who will don his uniform at the Congress street grounds.

Big Chief Roseman has telegraphed that he is on his way to St. Louis, and his war whoop will probably be heard reverberating through the tunnel this evening, when the Eastern trains get in.

Catcher J. J. Adams is disposed to get indignant over the slighting manner in which the newspapers are speaking of the Browns' catchers. "They seem to think we're a lot of kids," said he yesterday, "and are condemning us as weak before we've had a trial. They ought at least give us a show."

There will be a great change in the old Amateur Park this week. The work of tearing away the old stands was finished yesterday and the field is now clear for action. The work of erecting the new grand stand will be commenced in earnest to-morrow. The first game in the new park will be played two weeks from to-day, when the Chicago and Cleveland Brotherhood Clubs will meet there.

In the opening games of the season at Sportsman's Park next Saturday between the Browns and Brown Reserves, the two teams will play about as follows: Browns—Chamberlain and Vanden Broeck, pitchers; J. J. Adams and Kane, catchers; Winscott, 1b.; Klausman, 2b.; H. Fuller, 3b.; W. Fuller, s.s.; Gittinger, l. f.; Duffee, c. f.; McCarthy, r. f. Brown Reserves—Schulze, c.; Gillen, p.; O'Connell, 1b.; Wheeler, 2b.; Halcomb, 3b.; McBride, s. s.; Nagel, l. f.; Breitenstein, c.f.; Grether, r. f. and p. The game will be called at 3 p. m.

THE WHEEL.

Arrangements for the Spring Races—Hygiene of Cycling—Cycling Chat.

THE Board of Directors of the St. Louis Bicycle Track Association held a meeting at President Stone's office last Tuesday evening for the purpose of making arrangements for the spring tournament which takes place Saturday, May 24. Secretary-Treasurer Child made a full financial statement which showed the affairs of the association to be in good condition and was accepted. The programme for the race meeting was then taken up and after some discussion the following events were provisionally decided on: One mile novices, ½ mile open, 2 mile handicap, 1 mile Safety open, ½ mile hurdle, 3 mile lap, 100 yards slow, ¼ mile for boys under 14 years, 2 mile Safety handicap, 1 mile consolation. President Stone announced the appointment of the following committees: Prizes, Geo. M. Wilder, J. Harold Child, P. W. Stone; press, W. M. Brewster, H. G. Wolzendorf, Robert Holm; advertising, H. W. Belding. These committees will stand for the year and will, no doubt, give a good account of themselves. Vice-President Sanders' resignation was read at the meeting and accepted. The association will hold regular monthly meetings hereafter on the second Tuesday in each month. This is made necessary by the approaching racing season, and also done for the purpose of inducing stockholders to take more interest in the proceedings. The date of the annual tournament, which had been fixed on August 23, was moved back one week to August 16, as it was in too close proximity to the National meeting which takes place at Niagara Falls, August 25, 26 and 27. The track superintendent was ordered to get the track in shape at the earliest practicable moment, and improvements will be begun as soon as the frost leaves the ground.

Hygiene of Cycling.

One can in no better way describe the pleasure and excellent benefits of cycling than by quoting the words of an English physician. He says: "To the human family the art of cycling is the bestowal of a new faculty. I am not an accomplished cyclist, yet I find that by means of the simple machine, the bicycle, facility of progression by my own muscular powers is fairly doubled, while half the weariness incident to progression on foot is saved. If I walk ten miles in three hours—a fair pace—I am tired; my ankles feel weak, my feet sore, my muscles weary, so that after the effort I am unfitted for any mental work until recruited by a long rest. If I go the same distance on the bicycle on the same kind of roads I find that an hour and a half is the fullest time required, and when the trip is finished, instead of feeling fatigued, instead of being ankle weakened and footsore, I am agreeably refreshed by the exercise and ready for study or other mental occupation. I used to ride a great deal on horseback, now I greatly prefer my wheel. The greatest benefit of cycling has been the good it has effected on those who have practiced it. I really know of nothing that has been so good for the health."

Cycling Chat.

C. R. Overman of Boston was in the city Thursday.

C. S. Butler and Albert Mott are reported to have declined memberships on National committees.

Geo. Wilder and Albert O. Terry are the latest applicants for membership in the Missouri Bicycle Club.

J. B. Potter of New York has accepted the Chairmanship of the National Highway Improvement Committee.

V. P. Ring has purchased a full gymnastic apparatus and placed it in his residence for the purpose of active training.

In case the State meet is held at Columbia, W. P. Laing will have charge of a three days' tour to start from Louisiana.

Baltimore now has six cycle clubs, the latest addition being the Atalanta Wheelmen, which was recently organized with twenty-five members.

The Etwell party, which is to make a European tour, leaving New York June 7, is already more than half full. The party will be limited to thirty.

The first triplet ever built in America has been constructed by Messrs. G. Kennedy and others of Denver, Colo., and is owned by the Denver Ramblers' Triplet Bicycle Association.

A great many of the local riders who bestrode ordinaries for the past seasons have changed to the safety. Among them are Edw. Grath, John Hurck and N. H. Hawkins.

Feats of hill climbing will be given more attention the coming season than ever before, and for this reason the contest on Cut-of-a-Gun Hill will be sure to attract a large attendance.

President Chauvenet of the Missouris has appointed the following committees: Executive, Will Brown, Robert Holm; Honse, F. G. Bell and F. Baker. The appointments give general satisfaction.

The Cycling Club will open the local riding season to-day by taking their initial run to Clayton. The club will be under command of Capt. Jordan, and with good weather every member is expected to be present and take part.

Ex-Capt. Speier of the Century Wheelmen of Philadelphia offered a gold medal to the member covering the greatest number of miles in twenty-four hours during the coming season, and it looks as if the record will be broken.

Four riders applied for membership in the L. A. W. from Missouri last week, and the total membership of the division is now 356. Among the applicants were John B. Knox, L. R. Slevin of St. Louis, D. L. Baylor of Purdy and Julius Becker of Joplin.

The Chicago Cricket Club promises to provide the cyclists of Chicago with a first-class bicycle track this year. Stock has been issued for $50,000 and $30,000 or the total amount has already been subscribed. Membership is to cost $10 per year and many cyclists have joined the club.

The Missouris will not open the season of regular runs until next Sunday, when Capt. Grath will take charge and lead the club to Bartold's. Capt. Grath is working on a circular, which is to be mailed to the members early this week, setting forth his plans for the season in detail.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Amateur Athletic Union, on March 1, the new rules of the L. A. W. Racing Board were brought up for consideration, and a committee of five was appointed to consider the advisability of enacting rules to govern cycling in the clubs of the union. The committee has been in conference with Chairman Dayton, and will report in favor of adopting the new rules L. A. W. rules.

A great deal of [illegible] is now [illegible] to the comfort of cyclists in [illegible] tion devices. In the old days the manufacturers paid particular attention to new methods of applying power, the desideratum being speed and ease of propulsion. Later on the appearance and weight of cycles were the subject of careful study and experiment. This year the makers have kept in view the comfort of riders.

Owing to the scarcity of cold weather there has been no opening for the exhibition of a curious bicycle that would have created considerable comment. It is a cycle for riding upon the ice and is called the ice cycle. The ice cycle is, in appearance, much the same as an ordinary machine, except that through the rubber tire of the front wheel are a number of steel points which grip into the ice and supply the necessary resistance unobtainable by rubber. The hind wheel is replaced by a plate of steel, four inches wide and sixteen inches in length, which lies horizontally across the end of the back and slides along the ice like a large, broad skate. The machine has been tried and has proved eminently satisfactory.

The claims advanced by the League of American Wheelmen are of two kinds, abstract and concrete. In the abstract, it is your duty to yourself and to your fellows to so place yourself that mutual assistance may be obtained in the easiest manner and that you may not reap the harvest of your comrades' disinterested labor without contributing to its support. Many have said: "I can avail myself of all the advantages accruing to cycling which have been obtained by the League, and need not pay my dollar to join the organization." It is very true that a few privileges obtained by the League are granted to all wheelmen, irrespective of their membership in the League, but very many more are obtained only by showing the League membership ticket.

ABBOT BASSET, Secretary.

Bowling.

The Pastimes and the Benton Cook-Hat Club played the second series of their tournament last Friday night. It was won by the Bentons, which gives the Bentons a lead of fifty-one pins. Following is the score of Friday's contest:

PASTIME'S CLUB.			BENTON CLUB.		
Names.	Total.	Av.	Names.	Total.	Av.
Deffery	157	31 2-5	Cobb.....	177	35 2-5
Kaufman..	149	29 4-5	W. Haney.	168	33 3-5
Papin.	145	29	R. James..	178	35 3-5
Breck	159	31 4-5	J. Haney..	173	34 3-5
Bartlett ...	152	30 2-5	J. Weaver	137	27 2-5
Kerdon....	180	36	Gorman...	164	32 4-5
Total	942		Total.....	977	

Their next series will be played Monday night.

Pistol Club Shoot.

Alexander won the medal at the regular weekly shoot of the St. Louis Pistol Club. Appended are the scores on 1½-inch bull's eye; distance 13 yards; possible 120.

G. W. Alexander...	12	11	12	12	11	12	12	12	12	11	—116
L. V. D. Perret....	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	—115
F. C. Mohrstadt...	12	12	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	12	—114
W. Bauer.....	12	12	12	11	11	12	10	11	11	12	—114
O. Neuhaus.....	12	11	11	11	10	12	12	10	12	12	—113
M. C. Billmeyer...	11	11	12	11	12	12	11	11	12	10	—113
M. Summerfield .	11	12	11	10	11	12	12	12	10	12	—111
W. C. Mackwitz...	11	11	11	11	11	12	11	11	11	12	—113
F. A. Fodde.....	11	12	11	12	11	10	10	11	12	11	—113
W. H. Hettel.....	11	12	12	11	8	11	12	12	12	9	—110
D. L. Barker.....	11	12	12	12	11	9	12	8	10	12	—109
J. J. Schafer	12	10	10	11	11	12	9	11	11	12	—109
O. Wallace.....	12	10	10	10	11	12	11	10	10	12	—108
A. E. Bengel.....	12	10	11	12	9	11	9	11	8	11	—104
J. A. Lee.....	11	9	11	9	12	10	10	9	10	11	—102
F. A. Cook.....	10	11	10	12	9	8	12	8	10	8	— 98
B. Grainger	9	11	9	6	4	12	12	10	12	9	— 94

Charges Against Ed Gaines.

Ed M. Gaines, who has been one of the best amateur heel-and-toe walkers in the West, is to be tried by the Missouri Amateur Athletic Club, of which he is a member, on a charge of professionalism. Gaines won a diamond set medal for heel-and-toe walking and it is alleged that the prize was afterward exposed for sale in a pawn shop window, the athlete being unable to raise $20 for which he is said to have pawned it. If this charge can be proved on Gaines he will be expelled as under the the present rules any athlete who sells or pledges a prize obtained through athletics loses his standing as an amateur.

Athletic Notes.

Hy. Loewenstein is one of the Olympics' greatest enthusiasts.

The Olympics expect to have their cinder path ready by May 11.

Wamerzinooski of the Olympics is one of the coming distance runners.

The Haller brothers of the Olympics are very ambitiously training.

Fred C. Schoenthaler is booming the subscription list of the Olympics.

The Olympics have secured the promising 100-yard runner, Frank W. Dachsel.

The plans for the Olympic's Club House will be submitted to the club Monday evening.

South St. Louis Turn Hall will have eight entries in the boxing and wrestling competitions.

Pat Cochoran is training at heavy weights, and may yet prove one of the Olympics' leaders.

A. G. Neff is showing up in good shape and may be looked upon as one of the Olympics' coming runners.

H. Hammer is becoming a great foot ball player. The Olympics will have a star in him for next year's team.

R. M. Pullips, one of the latest additions to the Olympics, is one of the coming hammer-throwers and all-round athletes.

The St. Louis Amateur Athletic Club, just organized, is composed of young men who have been connected with athletic sports in this city for some time. The officers are: President, Geo. Gaus; vice-president, [illegible]; secretary, [illegible]; treasurer, [illegible]; captain, [illegible]; athletic committee, [illegible]. The club will be located at [illegible] street, on Wednesday last, fourteen fencers, all experts with the foil, rapier, sword and bayonet.

The Hibernian Fo

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1890.

A BISHOP FOR FIFTY YEARS.

Home Life of Peter Richard Kenrick, the Venerable Head of the Diocese of St. Louis.

A Familiar Figure on the Streets of the City, About Whom Very Little is Known.

His Famous "Constitutional" by Which Time-Pieces in the West End Are Regulated—A Man Who Would Never Set for His Picture—Ruses Adopted to Catch Him Before the Camera—His Narrow Escape From Death—A Leading Figure in the Ecumenical Council Which Proclaimed Papal Infallibility—A Man of Many Charities—His Books, His Home and His Habits—Interesting Facts About a Man Who Has Been Fifty-eight Years a Priest and Forty-seven Years a Resident of St. Louis, and Who Is the Oldest and Best-Known Roman Catholic Prelate in the United States.

As you walked or rode out the western part of Olive, Pine and Chestnut streets and on to the Lindell boulevard any afternoon have you ever met a very aged and remarkable looking man, who, no matter what the weather, trudged along with steady step, scarcely looking to the right or the left? Have you noticed the attention he attracts, the numbers who raise their hats to him, and the numbers who turn to look after him as he passes? That is Peter Richard Kenrick, Archbishop of the Diocese of Missouri. He is taking his famous constitutional, which has made his the most familiar figure in the western part of the city, for, aged and bent as he is, there is scarcely one day in every year so inclement as to keep him off the streets for this walk.

"Who is the most remarkable man in Missouri?" was the question put to a group of well-known Missouri people in Willard's

The Archbishop's Present Residence.

Hotel at Washington recently. A Washington celebrity and a non-Catholic responded: "The Archbishop of St. Louis!" The SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH, fully appreciating the Archbishop's dislike to publicity, has decided that the life of the prelate ought not longer to be withheld from its readers, thousands of whom take much interest in him. Only a careful statement of the incidents of the Archbishop's life is given, and also a minute study of the daily routine, which more than anything else, in its simplicity, shows his character and his exalted position in the Catholic hierarchy. It is not at all extravagant to say that Archbishop Kenrick is the most remarkable Roman Catholic in the country to-day. He is the oldest bishop in active duty, the oldest priest, one of the most distinguished theologians, in fact, the "grand old man" of the Church in America. In St. Louis he is a favorite with all classes, and is looked upon as one of the sights and one of the pillars of the city. With his people he is an idol. There have been no discussions, no strifes in his diocese and his law has been supreme. His sympathy with each and all of his clergy, his kindness and gentleness to them in their trials, his compassion at all times, his forbearance to those who caused him keenest pain, has been the keynote to his peaceful administration. Most Rev. Peter Richard Kenrick, Archbishop of St. Louis, was born in Dublin, Ireland, August 17, 1806. His early education was obtained through private tutors, and later on his classical studies were supervised by his uncle, Rev. Richard Kenrick. Having completed the theological course at the College of Maynorth, he was ordained by the Archbishop of Dublin in 1832. After ordination he was attached as curate of the parish of Robbinstown for about a year, when he came to the United States and to Philadelphia, where his eminent brother, Rt. Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick, was at that time bishop. He was placed in charge of the Theological Seminary and filled the office of Vicar-General as well as the rectorship of the Cathedral and the editorship of a Catholic journal. He was consecrated Bishop of Drosi November 30, 1841, being then only 35 years of age, an honor extremely rare for so young a man. He was consecrated by Bishop Rosatti, the only other bishop St. Louis ever had, and when that prelate died in Rome in 1843 Bishop Kenrick succeeded to the miter in St. Louis, a trust which he has unceasingly guarded. Fifty years, lacking a few months, has he, without faltering, borne the cares of the episcopal chair, while war, riot, civil discords, cholera and disturbances of all kinds have swept the city. Years have bent the once erect form, but they have robbed it of none of that dignity which is essentially his own. His head is of that type peculiar to intellect—his features are large, his forehead expanding widely at the base and deeply furrowed with wrinkles, his eyes are deeply set, the color blue-gray; his eyebrows bushy and dark, now slightly tinged with silver, as is his hair; the expression of his eyes is keen and penetrating, yet there is a singular gentleness in their depths. His dress is simple, especially on the street, unostentatious yet thoroughly comfortable. His silk hat and heavy overcoat and muffler are familiar to thousands who have met him in his walks. He always wears a purple silk vest, nearly concealed by his outside coat. He has a peculiar way of wearing his hat, and it is nearly always pushed slightly back from his brow. He carries a cane, and uses it to its fullest advantage, leaning his weight heavily upon the handle. Although he dispenses in the purple robes of his high office. These robes are made of the finest silk, and the imposing looking prelate is not a figure soon to be forgotten when once seen by a fortunate caller. A striking characteristic of the prelate is his love of justice. His commands are always just, never unfair. He is a man who never utters two words where one will suffice; he makes no explanation—no one expects that he shall. "What the Archbishop says once is irrevocable," has become a saying among the Catholics of Missouri. He never decides without thought, and when once that decision is reached no earthly power can change him. Not that he is not open to conviction, but simply that he has reasoned with himself before his determination has been reached, and the self-argument is conclusive and final.. A record of his daily life, which has been unchanged for the past fifty years, shows how regular his habits are. At 5 o'clock he rises. After meditation and prayer he repairs to the chapel adjoining his room, where he says mass at 6 o'clock. Formerly some one served mass for him. Of late years he serves himself, having received a special privilege to do this from Rome. After mass he breakfasts at 6:30. The breakfast is served plainly but well. His diet is a light one, usually consisting of coffee, bread, and perhaps an egg or some oatmeal. At the conclusion of breakfast His Grace seeks his study, where he reads, attends to necessary business affairs, or writes until 11, when he receives visitors before luncheon, which is a simple affair, served in his dining-room at 12. For two hours after his time is occupied in reading, writing or prayer, though he will see visitors who call on important affairs at this time. At 3 o'clock His Grace leaves the house for a walk (varying this rule only when summer arrives, when, owing to the heat, 5 o'clock is the hour chosen). This walk is an index of his methodical character. With the exception of a few times, when he was too ill to leave the house, this constitutional has never been omitted, storm or rain, snow, ice, cold, heat, no inclemency of weather deters him from the walk which is his sole exercise and amusement. Leaving his home on Sixteenth street, he takes a westward route, and so arranges the distance that the going and return constitutes the covering of six miles of ground, for "six miles" is the walk he has taken for years and still takes with clockwork regularity despite his 84 winters. The street he selects as his outward route is generally Olive, though he varies this as inclination directs, choosing at will Olive, Pine or Chestnut street, his homeward course being also on either one of these three routes. A newspaper man, who knew his aversion to interviews, once attempted to join him in his walk, with the intention of applying the "pump," but the Archbishop detected the plan at once and no report of that interview has ever been published, although the scheme had been deeply laid and the reporter had waited many days for a favorable opportunity. He will not talk for publication and cannot be induced to break this rule. In his walk his regularity is so well known that people who live on the way passed by His Grace have come to a habit of saying: "It is such and such an hour, for the Archbishop has just gone out for his walk," or "It is growing toward 6, for His Grace is returning home." In this solitary jaunt the Archbishop stops to speak to no one, and few ever interrupt him by conversation. Yet all along the route people bow to him and are always sure to receive a low-spoken "Good afternoon" to their greeting and a polite raising of the hat. The lady of fashion and the workman, who raises his hat with a reverent "Good day, your Grace," receive the same courtly acknowledgment to their salutation. Whilst there is always a "My child" added to the return greetings he gives the little children who meet him, often purposely washing for his coming and going. That he is a favorite with non-Catholics, as well as the members of his church, is never more clearly demonstrated than during this time of his solitary exercise for people of all faiths watch him. As he passes the street-cars, heads are always turned to look after the stooped form. He has never faltered on the route and has never returned in a street-car or other conveyance. After the Archbishop's walk is done he enters his home and under no circumstance can any one see him after that hour. At 7 o'clock he dines with his cousins. The dinner is a plain but substantial one, sufficient for nourishment without being too pleasant to the palate. After dinner comes meditation and prayer, and his other religious duties, and at 9 o'clock he retires for the night.

The residence of His Grace is quite as simple and unostentatious as his life, the unpretentious three-story (and, by the way, the third story is only a somewhat recent addition) red brick house causing surprise to strangers visiting the city. An amusing incident is told in this regard. When His Grace on his return from the Ecoumenical Council at Rome brought with him from Ireland his two cousins, the Misses Jane and Lizzie Eustace (who now take charge of his household), Miss Lizzie questioned the Archbishop in regard to his place of residence, being accustomed to the grandeur of the palaces occupied by the European church dignitaries. "And in what kind of palace does Your Grace reside?" she asked.

He smiled quietly, remarking "Wait, you will see in time." When they arrived before the unpretending little two-story house the lady was amazed at the "palace" in which the Archbishop resided. His present home is situated on Sixteenth street, between Pine and Chestnut streets, and fronts towards the east. It has a slight yard enclosed by an iron railing and two sets of stone steps are in front of the door. The Archbishop's rooms, those devoted to his own exclusive use, are as follows: The front room of the third story serves as his bedroom; this is plainly but neatly furnished strictly according to his ascetic tastes. Adjoining this is the very heart of the house, the private chapel of His Grace. This room is 13 by 14 feet and has two doors—one leading from the Archbishop's sleeping apartment, the other from the hallway. There are three windows in the chapel—one square, two others circular in shape. The carpet of the chapel is of Brussels. On the walls are hung steel engravings of different pious subjects, and before the altar is placed the prie Dieu, where the Archbishop kneels in prayer. The altar is similar to those seen in the convent chapels. There is no railing about it and the woodwork is painted in white and gold, there is a crucifix above the Tabernacle and five candlesticks form the adornment. Beside the Berggia, a hand candle which His Grace uses in serving mass, is the book

PETER RICHARD KENRICK.

and the sacred articles necessary for the mass service. In this chapel every day the mass is celebrated. Very few people have ever seen the interior—only the clergy and members of the household. Besides the dining-room, which he uses in general with other members of the house, the ladies abovementioned, and which is quietly but comfortably furnished, comes the room oftenest occupied by the prelate. This study is also his parlor or reception room, as he does not enter the front parlor, which is subject to the convenience of the household. This study of His Grace is what serves for the back parlor in ordinary residences, is 12x14, as is the chapel room. There is a table in the center on which are books and writing materials. A fire burns brightly in the grate. There is a sufficient number of chairs for the convenience of visitors. On one side of the room is a secretary. There are several pictures on the wall, steel engravings, as are nearly all the pictures of the house. This constitutes the entire number of apartments used by the Archbishop. As for the servants of the house there is the cook and housemaid, and one colored man who attends to outside duties. "Tom," the colored man, has been fourteen years in the service of His Grace, and accompanies him on all his travels. This mode of living adopted by the Archbishop of St. Louis has been the subject of regret to wealthy members of his flock. A number of the prominent Catholics have urged him to accept a splendid residence with a carriage and horses. Every effort to present these to him have proved fruitless. He will not change, and his idea of real priestliness is stulous simplicity. The former residences of the Archbishop were even simpler than the present one. The first was a two-story structure adjoining the cathedral on Second and Walnut streets, fronting on Second street. This was surrounded by a garden and high wall and was very simply furnished. Here he lived for several years, with the priests who assisted him. After the razing of the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, which adjoined the cathedral, and the removal to Fourteenth street and Clark avenue, the Archbishop erected a new residence on Walnut street, a three-story brick house east of the Cathedral and directly adjoining it. This is still occupied as the pastoral residence, whilst the office of the Calvary Cemetery Association is on the first floor. The Archbishop removed to his present home about twenty-five years ago, and is likely to continue there until summoned to a higher life. During his sojourn at the old residence on Walnut street he decided to make a country home of the farm adjoining Calvary Cemetery. On it was erected already a comfortable house. Although daily at home in the city at the Walnut street home, he drove out nearly every night, especially during the warm season, to this country place, returning regularly early in the morning. About this time a perilous occurrence nearly deprived the Archbishop of his life. The story has never been told until now.

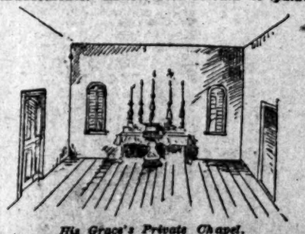
One evening His Grace was being driven in his small conveyance to his country home, when the driver persisted in going along the edge of what amounted almost to a precipice. The Archbishop remonstrated as did a friend (the gentleman who told the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH representative of the narrow escape), but the coachman drove still closer to the edge of the embankment, until the falling of the vehicle seemed a foregone conclusion. In vain the Archbishop called the coachman to stop. The gentleman with the prelate angered and alarmed sprang to the man's side and seized the reins, directing the horses to safety. Once at home the Archbishop was much disturbed and remarked the strange feelings that disturbed him after the escape. The next morning the driver came to the Archbishop and in an excited manner demanded to be allowed to say mass. The discovery was then made that the man was hopelessly insane and had been so for many months before the time, and only for the presence of the friend, without doubt the prelate's life would have paid the cost. When later the Carmelite nuns came to this city they had no convent, and the Archbishop, with his usual generosity, resigned this home to the Sisterhood and returned to the city where he has since resided. Among his assistants at various times were Father Paris, who died in France, Father Saunier, who is also dead; Father Duggan, afterwards Bishop of Chicago, now a mental wreck at St. Vincent's Asylum in this city; Father Heim, dead many years; Father Bauman, now living abroad, and considered the best pulpit orator in Europe; Father Ryan, now Archbishop of Philadelphia; Father Hennessy, now Bishop of Dubuque; Father Feehan, Archbishop of Chicago (called always by His Grace of St. Louis "that admirable gentleman"); and Rev. Father Francis M. Kielty, the rector of the Holy Angels, who was very intimately associated with him, having been his assistant for three years, and who has written several able sketches of His Grace. At present His Grace has no assistants, not even desiring the aid of a coadjutor. He performs all the difficult duties unaided, his confirmation tours beginning early in spring and lasting all summer. He makes the trips to the different towns of his diocese with a perseverence and activity wonderful in any one, marvelous in a man of his advanced years. On these travels he is usually accompanied by Vicar-General Father Brady and the colored man before mentioned. The Archbishop is a splendid traveler, bearing the fatigues and worries of travel with far more endurance than men younger in years, and often when his companions are tired he is brisk and energetic as in the beginning of the journey. He has made in his life two trips to Europe, the last being when called to the Ecumenical Council. In twenty-five years at a time he never took a vacation until sternly ordered by his physician. Yielding, he took vacations usually selecting the Eastern States for his route. A characteristic incident is told by a well-known lady of this city in regard to one of his brief stays at Saratoga. At the time of this absence cholera broke out in St. Louis. The Archbishop learning of this turned to the lady and her husband saying: "I must telegraph immediately to see if I am needed." The next day the same lady and gentleman met the Archbishop with a telegram in his hand and a disappointed expression on his face. "Well, your Grace," said the lady, "what was the reply?" Sadly he replied: "Mr. Ryan tells me I am not wanted."

The Archbishop has a keen appreciation of wit and is also renowned among the clergy for his humor. One story is told of him regarding a bishop, young and rather noted for his vanity. "Your Grace," said this young bearer of the miter, "I found a gray hair to-day in my head." Without looking at him the Archbishop answered: "I warrant it did not remain there long."

For many years every attempt to influence the Archbishop to have his picture taken were unavailing. He absolutely refused all such inducements. Artists tried in vain to paint

THE CATHEDRAL AS IT ORIGINALLY APPEARED.

The Archbishop's old residence is shown to the left and the old orphan asylum to the right. These buildings and the iron fence have been removed.



His Grace's Private Chapel.

his portrait by attending church to sketch him whilst he delivered his sermon, but in vain. No correct sketch could be made. One photographer thought he had devised the cleverest mode of catching a likeness. He bought a camera, ready for action when the Archbishop was presiding at the laying of the cornerstone of St. John's Church, which was then considered the "West End Church." Just as the camera was about to catch the coveted impression His Grace discovered its presence and turned away his head in such a manner as to entirely preclude the photographer from accomplishing his design. Subsequently another photographer brought a camera whilst the Archbishop was laying the cornerstone of St. Lawrence O'Toole's Church. A negative of His Grace

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was taken. The photographer felt pangs of conscience about printing the pictures without the consent of the Archbishop. When the consent was asked it was positively refused, and so the negative was destroyed without ever being printed. But the Archbishop during his trip to the Ecumenical Council was persuaded by the artist, Healey' who lives in Rome, to give him a sitting for an oil painting. This portrait is life size and it is now in the artist's possession in Rome. At the request of Archbishop Ryan, who is a warm personal friend of Healy, the artist painted another picture from the first one. This was sold at the nominal price of $800 to the Society St. Vincent de Paul of this city, which after bearing the expense of the purchase, presented it to Archbishop Ryan. It formerly hung in the front parlor of St. John's parochial residence, and covered the entire space above the mantel, but on the departure of Archbishop Ryan to Philadelphia he removed it to that city considering it his greatest treasure. This portrait represents the prelate in full episcopal robes and in the most natural attitude, one hand resting against his cheek, while on the index finger is clearly seen the insignia of an archbishop, the amethyst ring. From this picture a limited number of photographs were taken, but given only to especial friends. Later the Artist Healy made a bust portrait from the original likeness which he presented to the Archbishop's cousin, and it now hangs in the front parlor of the episcopal residence on Sixteenth street. During the Council at Baltimore a few years since, when all the other bishops consented to sit, His Grace would not make himself peculiar by declining to be among the number, and so the Archbishop consented to have his photograph taken at last. The pictures are fine likenesses, and are also taken in his episcopal robes.

had been found dead in his chair of the same fatal illness. There was much anxiety felt at the stroke which came to the Archbishop, and a change was commanded by his physician, a command which His Grace obediently though sadly yielded to. This brother of the Archbishop was even more celebrated for his profound and scholarly writings. Francis Patrick Kenrick, the Philadelphia Prelate, was older than the present Archbishop, having been born in 1796. On his coming to America he won great reputation for his profound and brilliant writings. His seven volumes of Dogmatic and Moral Theology were produced in the midst of active occupations, and even his many other works. One morning he did not appear as usual. A Sister of Charity at St. Vincent's Seminary relates the occurrence in the following manner: 'I was then in Philadelphia, and attended the cathedral where Archbishop Kenrick of Philadelphia said mass every morning. One day I went as usual, and with the congregation waited patiently for the Archbishop's coming. The hour for mass came, then passed, but no Archbishop came. At length alarm was felt, which became conviction when a priest came out to tell us our loved Archbishop had just been found dead. He had evidently died the night before, just as he was about to retire, for he was seated in a chair by a table, the bed being untouched, which showed his death as having occurred the night previous. On his face was a calm smile, and his hands were folded over his breast in the form of a cross.'" This was a great blow to His Grace of St. Louis, for he had been tenderly attached to his brother.

Whether the Archbishop has made a permanent contribution to literature cannot yet be ascertained, as he will not confide his plans to any one, but from every indication it

ARCHBISHOP KENRICK'S GREAT LIBRARY.

As a business man he excels, his capacity as a financier being remarkable. He has devoted himself entirely to the government of his diocese, and the amount of business to which he personally attends is wonderful. He is prompt in all things, especially in replying to business letters. These he always writes himself, never allowing anyone to assume this task, for these letters are marvels of concise construction, brief, laconic and to the point. On the death in 1858 of Father Helm, a priest who had devoted himself to taking charge of the finances of the Catholic working people who desired to save and did not desire to assume the risk which saving in a bank necessitates, the Archbishop continued Father Helm's good work, establishing a sort of private banking house. He gave entire charge of this affair to Mr. P. S. Laughton, in whom he had unbounded confidence, the charge being, however, under his close personal inspection, he being careful every day to look over accounts. For more than twelve years this continued when, having a very large deposit, he concluded to sell all the property and pay all his indebtedness, leaving a large surplus. Some convents, asylums and religious institutions owed him greatly and he made a generous offer to each of these institutions to receive only half of what was due, allowing them to consider the debts liquidated. Fearing ill health or accident, he settled the affairs of his private banks and in appreciation of Mr. Langton's aid during the twelve years' service his grace presented him with a present of $2,500. His financial condition at present shows that he represents a large amount, but it is appropriated to different purposes. He has reserved for himself not as much as the dignity of his position requires, but still sufficient for his necessities. Forty thousand dollars is probably the greatest extent of his own personal fortune.

One of the events of his life was the Ecumenical Council when the infallibility of the Pope was decided upon. Pius IX. wished the infallibility to be declared an article of faith. All the bishops and cardinals of the world were present and gave their voice in favor of the dogma save two—the Archbishop of Paris, Mgr. Georges Darboy, who was afterwards killed in the French insurrection, in 1871, and the Archbishop of St. Louis. Archbishop Kenrick did not oppose the dogma. The stand he took was that it was not expedient that papal infallibility should be proclaimed at that time.

Archbishop Darboy first gave in to the majority and then his grace of St. Louis also yielded to the opinion of the rest of the church. On his return from Rome he preached on New Years Day a sermon from the pulpit of St. John's Church at high mass, explaining his attitude and acknowledging and declaring the infallibility of the Pope. This sermon created great interest. In 1872, on April 14, Father Ryan the vicar-general was consecrated bishop and coadjutor, with right of succession to the St. Louis miter. This step considerably lightened the duties of his Grace, and since that time he has appeared seldom in outside church duties, though since Bishop Ryan's departure and the refusal of the Archbishop to accept any coadjutor, he is seen more frequently of late years. During the war the Archbishop remained neutral, declining to take any part in the civil discord. So determined was he in this respect that he decided not to read any newspaper or any news of the progress of the war at all. This habit of not reading the papers became the fixture of principle with him, as he never reads of the events of the day, although important matters are verbally conveyed to his knowledge. A local incident of his determined attitude in knowing nothing of the war will be of interest. Father Bannon of St. John's, who desired to be a chaplain in the Southern army, decided to do this good at any risk. He knew the Archbishop would refuse, so he disguised himself for his journey. With the aid of a civilian's dress, false side whiskers, etc., he effected his departure from the city. To Mr. Langton, who aided him in procuring the disguise, he handed a letter to be given to the Archbishop. After his departure Mr. Langton went to His Grace with the letter. "Father Bannon has gone South," said the bearer of the missive. "I have heard so," said the Archbishop. "And he has left this letter for Your Grace," added Mr. Langton. "Keep it!" laconically replied the Arshbishop. So the letter was undelivered.

Another incident indicative of the character of the Archbishop occurred when the Provost Marshal sent to ask His Grace to put an American banner on the church. His answer was, "No other banner may be placed there, for already there stands one which alone shall stay, the banner of the church," pointing toward the cross which decorates the front of the cathedral.

As an orator the Archbishop was especially fine, his voice was calm and impassioned, his delivery one of his strongth and convincing arguments. At the Cathedral his Lenten sermons created such interest that the church was crowded until entrance was barely possible. As a theologian he is celebrated. He is a profound, erudite scholar, is master of Latin and Greek, well acquainted with Hebrew and speaks thoroughly the four continental languages. He is a scientist, somewhat of a mathematician, a good astronomer and knows much of physics.

He supported at one time, besides many sick priests, twenty-one insane people at different asylums. Besides this no one can estimate the generosity he shows to the widows and orphans. One lady who had given large sums to the church, lost her money at her husband's death. She was delicate and of advanced years. His Grace remembering her generosity, rented a house for her in Carondelet and paid for a servant to attend her until her death, supplying all her wants and necessities. He at one time became chaplain to the Sisters of Charity, when they were stationed on Fifth and Walnut, near his Cathedral, instead of leaving that duty to a priest as a less humble prelate would have done.

At one time he left the Cathedral with the intention of taking up his residence at the parochial residence of St. John's, remaining there only one day, when he decided to return to the Cathedral. The pastor inquiring the cause of this brief stay, he simply answered: "A wise man changes his mind but a fool never." This is a favorite proverb of His Grace. At one time he was threatened with apoplexy, and the fear was increased as his uncle, a famous priest in Ireland, had been found dead of the same sudden illness in his bed one morning, and still later the brother of His Grace, who was Archbishop of Philadelphia,

PRIZE WINNERS.

Awarding the $500 of Cash Prizes Offered to the Contestants.

Names of the Successful Competitors in the Grand Prize Tournament of the "Sunday Post-Dispatch."

Missouri Leads With Fifteen Winners and Illinois Comes Second in the Race for Prizes, Followed by Arkansas, Kansas, Texas and Kentucky—Tennessee and Iowa the Only States That Fail to Capture Prizes—End of the Contest for Postmasters and Agents of the "Sunday Post-Dispatch."

IMAGINE 4,000 postmasters and news agents entered in one tournament and all competing for prizes. It would be a busy scene if they were gathered together on one campus and like the gladiators of old were striving to outdo each other in feats of strength and powers; but the tournament was not of that kind. It was a test not of muscular strength and fearlessness, but of those greater blessings in this nineteenth century of energy and enterprise. The SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH furnished the opportunity and the incentive, and for three months the contestants have been struggling to defeat every competitor.

In November last the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH sent to the postmasters and news agents a circular announcing the tournament, its prizes and conditions. It offered in gross $500 to the postmaster or agent who should be most successful in sending in yearly subscriptions to the paper. The conditions were these: The tournament opened on December 1 and closed March 8. During that time the competitors secured as many subscribers as they could and sent them in. A record was kept of them and each name added to the list was credited to the contestant who forwarded it. On March 8 each of them sent in a complete list of names of all they had sent in and forwarded it to this office, where it was checked with the record, and the prizes were then awarded. The total prize was divided up as follows:

First grand prize	$200
Second prize	75
Third prize	50
Fourth prize	25
Ten prizes of $10 each	100
Ten prizes of $5 each	50
Total, twenty-four prizes aggregating	$500

Circulars containing this information were mailed to 4,000 postmasters and agents in Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee and Kansas. The liberality of the offer at once attracted their attention, and the result gave evidence of the energy and activity of 4,000 men. It was but a day or two after the receipt of the circular before the replies began to come in, and every mail brought answers. A special set of books was opened to keep the record of the tournament, and when the subscriptions were received each was separately recorded, though it was no small task to enter them all. The competition was lively and the postmasters and agents gave speedy evidence of active work. The popularity of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH was again manifested by the manifest ease with which subscriptions were obtained from every source. Every State sent its quota and though of course Missouri led, yet she was closely pressed by the surrounding States, and everywhere that there was a postmaster or an agent new subscribers were readily found who gladly added their names to the list of thousands who read the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. The immense popularity of the paper as manifested by the results of the work again shows what can be accomplished for a paper which has the wishes of the people at heart, works for their interest and publishes what they wish to read.

The circular announced that on March 16 the winners would be named, and with pleasure the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH now makes the awards.

The first prize of $200 was won by Mr. Lewis H. Levens of Boonville, Mo.

J. L. Brasfield of Unionville, Mo., won the second prize of $75.

Jesse S. Gaunt of Peach Orchard, Ark., won the third prize of $50.

W. P. Richards of Jerseyville, Ill., won the fourth prize of $25.

These were the four principal winners, and the gentlemen who won in the fifth class prizes of $10 each are as follows: J. H. Hopkins, Tiff City, Mo.; Lyon E. Robyn, Morrison, Mo.; Thos. J. Cumming, Mount Moriah, Mo.; D. A. Price, Billings, Mo.; L. B. Griffith, Renick, Mo.; H. Wahl, Connersville, Ill.; Martha Jones, Eldora, Ill.; O. C. McConney, Sadorus, Ill.; H. Hanna, Berryville, Ark.; O. Argent, Argentville, Mo.

In the fifth class and also in the sixth it was necessary to use great care and accuracy for there were so many who were close contestants that a single error might have wrought an injustice, so after the lists had all been footed up they were gone over and checked, to be sure that no errors had been made. They were correct, and on those lists the awards are announced. The sixth class winners, $5 each, are as follows:

F. M. Holmes, Forest Grove, Mo.; P. H. Jacquith, Pilot Knob, Mo.; Timothy Leach, Cooper's Hill, Mo.; J. B. Everett, Fairview, Ky.; A. H. Sylvester, King City, Mo.; Albert Pfunder, Hickory Hill, Mo.; F. M. Gwaltney, Prairie View, Ark.; George W. Knapp, Clyde, Kan.; B. Sharp, Wellsville, Mo.; Willis M. Timmerman, Arlington, Tex.

There are the successful competitors and their success is a testimonial to their energy. Every State wins one prize or more, save Tennessee and Iowa, and while the subscriptions sent in from those States were numerous and from many different points, there were not enough from any one agent to win a prize. One notable thing is that out of 4,000 who were invited to compete a woman won one prize out of twenty-four and surely her competitors will gallantly say they are sorry she did not win the first. The successful lady was Martha Jones of Eldora, Ill., and that she is a practical business woman is evidenced from her success in a contest with 3,999 men. Her correspondence is all signed with the name "Martha Jones," and her letters are such excellent examples of thorough business methods that when one reads them one is inclined to doubt whether this old belief that men are more capable in business than women, is not merely one of the fancies of the times. Surely if such women as Martha Jones are found to be numerous, that opinion, old as it is, will be proved a fallacy.

The list of names that is contained in this article is a directory of some of the most active men in the eight States. The opportunity of winning valuable prizes for their work which was of itself profitable business, was one, they knew, not often to be had, and they did not hesitate or delay; they took the chance and the result was a profitable success.

However, their success is no discredit to the others. Many of them had smaller towns and less thickly populated sections to work in than the others, and some of them were faithful and earnest and come forward with evidence of serious endeavors.

To-morrow evening the mail will take to the winners letters containing the checks for the prizes and the compliments of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. The liberal offer was cheerfully made, and after the successful efforts of the postmasters and agents the prizes will be paid with equal gladness.

CHICAGO & ALTON R. R.

Lowest rates to all western points via the Chicago & Alton R. R. The only line running solid vestibuled trains between St. Louis and Kansas City. Ticket office, 117 North Fourth street, corner Pine street.

MAUNDERINGS.

It seems to me that any one who has been fortunate enough to be present at Miss Susan Hall's unique entertainments must have been impressed with the folly of so-called elocution for women. If a child now grown to womanhood was not trained early to speak properly by all means and for pity's sake let the faults of speech be rectified as soon as possible. Let her be taught to open her throat and to speak from her lungs and to use her lips freely. But don't let her learn elocution, which is another name for affectation. Miss Hale speaks rather fast, but so unaffectedly that it is a joy to hear her. She has a particular accent—no lady should have an accent; but her speech is pure and natural, and in that is like nobody's but Susan Hall's! Why should women be expected to speak all alike any more than to write all alike or to sing all alike or to think all alike? The rudiments of speech and of chirography, and of music, and of thought, must be taught first, of course, and then let every man and every woman become master and mistress of his or her own style. The result is individuals, and not puppets, pulled by strings.

Mrs. Hale's ease and good breeding were put to a trying test at the very first moment. Seated before her audience, which had become breathlessly still, she began to look over the little pile of volumes before her. She looked up quietly at last and said in a perfectly composed manner: "I am sorry to say, ladies and gentlemen, that I've brought the wrong book!" And after a lady in the audience had started in search of the missing Sir Charles Grandison, Miss Hale said: "Now, while Mrs. So and So is gone, what shall we do to amuse ourselves?" The advantages of a perfectly natural manner were here made plain. If Miss Hale had announced her subject in the conventional tone of a lecturer she would have had to drop it suddenly and become another person, for no one could possibly have declaimed: "I have brought the wrong books!" Some rhetorical persons would have remarked, I suppose: "Ladies and gentlemen, I am obliged to beg your clemency for a slight error. In depositing the volumes in my satchel I inadvertently," etc., etc. And then the audience would have become embarrassed and there would have been an awkward pause. If people only knew how much pleasanter it is all round, when everybody is natural! For my part I would rather see natural embarrassment than the most skillfully affected sang froid, and vice versa. If you have not simplicity cultivate it, which sounds a paradox and isn't.

* * *

The revival of our old friend and quandom companion, "Pinafore," with a most wonderful and beautiful stage setting, including a real sea swell and real motion (ugh!) of the ships in the harbor brought back many memories. There was nothing lacking in the realism of the whole thing by the bye, but an earthquaky or seaquaky movement to the stage, one's imagination supplied that. But the memories—ah! The maunderer happened to see the first performance of "Pinafore," the very first, in London about eleven years ago. It was a great event. "Cox and Box" and "The Trial by Jury" and the "Sorcerer," Gilbert & Sullivan had already brought out. Those operas were short and contained no local hits. "Pinafore" set the audience screaming. When Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., gave his celebrated advice to landsmen, "Stick close to your desks and never go to sea, and you all may be rulers of the Queen's navee," absolute shrieks of laughter and applause rent the air.

Our anglomaniacs were few then; and one has often wondered why it was that we, on this side of the water who had not a First Lord of the Admiralty, raised from land-lubberdom and followed by a long line of illustrious relatives, should have grasped the points so readily. But we did. Thomas Whiffen was the first Sir Joseph in New York, where this humble person had also the honor to assist at a first night.

* * *

But speaking of hits, the greatest success in that line was with Iolanthe, four years or so later, in London. When the fairy queen, fixing her eyes upon the leader of the fire-brigade, who was in one of the front stalls, clasped her hands and sang fervently:

Oh! Captain Shaw!
Type of true love kept under!
Could thy brigade, with cold cascade,
Quench my great love, I wonder.

A perfect yell, there is no other name for it, rose to the dome of the "Savoy."

A foot-note, explaining who Capt. Shaw was, had to be written for the country. And yet the joke took wonderfully, which shows that real wit is funny anywhere, I suppose.

* * *

Commander McCalla, if he is the wretch, tyrant and brute he has been represented to be, must have changed his whole character within a few years. One remembers distinctly (another reminiscence) when he was married to Miss Lily Sargent, a daughter of Horace Binney Sargent. She was the loveliest girl in Boston at that time, it was said, and he one of the finest fellows in the navy. Nobody had a word against him then. Whether he was ruined by too much power or whether the charges are unfounded is a question. Many Commanders are unpopular if they are strict disciplinarians, and the evidence at the court-martial seems insufficient, so far as I have read it. People are so apt to go about blustering wildly, and then are so apt to back down when it comes to testifying.

* * *

Mid-Lent is here and this is Refreshment Sunday. Few of us, I suppose, have fasted so sorely that we are absolutely faint and weary, and yet this refreshment in the midst of the forty days and forty nights is a cheering and a pleasant thought. All Sundays being feast days in Lent that gives everybody, even the most abstemious, a respite. A small friend of mine had been in the habit, which was proving a very obstinate one, of "nagging" at her brother to his infinite annoyance. So when Lent came it was suggested that instead of giving up any particular article of food the small maiden should devote herself unflagingly to rooting out this noxious habit. She did beautifully for several days, but when Sunday came was heard to begin the pestering again. Her mother, removing her, said sorrowfully: "And I thought you were doing so well!" "I have stopped nagging all the week, mamma," explained the embryo saint, "but to-day is a feast day, you know!"

* * *

As for the keeping of Lent, there is so much reproach hurled at it, in a jocose way, that I doubt if the sincerity of the most devoted would be believed in. I prefer to think that a great many women who have retired temporarily from society these weeks have not done so because they are tired with dissipation nor on account of their complexions and clothes, nor because it is the fashion, even, but on higher grounds altogether. It looks like it when every afternoon the churches and chapels are so well filled with eager worshipers and listeners. MARY PRYOR.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES
Accurately fitted by the best opticians. Prices, steel, $1 and up; gold, $5 and up.
OPERA GLASSES.
The finest stock ever shown. Price, $3.50.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO., Broadway and Locust.

The Week's Mortality.

The weekly mortality report shows the number of deaths last week from all causes was 157, or 23 more than the previous week. The most conspicuous causes were: Pneumonia, 24; consumption, 18; bronchitis, 13. The number of deaths under 1 year was 39; under 5 years, 55; 5 years and over, 35. Deaths in hospitals, 27. The number of inquests held during the week was 11. Births during week, 202.

Important to Shirt Makers.

T. B. Boyd & Co., 514 Olive street, want first-class shirt makers; plenty of work all the year and good wages.

Buy your crushed feed at H. W. Beck's, 2601 Pine street.

AMONG THE MISSOURIANS

ITEMS OF INTEREST GATHERED FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE STATE.

The Various Offices to Be Filled at the Coming Election—A Newspaper's Queer Peregrinations—A Woman's Way of Fighting a Blind Tiger—A Lucky Young Postmistress Whose Father Knew Harrison—Notes and Gossip.

JOHN TAGGART, the present Senator from the Fourth District, is a candidate for re-election. Mr. Taggart lives on a farm near Bethany, Harrison County, and was born in Ireland in 1828, and came to this State in 1860. He has held several offices in the county, and during his present term in the Senate has been the chairman of the important Committee of Agriculture. This Senatorial district is very close, but no more so than in 1888, when Mr. Taggart defeated his Republican opponent by 128 majority.

The officers to be elected in this State at the general election next November are: One Judge of the Supreme Court, a Superintendent of Public Schools and one Railroad Commissioner, fourteen members of Congress, Sheriffs, Clerks of the Circuit and County Courts, Prosecuting Attorneys, Judges of Probate and of the County Court, Treasurers, Assessors, Justices of the Peace and Constables in the several counties; members of the Senate in the even-numbered districts and all the members of the Lower House. The Legislature, which meets in 1891, elects a United States Senator to succeed Senator Vest. The Senators elected this year vote for a United States Senator in 1893 to succeed Senator Cockrell.

James L. Farris, Thomas B. Cook and Lynch Turner have announced themselves as candidates for the Legislature in Ray County.

The Centralia *Guard* is authority for the statement that there are more widows in Kirksville than in any other town in the West.

The Farmers and Laborers' Union of Caldwell County contemplate starting a paper at Hamilton. This will give the county nine papers.

Capt. Buenzl, Ex-Sheriff of St. Charles County, has been appointed to the position of Superintendent of the car shop yards in St. Charles.

Thomas Kelly, aged 95, and one of the oldest citizens of Monroe County, died last week at his home at Indian Creek. He was a native of Ireland.

The Central Committee of Randolph County has ordered a Democratic Primary in that county to be held May 24. The Cooper County Primary is set for August 3.

W. W. Griffith, Superintendent of the City schools of Chillicothe, was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Edward Ott for whipping his son, a pupil of his school.

Rev. Ben Deering will on the first of next month commence the publication of the St. Louis *Times*, to be devoted to the advocacy of temperance and high license.

The broom factory at Sturgeon cannot fill its orders on time so great is the demand at the factory for brooms. This is one of the growing industries of the State.

Monroe County Democrats will vote April 1 on each of these propositions: Democratic primary, Democratic Convention, free fight and no nominations for county offices.

The Circuit Court of Clay County has fifty criminal cases on its docket for trial the present term. Clay County has not had a saloon for years, either licensed or unlicensed.

In 1889 there were eighty-three creameries in operation in Missouri. One recently began operation at Chamois. One is being constructed at Cowgill and one at Boonville.

John Docoing, a leading Democrat and prominent farmer of Clinton County, is mentioned in connection with the representative to the Lower House of the General Assembly.

A. H. McClure will be the nominee for the Legislature in Daviess County. Mr. McClure is a farmer and one of the best-informed men in the county on public affairs and is a Democrat.

Cooper County now has two of her many colonels in the State administration. Col. Robert McCullogh, Register of Lands, and Col. Lawrence Vest Stephens, State Treasurer, are from Boonville.

Dr. James Carter, the oldest practicing physician of Pettis County, took a dose of poison recently in Georgetown and died soon thereafter. It is thought the drug was taken through a mistake.

The *Taney County News*, after being issued at Taney City once, was taken back to Forsyth on a replevin suit, and is again on deck. Editor DeLong promises those who took his office away some fun in the future.

Elliott Stockton of Mountain Township attempted suicide by shooting himself through the right lung. He was recently married to a widow, and his children became dissatisfied and left home. He may recover.

Herman Craig died near Linneus recently. He was 82 years old, born in Kentucky and came to Missouri thirty years ago; was a sadler by trade and had lived on a farm. He never went near a railroad or rode on a train.

D. Walker Wear will be a candidate for the Senate in the district now represented by Senator F. Ketchum. Col. Wear was in the Senate a few years ago, representing in part this district. Senator Ketchum is a candidate for re-election.

Jefferson City *Tribune*: "In selecting a city for holding the Democratic State Convention the central locations of Kennet, in Dunklin County; Galena, in Stone; Forsythe, in Taney; Gayoso, in Pemiscot, and Alexandria, in Clark, were overlooked."

Dr. W. J. Jackson, for many years Chief Surgeon of the Missouri Pacific Railroad is dead. He was born in Charles County, Md., in 1834, and was a graduate of St. Louis Medical College, and died in Kansas City. Blood poisoning caused his death.

A. W. Elsnerjof Jefferson City has secured a patent upon a very ingenious and commonsense voting booth, such as will be required under the new election law. It is light and can be folded and packed away in a very small space, and costs very little.

Only two counties in Missouri have county school supervision—Jasper and St. Louis. Jasper County adopted the system fifteen years ago, and according to Mr. W. E. Coleman, State Superintendent, it has now the best country schools in the State.

Dr. E. B. Rule is a candidate for the Legislature in Pike County. Dr. Rule is a farmer and physician and said to be identified with the interests of the people, and is intimately acquainted with the condition of the farmers and desirous of bettering that condition.

A doctor in Carter County advertises that he will guarantee to cure any case of pneumonia for the low price of $5, $10 and $15, according to the distance traveled. He states that he can cure any case of pneumonia if the patient has not been taking some other doctor's medicine.

Thomas S. Carter, Clerk of the Sturgeon Court of Common Pleas and late editor of the *Leader*, and Omer D. Gray, the juvenile editor of the *Leader*, were convicted and fined for engaging in a small game of draw, in which Prof. Rucker, principal of the High School, lost his month's salary.

An effort is being made through Congress to have the national government donate Lake Contrary to the city of St. Joseph as a public park. This, it is claimed, can be legally done, and the city could legislate, if accomplished, to prevent the wholesale seining of fish in the lake, now going on under the foot Missouri law.

Francis M. Wright, who has been on trial at Clinton charged with murder, was acquitted. He was visiting the house of his son recently married. A charivari party made their appearance and were warned to leave. On their refusal to do so Mr. Wright, Sr., discharged a shotgun into the crowd and killed one of them.

In the counties of Taney, Stone, Ozark, Douglass, Christian, Wright, Barry McDonald, Laclede, Dallas and Webster there are about 600,000 acres of government lands, subject to purchase, pre-emption and homestead. The Government Land Office for the district in which these counties are located is at Springfield.

Mr. C. Asher of Trenton, formerly Coal Oil Inspector, filed a suit claiming $30,000 damages from Isaac Hirsch, a rich merchant of Chillicothe, alleging false and malicious arrest and libel in causing his arrest in December, 1889, on a charge of placing his official seal and brand on barrels of coal oil without having inspected them, as required by law. The charge against Asher was dismissed when it came on for trial.

The following are the newly appointed officers of Fulton Lunatic Asylum: Dr. W. R. Rhodes, Superintendent; First Assistant Physician, Dr. Wilson; Second Assistant Physician, Dr. M. P. Sexton; Third Assistant Physician, Dr. D. H. Young; Treasurer, R. S. Shields; Steward, Wilson Smith of Fayette, Howard County.

W. H. Bohart, President of the First National bank of Cameron, caused the arrest of John C. Bickel, editor and proprietor of the *Daily Vindicator*, for criminal libel in publishing an article headed "A Season of Woe" reflecting on Bohart. This makes two criminal and one civil libel suit brought against Bickel in the last few months.

For the second time in two years the propostion to build a Court-house for Johnson County, at Warrensburg, is defeated. It received a majority of the votes cast but not the requisite two-thirds. The opposition of Holden and Knob Noster caused the defeat. Warrensburg cast 1,415 votes, only eight being in opposition to the proposition.

Henry Parker, charged with the murder of Emma Reichels, at Macon County, afterwards concealing her body in her father's well, January 27 last, and who escaped from the county soon after the murder was arrested at Canton, Ill., by Marshal White, of Macon and lodged in the county jail. Parker denies the charge, but the circumstances are strong against him.

Mrs. William Rogers of Bonne Terre raided one of the blind tiger saloons, running there. She has two sons, both minors. Tuesday night they visited the place and got drunk. The mother went to the saloon and after a brief interview with the proprietor, she demolished every window in the place and partially wrecked the interior before she could be controled.

Laclede County bonds to the amount of $83,000, paid off in full and cancelled, were burned last Thursday in the presence of the County Court, and that much of the county's indebtedness wiped out. Seventy-two thousand dollars of this was old Laclede & Ft. Scott Railroad bonds, issued in 1873 by the Radical County Court to a railroad then and now existing only on paper.

St. Joseph was selected as the place to hold the Democratic State Convention on June 11 by the following vote of the State Committee: For St. Joseph—Carroll, Thomas, Young (proxy for Ramsay), Finks, Toison, O'Day, Dalton and Chairman Maffit—8. For Jefferson City—Phelps, Silver, Allen and Broadhead (proxy for Brown)—4. For Kansas City—Hicklin and O'Meara (proxy for Noonan)—2.

John W. Stokes of Holt County, the candidate of the Northwest for Railroad Commissioner, was born in the State of Maryland in 1839. He moved to Morgan County, Ill., in 1851, where he attended public school and lived until 1867. In the campaign of 1860 he took the part of Stephen A. Douglas. He was Captain of Co. K, Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was presidential elector in 1888, and is a lawyer.

The following counties in the State had a tax valuation of real and personal property over $10,000,000, on the 1st day of June, 1889, assessible for the taxes of 1890. St. Louis County, $245,088,720; Jackson County, $101,594,143; Buchanan, $20,207,855; Greene, $11,109,264; Saline, $10,571,385. The whole assessment of the State on real and personal property is $822,507,950, an increase over the assessment of June 1, 1888, of $34,087,976 on this class of property.

Pensions were granted last week to Lucy R. M. Norman, widow of William Norman, who was in the Missouri volunteer cavalry and died from injuries received by being thrown from a horse near Buffalo, Mo., although not then strictly in the line of duty; to Pauline Hoan, widow of Frederick Hoan, of company I, Fifteenth Missouri Infantry; to Thomas W. Robinson, company A, Sixth Regiment, enrolled Missouri militia, who received a gunshot wound in Benton County in 1863.

Miss Mollie Rodman, appointed postmistress at Richmond, has cause to be thankful that she was born in Indiana, and that her father knew Mr. Harrison when his chances of becoming president were quite dim. Mr. Rodman, father of the young lady, was Sheriff of Boone County, Ind., several years ago, and there formed the acquaintance of Mr. Harrison, who occasionally had business before the courts of Boone County. This acquaintanceship was used as a leverage to secure the appointment of Miss Rodman over Maj. L. C. Cantwell and Joseph E. P. Sanderson, two veterans of the last war and prominent politicians of Ray County.

THOUSANDS of men's suits to select from. From a good cassimere suit at $4.50 to the finest Baltimore merchant tailor Prince Albert suit at $25. Our competitors are getting double the amount for the same quality of goods. GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

THE STOCK BROKERS.

Sugar and Lead and Trust Speculation, Earnings, Bank Statement, Etc.

By the Gaylord-Blessing Private Wire, March 15.

From New York, 9 a. m.—It was the average impression in Wall street circles last evening that the bank statement to-day would show a gain in the legal reserves of about $1,500,000, but bankers say that it is such an easy matter to manipulate money when the reserves are so low as at present that nobody living can tell anything about it, except those who do it, until the whole statement appears. The dull and rather lower prices made for stocks late yesterday did not discourage the bulls on the market uptown last evening, and some brokers though the tone of the close was rather firm. People representing prominent concerns on the street, whose judgment is often sought and quoted as good authority, declare that they are profoundly indifferent to reactions caused by local or sectional disturbances, because the market looks good and favorable to them. There was strong bull talk in New England last evening and a new pool promises to put it up next week.

* * *

From the *Financial Chronicle*—The banks gained at the Treasury $1,950,000 and lost to the Interior $1,502,000, a net gain of $448,000.

One hundred and fifty-one roads gained in gross earnings on February $3,071,827, equal to 11.36 per cent.

One hundred and forty-nine roads gained in gross earnings on January and February $6,917,275, equal to 12.35 per cent.

Sixty-one roads for the first week in March gained in gross earnings $236,914, equal to 6.03 per cent; 85 roads for the fourth week of February gained in gross earnings $510,880, equal to 9.59 per cent.

* * *

New York, 9:20 a. m.—This morning's *Times* has a story that the controllers of the Lead Trust have decided not to reduce the capital stock, and that the Standard Oil men were able to show that they own a majority of the stock.

The *Times* also has a story that the cause of the Sugar dividend being offered yesterday at 1¾ was a belief that the trust would not show its books to a judge, and that the reason given for this unwillingness was that the fact, which has been heretofore carefully guarded, would become public that there existed a big floating debt, one estimate of which was as high as $3,000,000. There are also growing signs of a disposition among insiders to air their grievances.

* * *

From Boston, 10 a. m.—The Atchison's gross earnings for January were $2,279,161, an increase of $29,987, a net increase of $682,355; the increase over last year is $294,441.

* * *

From New York, 10:05 a. m.—The earnings of the Northern Pacific for the first week of March show a decrease of $17,974.

* * *

From Chicago, 10:40 a. m.—Gov. Thayer of Nebraska has written to the different railways, demand a reduction in rates on grain from that State. It is a very strong letter.

* * *

From New York, 10:45 a. m.—The heavy movement of currency out of New York continues. The Treasury is the only relief to New York banks.

* * *

15:50 a. m.—Sugar has advanced on a report that the trust had applied to the court this morning for leave to pay a dividend.

* * *

11 a. m.—The following is the bank statement for this week: Reserves increased $839,450; loans decreased $1,548,600; specie increased $1,104,400; legals decreased $355,600; deposits decreased $332,200; circulation increased $47,000. This is rather a colorless bank statement. It does not give any new point to the speculative public.

We only charge $1 for 100 finest Visiting Cards from plate, and cost $1.50 for 100 cards and finely engraved copper plate.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO., Corner Broadway and Locust.

Nothing Else

equals Ayer's Pills for stimulating a torpid liver, strengthening digestion, and regulating the action of the bowels. They contain no calomel, nor any other injurious drug, but are composed of the active principles of the best vegetable cathartics.

"I was a sufferer for years from dyspepsia and liver troubles, and found no permanent relief until I commenced taking Ayer's Pills. They have effected a complete cure."—George Mooney, Walla Walla, W. T.

"Whenever I am troubled with constipation, or suffer from loss of appetite, Ayer's Pills set me right again."—A. J. Kiser, Jr., Rock House, Va.

"For the cure of headache, Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the most effective medicine I ever used."—R. K. James, Dorchester, Mass.

"Two boxes of Ayer's Pills cured me of severe headache, from which I was long a sufferer."—Emma Keyes, Hubbardston, Conn.

Ayer's Pills,
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

COMMANDER M'CALLA.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.

The Defense Finds Little Comfort in the Testimony—The Accused Restive and Uneasy—A Lawyer's Cross-Questions Unpleasantly Received—The Hearing Adjourned Until Monday.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Commander McCalla's counsel, especially Lawyer Menzies, did not look very cheerful this morning, nor did his saintly client, Commander McCalla, when the court of inquiry began its session. It is a noticeable fact that the latter has scarcely ever during the trial looked any of the witnesses square in the face. He keeps constantly dotting a piece of paper with a pencil or absently gazing out of the window. His face was clouded this morning, and it was evident that yesterday's boomerang had interfered with the gentle Commander's rest. Lieut. Werlick, Paymaster Mudd, Assistant Engineer Bennett, Lieut. White, Chief Engineer Entwistle and Eugene Kline corrected their previous testimony in slight particulars. S. R. Graham, the seaman's apprentice, who was confined in double irons for five days under a "misapprehension," was the first witness called to-day.

"You were confined at Antwerp?" said Judge-Advocate Garst.

"Yes, sir."

Graham, who is a manly young fellow, and at present acting as quartermaster, told the following story:

"I was acting quartermaster in the middle watch on the night of January 15, 1890. I asked permission of the officer of the deck, Mr. Kline, to go to the head. It was granted. I was there about five minutes when I heard Commander McCalla shouting: 'Quartermaster; orderly!' I came aft and the Commander said: 'Where were you?' 'At the head sir,' I replied. Then the orderly appeared and he asked him the same questions. Then he called the executive officer and ordered us both placed in double irons.

"I heard nothing about why I was confined until five days afterwards, when I was told that the Captain would see me after dinner. After dinner I went into the cabin and the Captain said; 'Did you have permission to go to the head that night?' 'Yes, sir,' I said. 'Why didn't you tell me?' he asked. 'I didn't think it my business, sir,' I answered. 'I'm sorry,' replied the Captain, and he ordered me restored to duty."

THE ILLINOIS CAPITAL.

HUNGRY REPUBLICANS AFTER IKE CLEMENTS' OLD JOB.

Figuring on the State Treasuryship—Probable Candidates—Rev. Wines' Prison Inspection Trip East and His Recommendations—Ex-Gov. Palmer and Gen. Black—A Man of Many Salaries—State News.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 15.—The all-absorbing topic in official circles and especially about the State House now is the appointment of a commissioner for the Southern Penitentiary at Chester. The reason this subject receives the most attention is that it is the first office to be filled. Col. Ike Clements, who has never done anything but hold office, has been appointed Pension Commissioner at Chicago. He has his resignation all written out, and as soon as he begins to draw the salary for that office he will loosen his grip on the position of Penitentiary Commissioner, and then some other hungry Republican will get a teat to suck. The contest is fast assuming the proportions of a scramble, and the candidates are numerous. Among those who are after the place are Capt. N. B. Thistlewood of Cairo, Tom Logan of Murphysboro, a brother to Gen. Logan; John H. Barton, editor of the *Free Press*, Carbondale; J. C. Willis of Metropolis, former Collector of Internal Revenue at Cairo, Col. Charles Ferriman and R. N. McCauley of Olney and Joseph Groesch of Centralia, who were commissioners under Gov. Oglesby. The books are not yet closed and others are coming to the surface daily. The Governor has not yet intimated how soon he will make the appointment. The chances are that Thistlewood will get the place. He wanted to be Collector of Revenue, but had to be sacrificed in order that Dan Hogan might be recognized. Besides, if he doesn't get this he will try to defeat Smith for the Congressional nomination, and his appointment now as Penitentiary Commissioner will tie up his Congressional District to the Cullom-Fifer-Tanner party. It is presumed that Col. Ferriman, who has spent more time and money for the Republican party than any man in Southern Illinois, will be snubbed, as he never asks for anything, and Fifer knows he won't kick.

FOR STATE TREASURER.

There is less talk but a great deal more figuring done of late in regard to the filling of the office of State Treasurer, which is to be done the coming fall. It is now pretty generally conceded that the Hon. John R. Tanner will not be a candidate. Should this transpire the friends of Mr. Frank Amberg of Chicago will bring him to the front. While he is not widely known in the State, he has much local popularity, and was elected City Clerk of Chicago when Cregier, the Democratic candidate, was elected by a good majority.

Chicago, as usual, will endeavor not to lose anything by not asking for it. Jake Gross, who was State Treasurer prior to Mr. Becker's present term, has an itching for the office, and came down with the Chicago crowd to the Republican League Convention and put in his work among the boys. Another candidate is Judge E. S. Wilson of Olney, one of the most substantial men of Southern Illinois. He is on the opposite side of politics from those mentioned and has a host of Democratic friends who will insist on giving him a fair show for the nomination. In consideration of the fact that the Sixth Illinois district always furnishes a large Republican majority and never gets any reward for it, the Republicans talk very strongly of presenting the Hon. George Haskell of Rockford, president of the State Board of Agriculture, to the convention for the honor of nomination. Haskell is a good man and very strong in his part of the State. The Hon. Charles A. Partridge of Waukegan was talked of the last time, but withdrew. He is a remarkably straight Republican, strong with the soldier element and is in the race for the nomination.

Mr. Ed Face of Washington County and ex-United States Marshal Webber of St. Clair are liable to be brought forward if the Congressional district should unite on either of them, and especially on Webber. He would be a strong candidate, as there would be no inclination to give Forman's district some help. Of course Cook County may come down unanimously united on some Chicago man, in which case it would be conceded to them.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

There will be but one candidate before the Republican Convention for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and that is Dr. Richard Edwards, the present incumbent. If Wilson, Face, Webber, or any one else from the southern part of the State should be nominated for State Treasurer, then Prof. Parker of Cook or L. D. Oldt of Ogle will be the nominee for Superintendent of Public Instruction by the Democrats. Should Chicago get the Treasurer, then Prof. Clendenin of Cairo, or possibly H. H. Montgomery of Green would most likely get the nomination.

The friends of ex-Senator Gilham of Madison are very anxious that he should allow his name to go before the convention for nomination for the Senate, but it is understood that he positively declines. Madison County has few men that would be as strong in the Senate as Mr. Gilham.

THE PRISON INSPECTION TRIP.

At the last session of the Illinois Legislature a committee was appointed to visit the Eastern prisons. This was done through the instrumentality of the Rev. F. H. Wines, in his great scheme of prison reform. Mr. Wines is Secretary of the State Board of Charities, and had himself appointed clerk of the committee to make the grand junket. Hon. James H. Miller, who was Speaker of the House, appointed himself chairman of the committee. Senator McDonald and Representative Merritt, the Democratic members of the committee, did not go, because they considered it a bosh scheme, and because their party did not want them to go. Representative Corcoran did not go because he had business at home. Senator Sheets, Mr. Miller and Secretary Wines started on the junket. Miller got sick, Sheets got sick of the job and came home. Then Mr. Wines re-organized the committee. He held on to his position as Secretary (an act in which he has had much experience) elected himself Chairman, appropriated the proxies of the absent members and proceeded with the procession. He went the entire round according to the original plan, returned home a day or two since and reports that he has visited and inspected between thirty and forty prisons in the Middle and Eastern States. He has gathered a great deal of information which will be published in a voluminous report at the expense of the taxpayers. He finds that, with a competent and honest warden, there is no difference to the State between the three systems, State contracts, State accounts, and the piece price plan. The latter is virtually a contract plan. He says it is, as a matter of course, competition with organized labor, and cannot be otherwise. As long as there is labor there will be competition. Competition will not cease until labor and manufacturing cease. The convicts in prison must labor and support themselves or else the people of the State must labor and pay the taxes to support the convicts in idleness. It is as broad as it is long. If there is any benefit to be derived from the investigation the State will no doubt get it, for while Dr. Wines is a shrewd politician he is a very prominent authority on matters of this kind.

THE QUINCY REUNION.

The business of the State seems to be of very little importance compared with any kind of a re-union of soldiers. This week the annual State Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was held at Quincy and Republican officers have been very scarce about the State house. The Governor and his private secretary, the Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Attorney General, Adjutant General, with many of their clerks, were all off attending the jamboree, Charley Becker, the State Treasurer, being the only one that remained at his post.

PALMER'S PROSPECTS.

Ex-Senator William Brown, formerly of Jacksonville, now a very prominent practicing attorney of Chicago, was here this week, and in regard to Gen. John M. Palmer's prospects for the United States Senate said that the people of the Democratic party in the State are almost a unit for Palmer. When asked about Gen. John G. Black's effort to prevent instruction of delegates he said: "It is foolish, and will be futile. As a statesman and a politician Gen. Black cannot be compared with Gen. Palmer. There are but two great men at the Illinois Capital. Those are Gen. Palmer and Milton Hay."

A MAN OF MANY SALARIES.

The Auditor of Public Accounts seems to be enjoying the most perfect comfort and security in his office that now pays him $3,500 as Auditor, $5,000 as Insurance Commissioner and $300 as Chairman of the Board of Equalization, making him a total income of $8,800 per annum. Auditor Pavey seems to be in blissful ignorance of the fact that a volcano is located directly under the northeast corner of the State House and that it will be "touched off" during the next session of the Legislature. There are already strong signs of an active eruption. The question as to the right of the Auditor to pocket $5,000 annually of the fees of the Insurance Department in his office has been questioned for years and, finally, a complete examination of the law has been made and it is now said by the best legal authority that he has no shadow of right to it. A bill will be introduced in the next session of the Legislature to "regulate" him.

A NEW POSTMASTER.

Heretofore the republicans have failed to present to President Harrison any good and sufficient reason why Col. H. W. Clendenin should be removed from the office of postmaster in this city. But now the Hon. James C. Conkling has been named and Col. Clendenin will probably turn the office over to him about the first of next month. Col. Clendenin had remained so long that many republicans had concluded that Harrison would retain him, in the practice of civil service reform, as the Capital postoffice never had a more efficient or generally satisfactory occupant.

PROSPECTS FOR WHEAT.

Reports coming from seven counties in the different parts of Southern and Central Illinois indicate a serious damage to wheat by the late cold weather. Samples of the frozen plants were shown at the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture this week at Peoria. The warm weather during February caused the sap to rise to such an extent that the plant was in a very tender condition when the frost of March came. The greatest injury has been done to the Fultz wheat, as it is a swamp variety and advances in growth much more rapidly in the early season than the old golden chaff or Mediterranean. The condition of many fields of Fultz now indicates a total loss of that part of the crop. In some parts of Central Illinois the peculiar quality and condition of the soil has been more favorable to the other varieties. Enough has been learned to warrant the statement that the peach crop in this State is ruined. Pears are injured to a considerable extent. Apples and cherries, so far, are safe. Strawberries have not suffered greatly where properly mulched and cared for, but are killed where they were not well protected. This information comes from several of the principal fruit growers where the bulk of the crop in this State is raised. The Illinois Board of Agriculture has decided to hold no fair during the year that the World's Fair is held, provided it is located at Chicago, which, at this time, appears rather doubtful.

CAPITAL NOTES.

There is a wonderful temperance movement in the Roman Catholic churches here. The Catholic Total Abstinence Society has been formed and starts out with 170 members.

The case of the great Chicago Gas Trust is in the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and will probably be disposed of at the present term, at Ottawa. The court has already decided that it is an illegal organization, and if the hearing is denied and a remanding order issued, steps will be immediately taken to wind up the affairs of the concern. There is great interest in the case as the decision goes to the whole question of trusts and combinations in restraint of trade, and puts the Court on record in favor of the people's interests.

The Governor has appointed John G. Eustis of New York and John A. Hellory of New Orleans to be Commissioners of Deeds in their respective States.

Articles of incorporation have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State for the following: Tower Grove Brick-works, East St. Louis, capital, $30,000; incorporators, John Ringen, Louis S. Baur, Henry Pahl and Robert Johnson.

CHICAGO & ALTON R. R.

Lowest rates to all western points via the Chicago & Alton R. R. The only line running solid vestibuled trains between St. Louis and Kansas City. Ticket office, 117 North Fourth street, corner Pine street.

A LODGE ROW.

The Secretary of Alpha Lodge, No. 42, of the Order of Vesta Suspended.

There is a row in Alpha Lodge, No. 42, Order of Vesta, and Mrs. Stalla Dillingham the Secretary, has been suspended by the State Organizer of the order. Irregularities in the manner of keeping her accounts, though not in the accounts themselves, is the charge made against her, but there is no accusation of embezzlement. She is merely accused of working against the interests of the lodge and not properly keeping the books. It is really a lodge row. Charles Wolff, the State Organizer of Missouri, attended last meeting of the lodge and examined Mrs. Dillingham's accounts. After an inspection of her books he suspended her. The report which he has prepared will be heard at the next meeting of the lodge, next Monday evening, at the hall on St. Ange and Park avenues, when Mrs. Dillingham will be tried, and if she is expelled a new secretary will be elected.

The irregularities with which she is charged consist in returning to members dues which they had already paid into the order and in receiving pay as secretary without properly keeping her books and attending to the office as she should. It is alleged that she returned to eight members dues which they paid in. These dues amounted to from $1 to $2 a person, so that all told the sum returned by her to members will probably not foot up more than about $12. She is alleged to have given back the money to members to enable them to withdraw and join another order to which she belongs. The claim is made that she has been working against Alpha Lodge of the Order of Vesta, and that she was endeavoring to break it up by having its members desert and join the order in whose interest she is accused of working. As secretary, she is allowed 50 cents a night for her labors, and the claim is made that she was not entitled to collect the pay, as she did not keep her books or properly perform the duties of the office.

Special Sale Boys' Suits.

600 strictly all-wool Scotch Cassimere Suits for boys up to 18 years, fully worth $10, at $5 this week. GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

SENTENCED TO JAIL AND FINED.

John Clingen of Butler County Gets a Taste of the Law—Court News and Notes.

The only business transacted in the United States District Court yesterday was the arraignment of John Clingen of Poplin, Butler County, Mo. District Attorney Reynolds filed information against Mr. Clingen, charging him with selling liquor in Poplin without a special government tax. Mr. Clingen pleaded guilty to the charge, and asked that sentence be passed. He offered no excuses. Judge Thayer fined him $100 and costs of court and sentenced him to imprisonment in the City Jail for thirty days from date. This punishment for such an offense is severe, but when any excuse is offered the court has heretofore been very lenient.

TWO SUITS TRANSFERRED.

Two suits were filed in the United States Circuit Court yesterday which had been transferred from the Circuit Court. One was the suit of Philip W. Schneider against Barr & Anderson, the contractors building the Merchants' Bridge, for $10,842.97 due for granite furnished and put in the piers of the new bridge. The transfer was made to the United States Court because the defendants are not residents of this State.

The other suit was that of Miss Thelka M. Bernays, executrix of the late Dr. George J. Bernays, against the United States Mutual Accident Association of New York. Miss Bernays is a sister of the deceased and sues as executrix for $5,000 insurance. Dr. Bernays, while treating a patient with erysipelas, cut his finger November 21, 1888, and died December 16, 1888.

LEGAL NOTES.

In the Probate Court yesterday Judge Woerner allowed Sheriff Pohlman and his deputy, Morrissey, $326.80 for their attendance in court and summoning jurors during the December term of court, but the Sheriff's bill for $409.80 for other services was not allowed. It was laid over for consideration.

John C. Seep filed a suit against his wife, Clara E. Seep, yesterday on the grounds of desertion. They were married in May, 1887, and lived together only a year.

SNAKE off the effects of a bad cold promptly by the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant and escape the danger of irritating the lungs into a fatal disease.

A HOUSE-WARMING.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KUNKEL ENTERTAIN FRIENDS IN THEIR NEW HOME.

The Affair Celebrates the Twentieth Anniversary of Their Wedding—Mrs. Kunkel's Unique Idea—A Stairway to Which Over Eighty Friends Contributed Panels—Some Designs and Contributors.

LAST evening Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kunkel celebrated the twentieth anniversary of their marriage with a house warming in their new home on West Pine street. About three hundred invitations had been issued and it is safe to say that quite that number of persons was present, for it had become pretty generally understood among the musical fraternity that Mrs. Chas. Kunkel had conceived and executed a surprise for her husband in the shape of a memorial staircase of great artistic beauty and of priceless value when we take into consideration the nature of the undertaking, the contributors to it and the spirit in which the whole affair has been accomplished. Mr. Kunkel's house is situated upon a terrace,

Mr. P. S. Gilmore's Panel.

approached by a flight of broad marble steps, another flight giving entrance to the oak paneled vestibule, which leads into the oak-paneled Queen Anne hall there, and the distinguishing feature is this staircase, which is situated at the back, running transversely across the hall. Two steps facing the front door lead to the low platform, which is wainscoated at the back by the largest of the tablets, a dozen perhaps, each one 12x14 inches, elaborately carved. In the center of this group is a tablet from Mrs. Kunkel, carved in cherry, representing the garden scene from "Faust" in two pictures—Faust and Marguerite on the right and Mephisto and Martha on the left. The first opera ever attended by Mrs. Kunkel was "Faust," and Mr. Kunkel was her happy escort upon that occasion.

In this group of panels there is from P. S. Gilmore a very large and wonderfully carved tablet, also in cherry, the motto, "Alpine Storm," in compliment to Mr. Kunkel's musical work of which that is the subject. It

Christine Nilsson's Panel.

is an Alpine scene—a shepherd playing upon an oboe, sheep grazing on the mount, approach of storm in the distance.

One of the largest and most beautiful panels of this group is from Ernest R. Kroeger. It is also of cherry and upon it is carved "Lorelei" floating upon the waters, playing her harp.

Another one of these large panels is from Mme. Christine Nilsson, an exquisite painting on hard wood, the old Harpist, from "Mignon," and its companion is from Rubenstein. A painting of Beethoven seated at the piano, with this title, "Beethoven's Moonlight Sonota," is another.

The smaller panels, which enter into the stairway are 6x4 inches in size, and 1½ inches thick, forming a part of each spindle. Upon one side is carved the monogram of the donor, and on the other side some appropriate scene. There are seventy-eight of them, and as not more than half of them could be used in the stairway proper the remainder were split in two and form a superb finish to the wainscoating of the hall, the monogram and motto placed jalongside of each other, divided only by a narrow beading of the oak, the contrasts, in the different woods used being very effective. In this collection will be found the monograms of the following persons, many of whom are distinguished throughout the world: Carlyle Petersilea, Steinway & Sons, Chickering & Sons, Decker Bros., Ernest Knabe, Kranich & Bach, Fanaul & Votey, Conover Bros., Schmer & Co., C. C. Briggs & Co., Newly & Evans, Alfred Dolze, Wm. Mason, A. P. Schneegmann, Emil Liebling, W. M. Blumonschien, Louis Ballenberg, Julia Rive King, H. G. Andres, Miss Nealiy Stevens, Emmerson Piano Co., Dr. F. Ziegfeld, Henry F. Miller & Sons, C. F. Sisson, L. E. Lavasier, Decker & Sons, Madame L. Natalie, Burdett Organ Co., George D. Newhall, Hamlet Lee, J. W. Currier, Kroeger & Sons, Hallett & Davis, L. Mathias, Estey Organ Co., Franz Bauscmer, Epstein Bros., Wm. Reichold, J. A. W. Fernow, A. Waldauer, A. W. Hoffman, Victor Ehling, George Dittman, Ed Read, Bollman Bros., George Kilgen, C. A. Field, Edward Neunstiel, J. D. Foulon, T. Balmsen, H. J. Schenaker, M. M. B. A. Association, John A. Robinson, Dr. L. Mass, Miss Kate W. King, F. W. Schultze, Dr. Wm. F. Kier, John A. Kieselhorst, P. Thonssen, Thomas Hyland, August F. Reipschlaeger, Frans Rimmel, E. D. Janssen, Ella Kunkel, Beethoven Kunkel, Adele Keiselhorst and Mr. Hubert. From these tablets may be selected a few of special interest. Madame Julia Rive King's tablet has a group of instruments, harp, mandolin, etc., encircling a picture of which the "Alpine Storm" is the subject; enameled painting on California red wood.

Franz Rummel, Berlin, sent a magnificent panel of French oak, carved, the motto, "So gruss ich die Burg" (So greet I the castle!), giving the theme of the herald in the "Rhinegold," the monogram surrounded by oak and laurel leaves.

A. Dolze's contribution is a wonderfully carved tablet representing a group of instru-

Steinway & Son's Panel.

ments and masks, emblematic of art and literature. This is one of the most artistic bits of work.

Wm. Schultz, a saxophone player of Gilmore's Orchestra, is represented by a cherry tablet exquisitely carved. Motto: Laurel leaves entwining a saxaphone.

Emil Liebling sent a finely carved panel on mahogany, taken from a celebrated chateau in France, motto comical, a fox playing on a flute, wearing on his head a cap stolen from a minstrel.

The Estey Organ Co. sent a superb panel carved on Brazilian mahogany a hundred years old. The subject is a monk seated at the organ, his face glowing with inspiration as he pours forth his soul in melody.

Ernest Knabe has a carved panel upon a richly colored piece of mahogany; a group of musical instruments is presented as the subject.

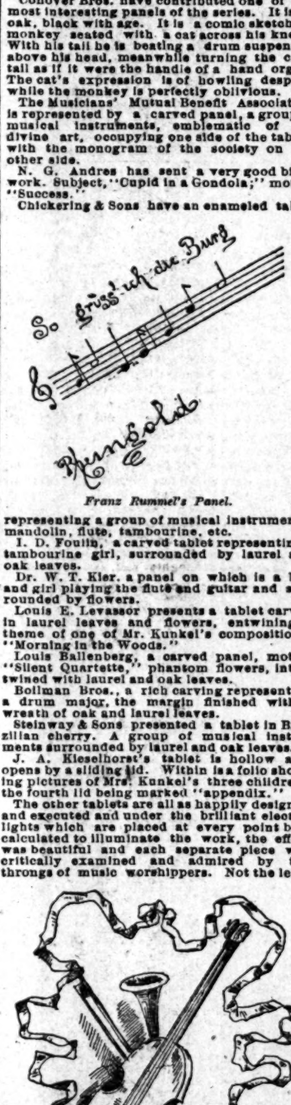
Kroeger & Sons have added to the collection a handsome panel on a bit of mahogany sent from San Domingo for the purpose. Cupid is here represented announcing his coming by a trumpet, the design encircled by laurel and oak leaves.

Conover Bros. have contributed one of the most interesting panels of the series. It is of oak, black with age. It is a comic sketch, a monkey seated with a cat across his knees. With his tail he is beating a drum suspended above his head, meanwhile turning the cat's tail as if it were the handle of a hand organ. The cat's expression is of howling despair, while the monkey is perfectly oblivious.

The Musicians' Mutual Benefit Association is represented by a carved panel, a group of musical instruments, emblematic of the divine art, occupying one side of the tablet, with the monogram of the society on the other side.

N. G. Andres has sent a very good bit of work. Subject, "Cupid in a Gondola;" motto, "Success."

Chickering & Sons have an enameled tablet



Franz Rummel's Panel.

representing a group of musical instruments, mandolin, flute, tambourine, etc.

I. D. Foulin, a carved tablet representing a tambourine girl, surrounded by laurel and oak leaves.

Dr. W. T. Kier, a panel on which is a boy and girl playing the flute and guitar and surrounded by flowers.

Louis E. Levasser presents a tablet carved in laurel leaves and flowers, entwining a theme of one of Mr. Kunkel's compositions, "Morning in the Woods."

Louis Ballenberg, a carved panel, motto, "Silent Quartette," phantom flowers, intertwined with laurel and oak leaves.

Bollman Bros., a rich carving representing a drum major, the margin finished with a wreath of oak and laurel leaves.

Steinway & Sons presented a tablet in Brazilian cherry. A group of musical instruments surrounded by laurel and oak leaves.

J. A. Kieselhorst's tablet is hollow and opens like a sliding lid. Within is a folio showing pictures of Mrs. Kunkel's three children, the fourth lid being marked "appendix."

The other tablets are all as happily designed and executed and under the brilliant electric lights which are placed at every point best calculated to illuminate the work, the effect was beautiful and each separate piece was critically examined and admired by the throngs of music worshippers. Not the least

William Mason's Panel.

interesting features of the whole thing are the charming letters which accompanied the tablets. The idea seems to have been received with great enthusiasm.

Hamlet Lee writes: "Your plan seems to me a very original and pretty conceit, and suggests many artistic possibilities. I feel gratified and honored that you have remembered me in connection with it. Some of the most cherished memories of my life are associated with Charles and Jacob."

Mme. Louise Nathol writes of the happiness it affords her to contribute to the carrying out of so happy an idea and thanking Mrs. Kunkel for remebering her.

Carlyle Petersilea writes: "I am extremely proud to be remembered among your husband's friends."

Miss Gilmore writes a charming letter for her father, being his "private secretary upon a weekly salary," as she states, with great niavette. She says: "Papa bids me say to you, that your kind request, does him much honor, and he will take much pleasure in contributing to the stair-case. Your idea is a beautiful one, and I hope that the possession of such an unique stair-case will inspire you with strength to mount it more frequently than your somewhat delicate health has hitherto permitted."

William T. Miller writes: "It seems to us that the whole idea is one of the best we have ever known of and Mr. Kunkel is to be congratulated on being the recipient of it, as well as of having a wife capable of successfully accomplishing it."

F. H. King writes that he would have felt slighted if he had not been permitted to place a tablet in that wonderful staircase.

Nealiy Stevens writes of the pleasure it affords her to contribute to the novel and original design.

C. T. Sisson of Philadelphia writes of his pleasure in co-operating with Mrs. K. in her design, and pleasantly adds: "I wish that my circumstances were such that I could furnish a block of gold, set in diamonds, for there is no man I would rather see 'climbing the golden stairs' than my old friend—while a dweller below. He is sure to climb them in the next world and be a leader in the Heavenly Orchestra."

W. L. Blumenschein writes: "I feel honored by your request to contribute to the unique and beautiful surprise you are preparing for your husband."

Mrs. Kunkel wore a gown of India silk, of soft, rich, Persian tints, made in the Empire style, slightly draped, skirt and pointed corsage, with folds drawn from the shoulders to a corsage at the waist, and garniture of diamond rose.

Emil Liebling's Panel.

FORAKER'S FUNERAL.

THE EX-GOVERNOR'S POLITICAL REMAINS BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Further Testimony in the Ohio Ballot-Box Forgery Case—Col. Sands Shedding New Light on the Dark Subject—Expert Wood the Scapegoat—The Committee Adjourns Till Monday.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The House Committee charged with investigation of the Ohio ballot-box forgeries met this morning for the first time since February 12 and continued taking testimony. Col. A. C. Sands of Cincinnati was sworn. He said he was not engaged in any active business. He had held official positions in Ohio under both the State and Federal Government. President Lincoln appointed him United States Marshal for the Southern District of Ohio and President Grant had appointed him one of the Northern Pacific Railroad Commissioners.

The witness said that he had always been friendly to Gov. Foraker, and was on good terms with the Governor's private secretary, Mr. Kurts. On September 30 he met Mr. Kurts in Gov. Foraker's office. In answer to questions by Representative Grosvenor, the attorney for Messrs. Sherman, Butterworth, McKinley and the other Representatives and Senators who demanded the investigation, Col. Sands denied he had told Mr. Kurts on September 30 that he had read the Governor's ballot box speech and that it was a "corker," or that he had been sent to Washington to see certain Congressmen in connection with the ballot box bill. He had not told Mr. Kurts that Representative (now Governor) Campbell saw the President twice in regard to the ballot box bill, nor did he say anything involving Gov. Campbell in connection with the matter. The witness denied that he told Mr. Kurts that Gov. Campbell had endeavored to have the tariff discussion in the House suspended in order that the ballot box bill might be put through. He had not said he (the witness) had seen any ballot box contract, nor had he said to Mr. Kurts that leading Congressmen had signed the contract. Furthermore, the witness said, he had never come to Washington on business connected with the alleged contract.

This testimony is in direct denial of that given before the committee by Mr. Kurts, who swore that he and Col. Sands had had a conversation in which Col. Sands had made the admissions which the latter in his testimony denied. Col. Sands told of a further conversation with Mr. Kurts in the Gibson-house in Cincinnati, about a letter written to him by Mr. Kurts, stating that he was responsible for the use of Col. Sands name in connection with the ballot box matter, in the *Commercial Gazette*. Mr. Kurts was anxious to obtain possession of the letter and the conversation was unimportant. The witness denied that he had appealed to him not to tell of the alleged conversation at Columbus.

At the time Mr. Kurts gave his testimony before the committee the witness was lying critically ill at his home. He thought that the fact that he was so ill, was not published in the newspapers. He read Mr. Kurts testimony in a newspaper and telegraphed immediately to Gen. Grosvenor stating that the growth of the imagination and memory of Mr. Kurts was something remarkable, and that the committee should surely not close its proceedings until his testimony had been taken. On September 30, the witness had had a conversation with Gov. Foraker. This conversation was about Wood. The Governor thought that Wood was a clever man, and said that he was to furnish him (Gov. Foraker) with all the papers in the ballot-box matter. The witness had told the Governor not to place too much confidence in the statements of a man who was willing to gain the confidence of friends and then betray them. The Governor said that he had the highest evidence that Mr. Campbell and others were connected with a ballot-box contract. Gov. Foraker had not shown him the forged paper. Had he done so, the witness would have stopped matters then and there. Had he seen the names of Senator Sherman and Representative Butterworth on the paper he would have known that the paper was not genuine. The witness had also told Mr. Kurts to tell the Governor to be very careful about Wood because Wood had told the witness that he (Wood) was working for Campbell. Wood had told him that Mr. Campbell had been twice to see the President in connection with the ballot box matter but witness had not repeated this to Mr. Kurts. In another conversation Wood had charged Mr. Kurts with telling Mr. Kurts that he was working for Campbell. The committee then adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

Free Gifts.

With the framing of all pictures or all sales to the amount of $1 and upward we will give one largest size easel, six feet high, made of best oak, white and silver, bronze or gilt, worth $2. American Art Co., 8th and Pine streets.

The Mississippi Treasury.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

JACKSON, Miss., March 15.—Hon. Robert C. Patty, commissioner to examine all the State offices, filed his report of his investigation of the accounts of ex-Treasurer Hemingway in the Governor's office this evening. He was seen just before taking the train to go to Macon, his home, to spend Sunday; and declined to give any information as to the contents of his report, leaving the Governor to take such action in the matter or give out such information as he saw proper. The Governor, when seen regarding Mr. Patty's report, said that he was not aware that the report had been filed at his office during his absence (he was just then returning from the Executive Mansion) and that he, of course, had not seen or examined it. As the Legislative Committee is expected to report early next week, it is probable that Commissioner Patty's report will not be promulgated till that of the committee is filed. The POST-DISPATCH correspondent feels warranted, however, in believing that Mr. Patty's report, when examined, will tally with the figures heretofore given in these dispatches, which fixes the amount of the apparent unadjusted balance of the late Treasurer at $315,612.19.

ALL kinds of lawn grass seeds at H. W. Beck's, 2001 Pine street.

Dying of Hydrophobia.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ATCHISON, Kan., March 15.—John Freeland, a farmer who lives near Everest, northwest of here, is dying of hydrophobia. About the first of January he was savagely attacked by a rabid dog, and in the struggle he was bitten on the right hand. Freeland paid no attention to the wound other than to bind it up, and it healed in a few days. He thought no more of it until last week, when some women who were visiting his house reminded him of the circumstances. Then they began gossiping, talking among themselves about horrors of hydrophobia. After they had departed, Freeland continued to think of their talk, and it wore on his mind, reaching the next day in a well-defined case of hydrophobia.

Grandpa Burris.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

OMAHA, Neb., March 15.—Grandpa Burris, of Eva Miller fame, who has been serving sentence for contempt of court in refusing to surrender the girl before the United States Supreme Court, was released on parole by Judge Dundy to-day and permitted to go home pending the decision of that tribunal. Mr. Burris has never, during the past three weeks, been confined close to jail, having been allowed the freedom of the city during the day.

If you want beautiful lawns sow Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass Seed. H. W. Beck, 2001 Pine street.

Niggemann's

Black Tonic

THE

Great Blood Purifier.

ELIXIR OF LIFE.

NATURE'S PANACEA.

King of

Malarial Cures.

Absolute Cure Guaranteed.

For sale by all Druggists and at A. NIGGEMANN'S, 1121 Morgan street. Price, $2.00 per 16-ounce bottle.

DRIVERS MUST COLLECT,

OR THE COMPANIES WILL RECEIVE NO FARES FROM PASSENGERS.

Northwestern Residents Propose to Force the Redremont of the Bobtails by Refusing to Put Their Nickels in the Box—The Campaign to Open April 2—Peculiar Legislation.

THE people of St. Louis are soon to betreated to an interesting bobtail war. Chicago, Boston and other cities have had them, but this will be the first that has ever taken place in this city. Strikes in which street car drivers and conductors have refused to work for their employers have been experienced here, but never has there been a trial of strength and endurance between the companies and their patrons. That there will soon be one is now an almost assured fact. The battle will commence on April 2 and last until one side or the other tires and gives in. It is to be inaugurated under the auspices of the Northwestern Improvement Association, an organization composed of people residing in the northwestern part of the city, who have banded together for the purpose of promoting the interests of that section. When this organization was formed a little over a year ago, a railroad committee was appointed and visited the street railway magnates for the purpose of having them retire their bob-tail cars, and also to endeavor to secure better and quicker motive power than a pair of jack rabbits. Mr. Scullin promised to do all in his power for them, and did introduce an ordinance asking permission to operate an overhead wire electric road, but nothing ever came of the matter and his patrons continue to ride up and down town behind a pair of midget mules in an abbreviated car where each man is compelled to act as his own conductor. The residents of this section seem to be particularly blessed in the way of the bobtails. They have the Mound City line of John Scullin, the Union Line and the Benton-Bellefontaine line. When they want to go from their homes to the West End or South Side they also have the advantage of the Jefferson avenue line of bobtails. The street railroad magnates have a way of establishing friendly relations between their patrons by throwing them in very close contact with each other, it being nothing uncommon to crowd thirty or forty people in a little car built to hold a dozen. On such occasions the passengers have company in their sufferings, for the unfortunate

LITTLE JACK-RABBITS

have to strain every muscle to drag their load and are only kept moving by the constant application by the driver of his whip. Every passenger in the car feels for the little animals, but must either remain on or walk. They usually remain on, although they realize that they are guilty of cruelty to animals in doing so.

But the people have tired of this and they propose to submit no longer. They declare that no more will they pay for a ride in a car, and then work for their ride besides by officiating as conductor and collecting their own fares for the company. The Northwestern Improvement Association are now preparing circulars, calling on the residents of the bobtail district of their section of the city to either boycott the bob-tail cars by riding on other lines or refusing to put their fare in the box or slot when they do ride in an abreviated car, thus making an employe of the company collect the fares. These circulars will be printed and sent to all the residents of the section traversed by the bob-tails. If the passengers all refuse to place their fares in the box or slot the driver will have to enter the car to collect. To do this he will either have to stop the car every time he collects a fare or else let his team take care of itself and take chances of their colliding with anything or running over anybody. In Chicago, Boston and other cities these fights have been carried on by the people, and the companies have been forced to run full-fledged cars and place conductors on them. A passenger cannot be ejected for not putting his fare in the box, as he is not compelled to pay until a representative of the company comes to him to collect it.

WILLIAM SCHUTZ

of F. H. Rice & Co., who is one of the leaders in the anti-bobtail movement, remarked yesterday: "A year ago the Railroad Committee appointed by the Northwestern Improvement Association called on Mr. Scullin and asked him to place full-sized cars on his line and also to give us quicker motor power. He was profuse in his promises, as we were told he would be, and did have introduced into the Municipal Assembly a bill to permit him to operate the road by an overhead electric wire. We experienced trouble in the House of Delegates in getting the Railroad Committee to report it. Finally we did succeed in getting them to report, but there was a majority report and a minority report, the committee standing 3 to 2 in favor of the bill. The minority report was defeated in the House by a vote of 19 to 8. After much trouble we succeeded in getting the majority report out of the hands of the Engrossing Committee and before the House and the bill was defeated by a vote of 15 to 6. This was certainly strange. A switch in a vote of 19 to 8 in favor of a measure to 15 to 6 against it would arouse anybody's suspicion, I think. Even men on the committee who voted in favor of the measure when the committee reported the bill cast their ballots against it afterwards when it came up before the House for passage. A. B. Hilgemann, the chairman of the House Railroad Committee, favored the bill all through. He had the measure introduced into the House. It was read a second time and referred to the Railroad Committee and have remained in their hands ever since, they refusing to make a report until Mr. Scullin went with us several times to Boston hollow, to the hill, but finally came to the conclusion that we would not get it."

was really opposed to having it reported. He introduced the bill for a bluff and does not want it passed. He is said to be able to get what he wants at the City Hall and if he wanted that bill reported there would be a report on it, for he has avowed personal friends on that railroad committee of the council. We will wait no longer for him but endeavor by getting people to refuse to put their fares in the boxes to force him to retire the bobtails.

LOUIS HILD,

proprietor of the Laclede Hotel barber shop, is another active member of the Northwestern Improvement Association. He too expressed himself very freely about bobtails. "They run cars," he said, "which cannot properly accommodate twelve people, or six on a side, yet for four hours in the morning and the same number in the evening the Mound City line cars carry from thirty to forty passengers on every trip, the people being packed in like sardines. Even in mid-day it is hard to find a seat in one of the cars. We propose to stop the evil by endeavoring to get people not to put their fares in the box. In Chicago, Boston and every place else where the people pursued this course they forced the company to run full-sized cars. We will hold a general meeting of citizens interested on March 31, at Teutonia Hall, and on April 2 we will inaugurate the war. It is very strange that the Railroad Committee of the Council will not make a report on the bill granting Mr. Scullin the privilege of changing the motive power to electricity, operated by overhead wires. The only excuse we could get from the committee was the very thin one that they did not want to permit the erection of any more wires until the present electric light wires could be tested."

One of the men who is in the movement against the bobtails, claims that the Mound City Line belonging to Mr. Scullin, runs twenty-four cars and that its receipts are $225 to $250 a day, so that its owner could easily afford to run large cars and change the motive power.

OUR yeast is never sold without YELLOW LABEL attached. Beware of unlabeled imitations. FLEISCHMANN & CO.

THREE NEW BUSINESS HOUSES.

Articles Filed With Recorder Hobbs—An Old Firm Changes Its Name.

Three new corporations filed articles in the Recorder's office yesterday, and one old firm filed notice of having changed its name and doubled its capital stock.

The Schumacher & Sudholt Manufacturing Co. filed notice of having incorporated with a paid up capital of $10,000. F. August Seidholt holds 32

HISTORY OF THE CROSS.

ITS RAMIFICATION AND ASPECT IN NATURE AND IN ART.

It Is Not a Symbol Significant to Christians Alone—It Is Everywhere in Nature—It Was a Sacred Sign Before the Savior's Coming Among All Religions—As an Instrument of Punishment—The Different Varieties of Cross—The True Cross.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

The Shamrock.

AMONG Christians no symbol is of so much interest as the cross. But the prevalent belief that it is a symbol significant to Christians only is erroneous, for it has always been an emblem of some religious notion. So far as investigation has laid bare the records of primitive people and disclosed the civilizations of antiquity, no people has been without faith in the cross—a faith not always clear and firm, but still a very real and positive faith. Nor is it as a symbol only that the cross is of interest. It is found everywhere in nature—in the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, in light air and water—and in science it may be produced by natural agencies working through chemical reactions. In architecture and heraldry—in fact everywhere we look the cross is seen as a persistent and ever present form.

Christ, the light of the world, was nailed to the cross which is the emblem of light and curiously enough physicists tell us that the "beams" of light shot out from a luminous body are in the form of an innumerable number of crosses. The diagram given of a "beam" of light will convey the impression better perhaps than words. It is composed of a series of parallel rays, forming an infinitude of crosses. Water when it assumes the form of snow, frost or ice appears as a collection of endless and ever-varying crosses and crystals. In the mineral kingdom the cross appears in crystalline formations and also in fossil remains. In the vegetable kingdom one needs only to

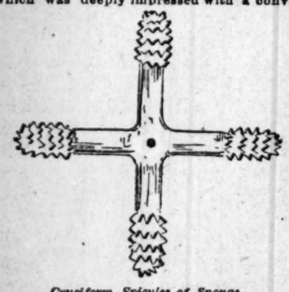
The Cross in Flowers.

recall the most familiar flowers and plants and the prevalence of the cross in that kingdom will be acknowledged. Of crossed animals it is only necessary to refer to the illustrations of

THE CRUCIFORM

spicules of sponges which can be multiplied by reference to any work on natural history, and even many of the higher animals, including man himself, are cruciform in certain positions or while engaged in certain actions. All this, while it may not add anything to the significance of the cross as a symbol of religious belief, certainly adds to its interest.

It is well known that the cross is a pre-Christian symbol. Among the ancient Egyptians, the Phœnicians, the Greeks and the Indians the cross-bow has been found, and invariably some subtle or symbolic meaning has been attached. It was a sacred sign thousands of years before the Saviour gave it imperishable meaning by his death—at the place of the skull. Baring-Gould says of this: "I see no difficulty in believing that it formed a portion of the primeval religion, traces of which exist over the whole world among every people; that trust in the cross was a part of the ancient faith which taught men to believe in a trinity, in a war in heaven, a paradise from which men fell, a flood and a Babel; a faith which was deeply impressed with a convic-



Cruciform Spicules of Sponge.

tion that a virgin should conceive and bear a son, that the dragon's head should be bruised, and that through shedding of blood should come remission." It is not a little curious that the cross, which as a symbol seems to be a part of the very life of every ancient faith, was a vulgar instrument of punishment among the Romans, and as such figured in the most momentous event in history. Lovers of coincidences will find food for speculation in this, while Christians will find food for thought, and may think their faith strengthened by what will appear to them the working of the Divine hand.

Among the Egyptians, Osiris, by the cross conferred eternal life upon the spirits of the just. Among the Scandinavians Thor was to smite the great dragon's head and restore the slain to life, and the mothers of ancient—ante Roman—Italy laid their babies at the foot of the cross, expecting thus to shield them from the malevolent influence of the spirits of the air. Among the Gauls

THE CROSS SYMBOLIZED

the God of Water, while among the Celts and Scandinavians the dead were buried in cruciform graves. The Irish shamrock is sacred, because it affects the same form. With the

Cruciform Spicules of Sponge.

Druids "the stalk or long arm of the cross represented the way of life and the three lobes of the clover leaf or the short arm of the cross symbolized the three conditions of the spirit world—heaven, purgatory and hell."

The cross form is found on Babylonian, Phœnician and Assyrian remains. Among those people it probably signified regeneration through water, as it did with the Egyptians. In some cases an eagle is found near it. The eagle is said to represent the rain-cloud. On the coins of Asia Minor the eagle and the cross go together. In Thessaly, Purgia, in Italy before the Romans, in ancient Peru and Mexico—the cross appears, and, in the opinion of archeologists, its significance is everywhere the same, life restored by water.

As an instrument of punishment the cross is also of high antiquity. These crosses were of various forms but generally were known as the crux simplex and the crux composita. The post was simply a stake to which the prisoner was bound or on the sharp end of which he was impaled. Sometimes the criminal was nailed to the cross with his head downward. The St. Andrew's cross—St. Paris's the way was barren, vegetation was called because, it is said, the Apostle A[illegible] and of somber color; over all the drew suffered death on a cross of this form. [illegible] also a black pribbe of the father's and is in the form of the letter X. This cross was [illegible] feet. Presently the walls

the subject of much ingenious interpretation among the early Christians. Observe that the upper part of it forms the letter Y. Out of this was got a reference to the five wounds of Christ, the letter Y being the Roman numeral for five. The cross tau, an Egyptian form was made by putting a horizontal piece on the top of a perpendicular one in the manner of the letter T. It is also called the cross of St. An-

The Cross of a Beam of Light.

thony. Among the Egyptians, where it appears held in the hand, it was the "Key of the Nile" or the "Emblem of Life." It is often found in connection with the Phallus, both symbols seeming to signify regenerative power. The letter tau represented 300 and the mystics of Alexandria labored long and hard with the mystery which they thought was in this number. The tau cross occurs in Saxon and Roman Sculpture and also on some towers of ancient Ireland. In mediæval times the cross tau became known as St. Anthony's. The order of St. Anthony of Venna was instituted in 1095. Its special care was to serve those afflicted with St. Anthony's fire—a sort of erysipelas. Like the Augustine friars they wore a black habit with

THE LETTER T

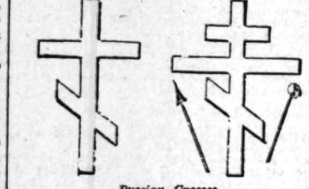
in blue on the breast. In Africa there was a Christian order of knights called the Knights of St. Anthony, who wore the same habit and decoration. The sign was the symbol of security taken from the words of the angel in Ezekiel, "Kill not those upon whom ye shall see the letter tau." It is not very clear how this particular form of cross became associated with St. Anthony, who was remembered for his powers of resistance displayed on a celebrated occasion.

The Calvary Cross is the most usual form in Christian countries. It is formed by laying

Cruciform Grave Mound Near Barnwell, England.

a horizontal beam across a perpendicular so that the length of the perpendicular above the horizontal beam will be the same as the two arms.

Among the early Christians the sign of the cross was made before all the principal acts of the day, and it also entered, then as now, in many religious ceremonies. The priest signed the sacrament, the soldier signed himself as he went into battle, and devout people always used it before eating, sleeping and bathing. As a sign there was a curious diversity in its use. At first the hand was extended, but the sign was made by the thumb only. The Greeks made it with the three fingers joined in honor of the trinity. In Russia at the present time one religious party, the Orthodox or Established Faith, uses the cross of six points, while the opposing party uses the eight-pointed cross. A spear and a sponge sometimes accompany the cross, having reference to the wound in the side made by the Roman spear and the sponge of vinegar. In making the sign the Orthodox put the thumb and first and second fingers together, while the other party, the Old Faith it is called, put the third and fourth fingers in place of the first and second. In making oath some people fold the arms, others



Russian Crosses.

throw them open, exposing the breast, while the Irishman links his hands together so that the fingers crossed form five crosses and swears by them five crasses. The five crosses symbolize the five wounds of Christ. Cross two green ribbons and you have the token of the "Emerald Isle." Swear upon it and you take the Irish "national" oath. In making the sign of the cross with the hand or fingers, the hand always moves downward and from right to left.

THE USE OF THE CROSS

in art is of course a common one. Everybody is familiar with it in architecture, either as a decoration or as an essential feature of the plan. But an even more interesting chapter of the history of the cross is found in heraldry. Nearly all forms are to be found from the plain Cross of the Passion to the complex forms found in Russia and Polish heraldry. The cross of St. George was the cross seen in the heavens by Constantine with the motto "In hoc signo vinces." He put the red cross on a white sheet as his banner. Constantine was a Briton by birth and assumed the purple at York. Hence the English adopted his cross as their national ensign. The saltier or St. Andrew's cross is another common in heraldry. It is a plain cross placed diagonally on the shield. It was the sign of St. Andrew of Scotland and St. Patrick of Ireland. All of these crosses adopted as national emblems, and every Christian nation adopted one or other of the many forms, appeared in the heavens at some critical moment in the history of the nation. The white cross of St. Andrew appeared to the Scots while engaged in battle with the invading Saxons. This so enraged the soldiers that they fought with enthusiastic courage and totally defeated the in-

Russian Signs of the Cross.

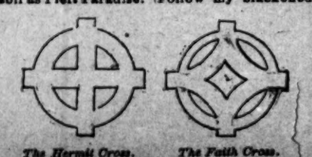
vaders. The badge of the order of the Thistle—a Scotch order, bears a figure of St. Andrew holding St. Andrew's cross.

As a religious emblem the Christians varied the form of the cross as much as it was varied in heraldry. Wayside crosses standing as mute exhortations are found everywhere, particularly in Ireland. The most significant of these forms and combinations is the cross, the emblem of faith, combined with the circle, the emblem of eternity. In fact the two symbols are almost everywhere combined, whether in decoration of cathedrals, wayside crosses or in ornaments and amulets. A volume might be filled with an enumeration and description of all the forms and devices adopted to attest the devotion and faith of the Christian.

Everybody has heard of the

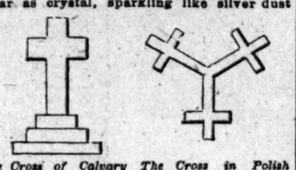
LEGEND OF THE CROSS.

It purports to be the story of the cross on which the Savior died. Baring-Gould, who has collected pretty much everything in the way of medieval myth, thus graphically sketches the legend: "When our first father was banished from Paradise he lived in penitence trying to recompense for the past by prayer and toil. When he reached a great age and felt death approach he summoned Seth to his side and said, 'Go, my son, to the Terrestrial Paradise and ask the Archangel who keeps the gate to give me a balsam which will save me from death. You will easily find the way because my footsteps scorched the soil as I left Paradise. Follow my blackened



The Hermit Cross. The Faith Cross.

traces and they will conduct you to the gate where I was expelled.' Seth hastened to Paradise. The way was barren, vegetation was withered and of somber color; over all the gate a black pribbe of the father's feet is in the form of the letter X. This cross was [illegible] feet. Presently the walls of Paradise appeared; around them nature revived, the earth was covered with verdure and dappled with flowers; the air vibrated with exquisite music. Seth was dazzled with the beauty which surrounded him and he walked on forgetful of his mission. Suddenly there flashed before him a wavering line of fire upright like a serpent of light continuously quivering. It was the flaming sword in the hand of the cherub who guarded the gate. He prostrated himself before the cherub unable to utter a word. But the celestial being read in his soul better than a mortal can read a book, the words which were there impressed and he said, 'The time of pardon is not yet come. Four thousand years must roll away ere the Redeemer shall open the gate to Adam; but as a token of future pardon the owod whereon redemption shall be won shall grow from the tomb of thy father. Behold what he lost by transgression.' At these words the angel swung open the great portal of gold and fire and Seth looked in. He beheld a fountain clear as crystal, sparkling like silver dust

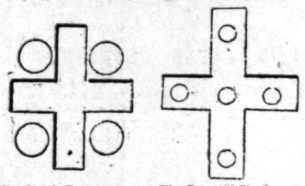


The Cross of Calvary The Cross in Polish Heraldry.

playing in the midst of the garden and gushing forth in four living streams. Before this fountain grew a mighty tree with a trunk of vast bulk and thickly branched, but destitute of

BARK AND FOLIAGE.

around the pole was wreathed a frightful serpent or caterpillar which had scorched the bark and devoured the leaves. Beneath the tree was a precipice. Seth beheld the roots of the tree in Hell. There Cain was endeavoring to grasp the roots and clamber up them into Paradise, but they laced themselves around the body and limbs of the fratricide and the fibers of the tree penetrated the body of Cain as though they were imbued with life. Horror struck at this appalling spectacle, Seth raised his eyes to the summit of the tree. The tree had grown till its branches reached heaven. The boughs were covered with leaves, flowers and fruit. But the fairest fruit was a little babe, a living son, who seemed to be listening to the songs of seven white doves, who circled round his head. A woman more lovely than the moon bore the child in her arms. Then the cherub shut the door and said: 'I give thee now three seeds taken from that tree. When Adam is dead place these in thy father's mouth and bury him.' So Seth took the seeds and returned to his father. On the third day after Seth's return Adam died. His sepulcher was on Golgotha. In course of time three trees grew from the seeds brought from Paradise. One was cedar, another cypress and the third pine. They grew with prodigious force, thrust-



The Greek Cross. The Cross of St. George.

ing their boughs right and left. It was with one of these boughs that Moses performed his miracles in Egypt, brought water out of the rock and healed those whom the serpent slew in the desert. After a while the trees touched one another, then began to incorporate and confound their several natures in a single trunk. It was beneath this tree that David sat when he bewailed his sins. Now when the son of David

ERECTED HIS PALACE

he cut down this tree to convert it into the main pillar supporting his roof. But the column refused to answer the purpose. It was at one time too long at another too short. Surprised at this resistance, Solomon lowered the walls of his palace to suit the beam, but at once it shot up and pierced the roof like an arrow driven through a piece of canvas. Solomon, enraged, cast the tree over Cedron that all might tramp on it as they crossed the brook. There the Queen of Sheba found it, and, recognizing its virtue, had it raised. Solo-

Irish Sign of the Cross.

mon then buried it. When the time of the crucifixion of Christ drew nigh this wood rose to the surface. The executioners, when seeking for a suitable beam to serve for a cross, found it, and made it the instrument of the death of the Savior. After the crucifixion it was buried on Calvary, but it was found by the Empress Helena, mother of Constantine the Great, deep in the ground with two others May 3, 328. Christ's was distinguished from those of the thieves by a sick woman being cured by touching it. It was carried away by Chosroes, King of Persia, on the plundering of Jerusalem; but it was recovered by Herodius, who defeated him in battle September 14, 615, a day that has ever since been commemorated as the Feast of the Exaltation of the Cross."

This is the legend of the true Cross. Of course, it is only a legend, and is probably the creation of pure imagination. All we know of the cross is that it was made of wood. Tradition affirms that it was composed of three kinds—cypress, pine and cedar. Another affirms that it was of four kinds—cypress, cedar, palm and olive. All sorts of symbolic meanings were got out of these materials, but they were too mystical to retain a definite form.

CHICAGO & ALTON R. R.

Lowest rates to all western points via the Chicago & Alton R. R. The only line running solid vestibuled trains between St. Louis and Kansas City. Ticket office, 117 North Fourth street, corner Pine street.

A UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT.

Miss Susan Hale's Monologue on the Elixir of Life—What It Is.

Miss Susan Hale, sister of Edward Everett Hale, whose readings from the early English novelists have been the social success of the season in St. Louis, has consented to give her unique entertainment, called "The Elixir of Life," at Memorial Hall, Monday evening, March 17, for the benefit of the St. Louis Training School for Nurses. It has already been given in Boston and other Eastern cities for similar charitable objects and with the greatest artistic and financial success.

The dream of a fountain of life, of an elixir of youth, forever haunts the imagination of men. Ponce de Leon sought it; Hawthorne has written of it; Brown-Sequard has dared to proclaim it as a discovery, the possible renewal of life and youth.

Miss Hale's monologue presents the conception of a potion which at one draught takes off twenty-five years of life. She makes the experiment as an old lady of 75, long past her active period. For a wonder, it is successful. She finds herself once more a woman of 50, with all her faculties renewed. For a while surprise means satisfaction, but not for long. The chance of being younger is too tempting; she ties the glass again. The same experience is repeated; at 25, after the first delight at finding herself a young woman, she longs to be really a girl, really a belle. Her age is 15, and here for a few minutes she enjoyed herself; yet with the heedlessness of such youth, after awhile she empties the glass, which brings her at once to infancy. The idea is dealt with lightly and in order to amuse an audience, with rapid changes from one costume to another, each to represent its allotted period; so with the costume, the mood and manner of the woman changes. It is all a jest and at the same time, underlying laughter, is an undertone of regret as she passes from one stage to another in her youthful career. The monologue is intended to fill up an idle hour and yet it brings its moral.

DO NOT go traveling without a bottle of Salvation Oil. It cures a bruise at once. 25 cts.

PERENNIALLY GREEN.

A VISIT TO THE CHARMING WINTER RESORT ON THE GARDA LAKE.

A Place Where the Tourist Is Not Omnipresent and Where North Winds Do Not Blow—Its Silvery Green Olive Groves and Beautiful Walks—183 Hours of Sunshine in January.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

GARDONE RIVIERA, Feb. 15.

LAKE GARDA, one of the larger lakes of Upper Italy, has up to to-day remained almost untouched by the annually increasing flood of tourists. While the Gotthard Railway carries thousands to the Lago Maggiore, the Lugano and the Como, the line across the Brenner takes its patrons to Verona, within a few miles of the blue mirror of the Garda, and only a few embrace the opportunity to visit this lovely lake, whose western shores caused Goethe on his way from Malcesine to Bardolino to exclaim: "Words are inadequate to express the charm of this beautiful country."

CASTLE OF LAZISE.

Gardone-Riviera is quite a young resort, and forms the center of the tract of land between Gargnano and Salo, and has ever since the time of the Romans borne the name of Riviera (riperia). The Latin verses of a poet of the sixteenth century contain the remark that this part of the Riviera is sheltered from the northern winds, but it is only lately that this remarkable freedom from the sweep of northern gales has become of general significance.

The late Dr. Ludwig Rohden, who enjoyed a widespread reputation as a physician for pulmonary diseases, called the attention of the public to this place some four years ago, and Gardone-Riviera has justified the recommendation in a brilliant manner.

The weather statistics for the past three winters show that during more than four-fifths of the entire space between October and May there have been no winds, and that strong winds, so disagreeable to invalids, are extremely rare; even the spring months, which are uncertain at best everywhere, are granted this pleasant concession. The sunshine autograph for January, 1888, shows that during that month there were over 183 hours of sunshine, broad and full, which means a daily average of about six hours. All through the winter months the temperature of the Riviera of Lake Garda is that of an isolated, warm island, surrounded by a much colder territory.

But that which lends to Gardone and its neighborhood its distinctive characteristic is

THE PERENNIAL VERDURE

of olive and laurel trees, which even in the winter season give it the appearance of summer. The entire stretch of about ten miles between Salo and Gargnano is covered with these trees up to an elevation of 1,000 feet.

No lovelier view could be found than to stand upon one of the neighboring hills and look back into the snow-covered highland valley (Val di Sur), encircled by the white, jagged tops of the lower Alps, which rise to a height of 5,000 feet and provide the Riviera a protecting bulwark against the northern winds. Looking towards the south the eye feasts upon the silvery green of the olives, mingled with the lucious verdure of the laurel, and beyond that the deep blue surface of the wide lake, closed in by the massive, snow-clad back of Monte Baldo. This general aspect is greatly enhanced by the extensive lemon gardens of the Riviera. This fruit, which has been cultivated here for centuries, blooms and bears fruit at the same time; it is a very sensitive plant and during the winter must be covered with boards, which are fastened against the white posts, shown in our sketch. The Riviera of the Garda Lake therefore represents two miles of an evergreen vegetation in the midst of Upper Italy, which the winter usually strips to barreness. Its value as a winter resort for invalids is greatly enhanced by its abundance of beautiful walks and rambles, which afford a constant change of scenery to visitors.

During the winter of 1887, which left so bad a taste in the mouths of the Italians on account of its deep and frequent snows, Gardone-Rivera was spared entirely from the elements of nature during December and January. While in Bologna and Modena, the snow was for weeks over six feet high, so that railroad traffic was badly interfered with, and Florence, Rome, Naples and Palmera each got their share, there was

NOT A FLAKE OF SNOW

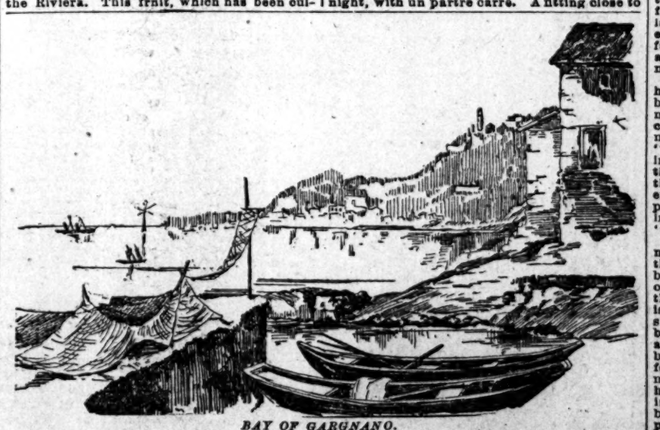
to be seen in the neighborhood of Gardone-Riviera up to February of that winter.

With the beauty of its scenery blend harmoniously its historical reminiscences. Before us from the lake rises the "Isola di Gardi" with its magnificent gardens and the monastery founded by St. Francisous. Beyond, traced against the horizon, appears the peninsula of Sirmione, Catulla's favorite resort. Still further on projects skyward the mighty tower on the battlefield of Solferino, and toward the east, hidden by the lower alps of S. Vigilio, lies the little town of Garda, where in a castle was imprisoned Adelaide, the spouse of Otto the Great.

Toward the north the lake narrows considerably and frequently the rocks precipitate perpendicularly on the western coast, leaving but few places for thrifty people to settle, as in Limone, the last of the Italian cities, where the lemon culture is an extensive one.

The Austrian town of Riva is situated on the northern point of the lake, and from here steamers navigate along the coast all the way down to Peschiera and Desenzano at the southern end.

Formerly the uncomfortable starting hour of the steamers prevented many from taking this trip, but since the past summer their number has been doubled, so that it is now an easy matter for even casual passers-by to visit the charming Lake Garda and its environs.



BAY OF GARGNANO.

DR. ENNO SANDER'S Garrod Spa is the remedy for gout and urinary concretions and contains more Lithia and other efficient substances in one pint than other Lithia waters in one gallon. For sale by druggists.

"BEFORE THE WAR."

Memories of New Orleans as an Operatic and Dramatic Center.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

A recent article on Booth and Modjeska's antagonistic ideas in regard to receiving floral tributes across the footlights recalls to the writer an incident in connection with the great tragedian's dislike to such offerings that caused as near an approach to embarrassment as his natural grace of manner would allow. Booth was playing in New Orleans in the winter of—well, somewhere in the late 50s. He was considered then the most magnetic actor and handsomest man on the American stage; his lithe, graceful figure, and beautiful poise of the head, his magnificent eyes and rich, full voice proved his claim to be entitled the first in the ranks of his profession. It was his farewell benefit night, and the house was an ovation; standing room was not even to be had at an early hour, and the fashion and beauty—both famous—of the Crescent City had assembled to do honor to the favorite. The double bill of "The Iron Chest" and the "Taming of the Shrew," was the attraction, with Booth in his splendid personation of the conscience-smitten Sir Edward Mortimer in the tragedy, and charming all with his gay, insouciant grace as Petruchio in Shakspeare's delightful comedy. Stimulated by the unbounded applause he received, Booth was at his best, and was recalled again and again, flushed with his triumphs. The audience insisted upon a speech. Bowing and smiling, he tried to make his exit as the curtain was held aside, when a gentleman in one of the proscenium boxes beckoned to him. Somewhat reluctantly the actor crossed the stage and stood hesitatingly, directly in front of the box, looking up at its occupants, a bevy of fair women and two or three men. One of the ladies, a youthful one, leaned forward, holding a laurel wreath tied with gay scarlet ribbons in her hand. As Booth stepped forward to receive it the girl bent down and with a graceful movement placed it on his head! The audience had watched the episode with delight, and as the crown touched his brow a thunder of applause broke forth. As quick as thought the actor removed the wreath and, holding it in his hand, stood bowing his thanks, a picture in his surprise, his fine face alternately paling and flushing with embarrassment. Of course a speech had to be made then and a few heartfelt, gracefully expressed words of thanks "that he hoped to prove worthy of such an honor in the future," etc., etc., fell from his lips. Booth has, without doubt, long since forgotten the incident, but it remains a charming memory to those who witnessed it.

Far back in the ante-bellum days there was no gainsaying the fact of the Crescent City's supremacy, so far as opera was concerned. The French Opera-house, away down in the French quarter, has seen, in its palmy days, the greatest assemblage of beauty, elegance and fashion gathered to pay tribute to genius that can be remembered in these United States. The presentation of such operas as "Le Prophite," "Rigoletto" and the heaviest works of the old composers was always an event, and the boxes, tier after tier, flashed with beauty. Nowhere did the lustre of the Creole's soft, dark eyes seem so bright, so entrancing. The opera boxes afforded the charming belles et demoiselles such opportunities as were not wasted for the display of snowy shoulders and dimpled arms. There were no Bernhardt gloves to conceal defects then, from rist to arm-pit, while the lorgnettes could be thrown open or their lattices closed, allowing only tantalizing glimpses of bright eyes hidden behind them. A box at the opera was offered by a gentleman just as a bouquet would have been, and accepted as freely. The performance began promptly at 7 p. m. and it was considered comme il faut to be late. Another fashionable edict was strictly observed, no talking during the acts! One can but wish that those unwritten laws of etiquette had descended to the present generation of opera habitues.

Between the acts one's friends called, or one promenaded in the Foyer, with one's own especial train of admirers, and then the supper afterwards, where the rendering of Fide's "Ah! Mon Fils" or Chabot's aria was discussed, over pate de foie gras, devilled oysters and one's favorite brand of wine, at midnight, with un partire carre. A fitting close to such an evening of pleasure, refined and elevating.

The present Grand Opera-house on Canal street was, if memory serves aright, the first theater built in the South with parquette and circle combined. The beautiful entrance is considered the handsomest anywhere even yet, and the appearance its charming interior presented will be remembered with pleasure, by all who were present on the opening night, when Lawrence Barrett, as lessee and manager, read his well-phrased address from the stage, before the rising of the curtain.

The words were eloquent and appropriate. As he rendered the closing sentence, "Ring up the curtain, let the play begin," with all the expression his rich deep voice could impart, and the stage was slowly revealed in its gorgeous whole, with every detail in most luxurious and perfect taste, a spontaneous and delighted burst of applause, ringing and long continued, attested the approbation of the vast audience. The play was a society drama, seldom presented, "The Coquettes," and the cast included the now famous stars, Stuart Robson and Oliver Doud Byron. A series of elegant plays was presented that season, all successes, as a matter of course, with such a company. The theater was named "La Variteies" and was only rechristened some few years since, the old title being too suggestive, possibly, of an entirely different place of amusement.

Having used the term "Creole" frequently, let a strict definition of its meaning be added. It conveys to many minds more than a faint suspicion—in fact, to some, a certainty—of a taint of African blood. It seems difficult for them to comprehend that it is applied to natives of Louisiana, born of Latin ancestry, thus distinguishing them from the American or English and giving them "a local habitation and a name" distinctively their own.

HOW TO DRESS THE HAIR.

THE LATEST FASHIONS IN COIFFURES FOR LOVELY WOMEN.

Hairpins and Hair Ornaments as They Are Worn—Bands of Silver and Chains of Woven Gold—"Artistic Confusion" Is the Ideal—The Half-Low Bodice—The Spanish Veil as a Hair Ornament.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, March 13.

KNOW a girl whose cheeks are peachy and whose eyes are yellow-brown. Her hair is yellow-brown with a slow, lazy ripple in it, and makes a "shining mane and long." When she is going calling she winds this mass of half-curling tresses into a loose round knot in the nape of the neck, where it shows a dozen fawn and tawny colors and seems to get as much support from the collar of her dress as from the antique gold hairpin with which she thrusts it through.

When people are coming in of an evening she takes a narrow gold colored ribbon and bands it two or three times about her head, binding the fluff of curls above her forehead, and tying in a butterfly bow behind the left ear.

When she is asked to a dinner or a formal reception she looks in her jewel box for three gold wires not much thicker than bangle bracelets, each with a row of half a dozen four-leaved clovers in enamel on top, the bands going just where the ribbons went, fillet fashion, and fastening under the feathery curls escaping from the soft knot on the neck behind.

When Sidney Rosenfeld invited the Woman's Press Club to see "The Stepping Stone," there was a woman in the audience who was a pure Spanish beauty. Her hair was straight, smooth and black like polished onyx in its somber lights and shadows. Her head was well shaped, the features classical. No fluffs or disheveiment marred the exquisite grooming of her tresses. They were smooth as silk, the clear line of black producing a striking effect against the skin, and putting to shame the picturesque effects which lighter hair seems to find necessary. Her coiffure was simplicity itself. The hair was parted in the middle of the forehead, and sloped smoothly back in a broad wave off the face, its sheen and gloss throwing out the tint of the olive

Evening Coiffures.

complexion as might be done by garnets and rubies and strings of amber. On the back it was twisted into a coil not unlike the Psyche knot of a season or two ago.

One does not often see natural flowers as hair ornaments, but white hyacinths were worn by a pretty Southern girl at Mrs. Mary E. Bryan's one evening recently. Her white silk Josephine dress was short in the waist as the Empress' own costumes, and pinned at the bosom was a cluster of the odorous flowers.

HER BROWN HAIR

was dressed low and hyacinths matching those on her breast peeped out from behind the pink tips of her ears.

Once this winter I have seen the Spanish veil worn as a hair ornament and a covering for the head instead of the large hat in the theater. It was the last week at Salvini's performance of "The Outlaw." The effect of the lace draped over the blonde tresses—for oddly enough it was not a brunette who revived this fashion—and about the throat was much more artistic than the stiffness of the average bonnet.

Combs seem to be the one universal idea in hair fashions. At one of the last weddings before Lent the groom gave each of the bridemaids a blond tortoise-shell high comb in a case. Blond tortoise-shell is a material which makes such an offering "all around" quite "princely," and combs are almost as becoming as they are popular. If the face is stately then comb lends it additional dignity. If on the contrary it is piquant, the comb has the effect of a pretty masquerade and effectively points the infantine style, as is the case, for instance, of the Spanish women in Donnat's "Quartette" at the Metropolitan Museum.

There is one of woman's beauties which for many years past she has not given frankly to the world. This is her forehead. I call it a beauty, for how is it possible for any person of cultivated taste to look, for instance, at the picture of Laura Keene in the current issue of the *Century* and not feel that the sweetness and serenity lent to a woman's face by a fine forehead is worth preserving? Just at present the hair is arranged more off the brow. The front hair is not cut so short as formerly but is curled in a loose feathery mass and tossed up above the forehead, the ends of it being gathered in with the back hair. Women to whom it is becoming are even beginning to wear the pompadour roll. This is small as yet, and the hair which covers it is curled, then combed out and thrown up in a soft fluff wholly disguising the presence of the cushion. A few love locks are aided to escape

ABOUT THE TEMPLES

and above the ears, but seldom anything that can properly be called a bang. Two sisters who are tall and splendid blonds, with soft and pale gold hair, without undulation, dress it a la pompadour above low forehead and clear-cut features and it makes them magnificent.

The woman whose aim in life is to keep pace with the modes no longer piles her hair on the very top of her crown. She brushes it back loosely and dresses it in a soft twisted coil which extends from the crown of the head to the neck and which is especially pretty when the hair has a slight natural wave. Sometimes she makes it into a French twist, which instead of coiling upward she coils downward, curling the piece left at the nape of the neck or tucking it under a puff. The low Grecian coil on the nape of the neck is apt to win her favor, or if she is young enough she gathers the hair just below the crown, braids it in one loose plait, brings it down to the nape of the neck and back again, pinning it with slender gold or silver wire hairpins. This makes the catogan braid. A loose knot of hair is the popular ideal. At a full dress concert one night recently there sat in front of me a young woman with hair of the real Titian brown that poets and painters have immortalized and that foolish creatures who have followed the example of Patti are beginning to despair of reproducing by dyeing. This brown hair—it's not red though there is a good deal of red in it—went with chocolate brown eyes and a pretty retrousse face. The front locks formed a light, wavy pointed fringe over the fornead, while the rest of the front hair was curled and massed back to meet the back hair, which had curl enough in it not to be stringy and was combed up in a loose puffy French roll. A band of narrow yellow ribbon was passed through the hair at the top, tying in a bow and over the bow fluttered a gauzy dragon fly with gold lace wings, brilliantly jeweled body and

SPARKLING EYES.

One does not go to a crowding room dressed to see and be seen, but it was impossible not to notice a New Yorkish and theatrical example at one of those Lenten "functions" a few days ago. The young girl whose tresses were put on exhibition had a fair Elaine-like face and wore an aesthetic gray gown. In color her hair was "ash blonde," a peculiar shade of yellow with the sheen of silver on it, and it had been a part of her afternoon preparation to bind a wide flat chain of woven gold about it, which nestled as daintily and lovingly as ribbon, and from beneath which fillet the long loose ringlets fell over her shoulders and down her back, giving the young penitent an aspect truly picturesque and devotional.

A young writer who has hair of that bright, rich, deep gold, whose crisp waving texture and low growth on the brow is associated commonly with the poetic and artistic temperament arranges it in front in short curls. At the back she dresses it in large, fluffy finger puffs with little curls at the nape of the neck. On unceremonious and every-day occasions, two or three bands of black velvet ribbon are passed about her head to hold the front curls in place. For evening wear she replaces these with silver fillet bands chased with Greek fret patterns.

Women whose hair-dressing is extremely elaborate cling to the high coiffure for evening. So do those to whose peculiar style of beauty the plume-like knot on the very crown lends force and piquancy. Newer than the triple fillets for hair ornaments are the single bands of gold which are quite wide across the top of the head and taper to mere bangle wires before they hook across under the back hair. Most of these are chased in

The Catogan Braid.

elaborate patterns. Some are brilliantly jeweled; some show beautiful filigree or cut-gold designs. A few of the most novel abandon the statuesque, classical notion, and become tiny handkerchief corners of gold lace that have fluttered among the waving curls and flash back their point applique patterns at you in diamonds. These are held in position by

GOLD WIRES,

and sometimes the lace is left as it lies, sometimes it is folded into a fan and sometimes it is knotted into a bow.

A coronet which I noticed in a jeweler's showcase yesterday was surmounted with three diamond swallows. Another had a flight of butterflies in diamonds and emeralds. A third had a cresent with a star within its horn and a fourth a bat, which flying beast of darkness is becoming a favorite with women who are or have reasons for wishing to be thought near sighted, and who point to the brilliant pin or pendant as emblem of infirmity which must be taken as an all sufficient excuse for not having recognized a person.

An aigrette of diamond flowers set among feathers is very beautiful and quite outdoes in fashionable estimation the natural or the French made posy. Jewels and flower chaplets are sometimes worn together, the flower crown matching the trimmings of the evening dress, and a comb set with brilliants, emeralds, rubies, sapphires or their imitations, rising above the wreath behind. The small jeweled side combs are more worn than ever, and the favored decoration for them is a running vine traced across the top in small brilliants. The large combs are very high in shape and flash with jewels.

Orchids in enamel are among the most popular designs in fancy hairpins. These are for blondes and the stems are set thickly with emeralds. Dull red clover heads, with diamond dewdrops, are affected by brown-haired belles. The long gold pins with simple twists for the beads, which have been in vogue for daylight wear for the past year or two alter very little.

Lent is the season for the half-low bodice, which comes out in new shapes constantly as informal evenings. At one of the week's receptions there was not a dress that was high

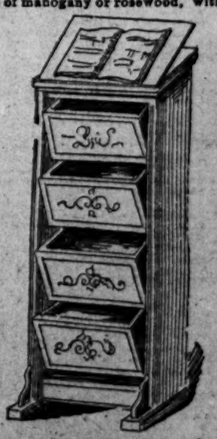
On the Very Crown.

and not one that would be considered decollete. The pretty half-revelations of throat and neck are altogether charming. Opinion seems to differ as to the usefulness of the bonnet as an accompaniment of the demi-dress, and while most bare the head others permit themselves a covering.

ELLEN OSBORN.

A Substantial Music Stand.

A more substantial music stand than those generally used is shown in the illustration. It is made of mahogany or rosewood, with four



drawers for music. These being placed on the slope their contents are readily seen. The stand is a useful piece of furniture.

Children's Humane Society.

The regular weekly meeting of the Golden Chain Children's Humane Society was held at the Montezuma Hotel, yesterday morning. The readings were, "Band of Mercy Boy," by Arthur McKenna; "Happy Canaries," Elmer Boselle; "The Heroic Dog," Will Coffman; "Cruelty to Fish," Howard Gates; "A Soft Answer," Edgar Gates. The lesson for the day was "The Bell of Justice." Miss Daisy Vaughn was enrolled as a member.

Short-Hand and Type-Writing.

The Bryant & Stratton Business College, corner Broadway and Market street, offers first-class advantages to young men and girls who wish to qualify themselves for good positions as office assistants. For catalogue address [illegible]

BILL NYE VISITS KANSAS.

REPORT OF THE MEETING OF CHIEF WIDEOUT AND CORONADO.

The Advantage and Attractions of the Chief Cities in the State—An Essay on Prohibition, Prehistoric Remains, Early Settlers and Hunting—The Original Buffalo Bill's House—Kansas Corn.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.] [Copyrighted.]

ABOUT three hundred and fifty years ago Coronado pitched his tent in Kansas. Prior to that it is believed that the foot of a white man had not been the author of any footprints to speak of within her borders. The early reddish Indian had up to that date been the sole proprietor of that country.

Coronado found a fat and friendly set of Indians, quite a number of whom he married in a cursory manner, after which he went away from the place. He formed the acquaintance at that time of old Wideout, Chief of the Cowbiters, a very warlike and revengeful race. Wideout weighed, it is estimated, 400 pounds, though not very tall, say 5 feet 4 inches in height. So we may classify him as the widest red American, aside from Noah Webster, of whom history informs us.

Coronado, however, was not in search of Indians or a homestead, or even rest and change of scene, but he was looking for gold at the time, being a cold, grasping native such as flourished during the luxurious Castilian days or under the New Orleans dynasty.

Not finding any gold in the region of Wichita, and town lots being far beyond his reach, he retraced his steps. He lived, however, to regret that he did not secure property there and hold it for a rise.

For some years the Wichita Indians and the Osages occupied the most desirable portions of Sedgwick County, and the buffalo with the foreshortened narrative walked the main streets of Wichita unscared.

The first white man to settle in the county was John Ross. He was followed by his hired man, both being buried in the same grave at the earnest solications of the Indians.

In 1863 Hon. James R. Mead established a trading post on the site of Wichita and began killing the buffalo in order to clear off sufficient ground to start the new Board of Trade building. In three weeks Mr. Mead killed 330 buffalo, and saved 300 pelts in addition to his own. He also saved 2,500 pounds of tallow, which served to lubricate his boots all that winter.

William Mathewson, who, it is claimed, is the original Buffalo Bill of the frontier, then settled here. His wife was the first white woman to come to Wichita. The first official act of the County Commissioners was to issue a license for a new saloon.

In 1870 D. S. Munger kept a hotel, was Postmaster, carried the mail in his hat, and had time to do a general real estate business, watch repairing, lunch at all hours, saw a set and filed, and also to furnish insurance and bank oysters to one and all. Now it requires thirteen letter carriers to spread the mail.

In 1872 the Wichita *Eagle* broke its shell, and with a shrill scream bought a new hand press and began the opinion-molding business. The editor now occupies a luxuriant office, with rich tapestries torn from the treasure of European princes. He lolls back on a Turkish divan in a beautiful suit of pajamas, while silent eunuchs from the East do his bidding. On the walls are seen costly paintings of Socrates, Plumb and other prominent Kansas men. A group picture consisting of Messrs. Ingalls and Demosthenes hangs above the Etruscan fireplace. Costly works are seen on every hand, and in rich bindings, side by side,

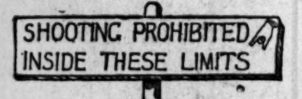
Chief Wideout and Coronado.

are the poems of Homer and Thomas Brower Peacock. There also may be found the published speeches of Cicero, the Thomas Ochiltree of his time. Large Etruscan tear jugs containing Wichita chartreuse ornament the sideboard and natural bunches of seed corn decorate the bust of a man whose name I did not learn.

And yet on this very spot, only a few years ago, it seems, the rank buffalo nodded in the wind and the early pioneer mother was kept busy pulling the arrows out of her loved ones.

Is it not remarkable? Here, where now wealth and refinement just fairly jostle each other on the streets, and cable cars run clear out into the large farms, and hired men dig potatoes beneath the glare of electric lights, only a short time ago the early buckwheater, with his life in one hand and his scalp in the other, fled before the irresistible red man "Like hare before the beagle."

Later still, at each end of the principal streets, it became necessary to put up the sign:



The next day the sign had been punctuated by cowboys as follows:

Most all the windows of the town were shot out as a mark of disrespect. Finally a cowboy was secured red handed, who had been in the proof-reading and punctuating business, and the people made a cold and disagreeable example of him.

Wichita is the largest city in Kansas but does not care to have anything said about it. Electric street cars run clear away out to the slaughter house and on into the forest primeval, so that sportsmen frequently go by street car into the haunts of the pheasant and the bear. It is not uncommon to see an Eastern capitalist returning at night, after a good day's sport, with a dozen grouse and two good sized building lots.

Kansas is said to be the most remarkable grain growing State. Her soil is rich and black, her people full of hope and good victuals. Corn is low at the present time but there is enough for food and fuel for the winter, the crop being unusually large. The man who said that by the light of his burning corn the Kansas farmer was enabled to read the mortgage on his farm was a pessimist with a tendency toward uxoricide. Out of the labor and anguish of war, drouth and pestilence in Kansas was born a beautiful State, and within her borders dwell a proud, prosperous and prohibition people.

Corn grows to great height, and so do the pleasing anecdotes regarding the productive soil of Kansas. I saw an ear of corn two feet long the other day, and stalks of corn twenty feet high. Also the unruffled remains of a grasshopper twenty feet long. I do not know how they are constructed, but they look formidable.

Kansas is one of the most healthful States in the Union. People live so long here that they get tired of life. The death rate is only 8 to every 1,000 people, the mortality being almost as low as it is among French duellists.

The Arkansas Valley is now called "the American Nile." All the rich alluvial and such things as that have been borne down from the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains and spread over this fertile plain. For 6,000 years it was a pasture for the buffalo, the deer and the antelope, and while awaiting its destiny as a great agricultural hotbed, it has been watered by the dews of heaven and enriched by the decaying aristocracy of the Osage and Wichita Indians. The dust of preadamite man, watered by the tears of the more modern and renaissance grasshopper sufferer, has laid the foundation for the granaries of the world and stimulated the bright-eyed prevaricator to do honor to his State.

Emporia is a more quiet city with fewer reading notices than Wichita, but a thriving business and good prospects.

Prohibition may still be found in Kansas, leading its victims on down to the Prohibitionist's grave. I saw quite a number of people who were just beginning to fool with it, little thinking what a hold it would one day have on them.

At Lawrence I visited the university and wish especially to return thanks to Prof. Snow of Snow Hall for a delightful hour among his fossil batrachians and giant straddle bugs. He has a good collection of Kansas people who flourished at an early date and who made footprints in the sands of time which have been handed down to posterity in the limestone of our day. He has the lower jaw of a mammoth, with nine porcelain teeth, which for many years stood in the middle of a small stream, so that when the water was low the boys used to stand on this monster's chin and fish, little knowing what a treasure it would be to the savant and scholar in future years. One day a sportsman stopped to spit on his bait, and glancing down at the huge stone decided that it was a bone. He got help to roll it over, and lo! it was the maxillary

The Original Buffalo Bill's House.

works of a great, coarse beast that could eat a hardware store like a dish of oat meal and use the raging main for a finger bowl.

Paris reminded me very much of Topeka. Paris has the same wide, smooth streets, and is also a railroad center, though Mr. Peacock does not live there. Mr. Peacock, the poet, I mean. He is the author of this stanza:

Swiftly, sorrowfully, then a sadness
Fell on our rapture d souls so light,
That eftsoons high into madness
Led with melancholy blight.

Eftsoons is one of our best words, I think; but Mr. Peacock would do better with it in

Kansas Corn.

the East, where eftsoons and gadzook poets get much better prices than in the West.

Mr. Peacock gets some very flattering indorsements from other poets and the press.

Matthew Arnold, in reply to a letter and volume sent by Mr. Peacock, said, with great heartiness:

"Yes, we have had an unusually hot summer in England this year. Still crops are looking well, and fall plowing will be done at least a week earlier than usual. Sincerely yours, MATTHEW ARNOLD."

Lord Tennyson writes as follows: "I would be glad to accept your kind invitation to come and spend a few weeks at your house, but have agreed to jerk a few stanzas for the Guelph outfit and have already put it off too long." Continuing his letter, and in reference to the volume of poems sent him for criticism, he said, "I like the clean cut and rather earnest and honest work in your book, especially the job work and cover. I would like to figure with your publisher a little on a new book for this winter. Our folks are all well here, though prices are low and live stock is looking laugh and rocky, especially where the holler horn has went over the country like a large wet besom of wrath. Yours fraternally, A. TENNYSON."

Oscar Wilde says: "Mr. Peacock certainly writes with great vigor and spells with considerable accuracy. He writes with wonderful force and bears down so hard on his subject that he wears out his theme and gives a beautiful polish to the under side of his sleeve."

Seriously, however, Mr. Peacock writes with much feeling, and some of his lyrics could not fail to get down to

BILL NYE.

THE VEHICLES OF THE NATIONS.

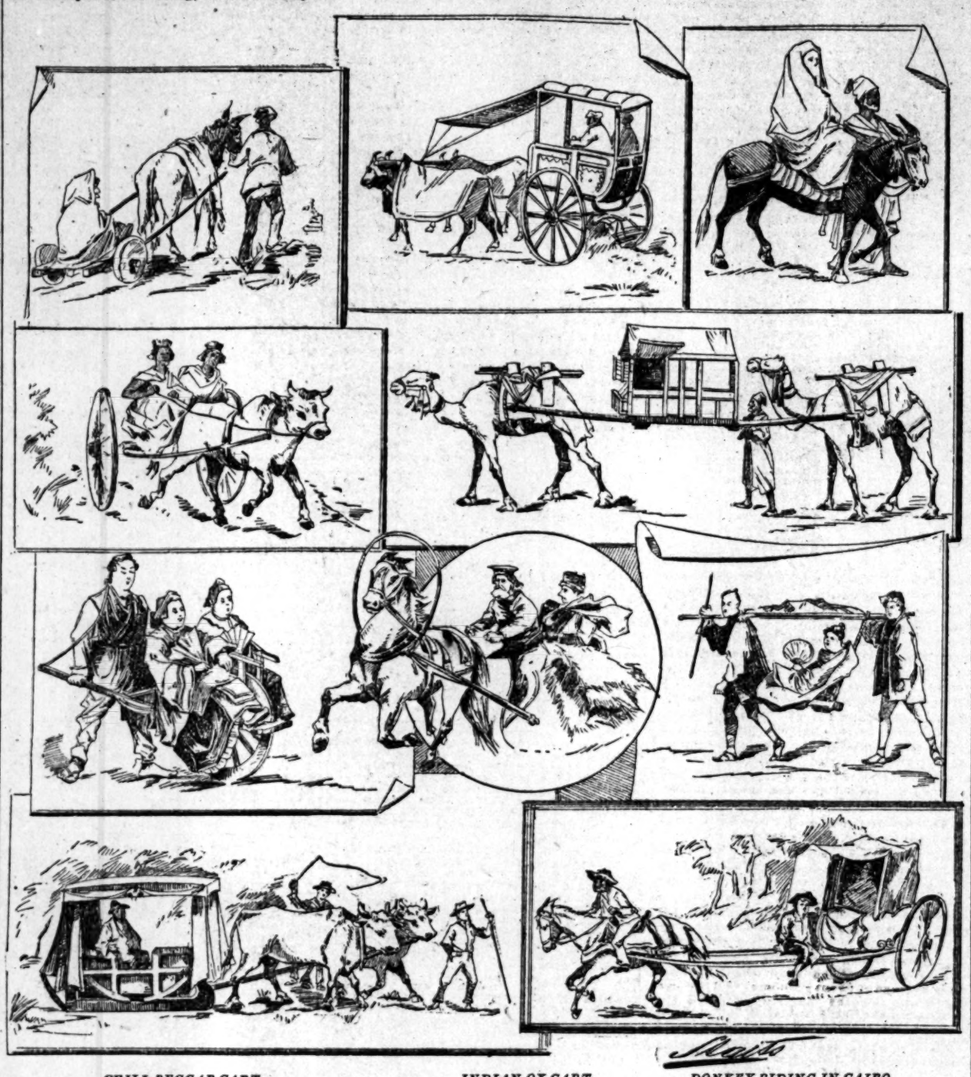
Characteristic Modes of Transportation That Are Used in Various Parts of the World.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

THE conveyances of the different countries, where railroads have not yet entered or are not the principal mode of transportation, are as manifold and unique as the customs and habits of the inhabitants themselves. A number of those which are the of the most striking in character and appearance, are here grouped together. With the camel, the ship of the desert, mules and donkeys are the animals of transportation of the Orient. In Cairo donkeys take the place of our cabs, and the native women use them as much as the men: Our illustration shows a heavily veiled lady on her way of paying social calls on a donkey; beside her walks one of her harem keepers, whose duty in this case is to steer the animal.

Throughout the northern part of Africa natives of rank and wealth use camels to carry their sedans. The sedan holds from two to four persons, is provided with a canvas roof and adjustable mats, made of rush grass, are attached to its sides; it rests upon two long poles which are fastened to the saddle of the two camels.

In Chinese cities the so-called "jinrikischa" together with the palanquin are the principal means of transportation. The jinrikischa is a sort of wheelbarrow, pushed by a cooley. It is large enough to accommodate two persons, and the wheel is stationed between the two. A single traveler usually awaits the arrival of another, which greatly lessens the danger of being tipped over. The jinrikischa is also found in Japan; there, however, people of rank use the palanquin as being more in conformity with their dignity. The seat box is made of bamboo and is suspended on a long, thick bamboo pole.



CHILI BEGGAR CART. THE CABRIOLET OF NUBIA. CHINESE JINRICKISCHA. A "CARRO" OF MADEIRA. — *INDIAN OX CART. RUSSIAN SLEIGH.* — *DONKEY RIDING IN CAIRO. CAMEL-SEDAN. JAPANESE PALANQUIN. A "CALEZA" AT YUCATAN.*

Throughout East India ox-carts are used in the place of our wagons. The sketch which we bring shows a so-called Indian "hackery," of which the Province of Bombay abounds. This is a two-wheel cart; over the box hangs a small roof, which extends also over the driver's seat resting on a pole, which rises in a horizontal direction from the tongue. When the native women use this conveyance they let all the curtains down.

Another interesting vehicle is the beggar's cart of the South American Republic, Chili. An old beggar woman, a shawl wound aroundher head and the upper part of her body, occupies this primitive vehicle, drawn by a donkey. In this comfortable way she makes the rounds begging alms from her more fortunate fellow-creatures.

A Russian sleigh, drawn by a fast trotter, as it dashes through the streets of Moscow or St. Petersburg affords another interesting sight. The half circle over the fork is a characteristic of this vehicle.

One of the swiftest conveyances is the cabriolet of Nubia, for the bisons or zebus, to which it is hitched, trot much faster than one realizes; the vehicle is very light and provided with two high wheels.

The Island of Madeira has its "carro." The seat-box of this vehicle rests on two runners and is provided with side curtains to protect its occupants against the sun. This peculiar conveyance is drawn by two oxen, and does excellent service over the steep and sloping roads and streets of the island.

The little, quick "calezas," which are used in Yucatan, a Province belonging to Mexico, are a very unique counterpart to the carro of Madeira. A chair in the shape of a sedan rests on two high wheels; the horse is hitched to the fork, which is of extraordinary length. The driver rides the horse. If a footman accompanies the vehicle he squats on the poles of the fork, and its rocky motion requires no small amount of dexterity from being thrown off.

E. S. H.

Mayor Grant Will Explain.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Mayor Grant maintained silence to-day on the question of the alleged attempt to secure his indictment by the present Grand-jury in connection with his administration of the Sheriff's office. "I don't care to be interviewed on the subject," he said, "and the people will discover just how much ground there is for my indictment from my testimony before the Senate Investigating Committee regarding my administration of the Shrievalty."

The Grand-jury adjourned yesterday until Monday, and nothing could be learned at the district attorney's office concerning the alleged attempt to indict the Mayor.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE.

Special Notice.

Members of the various societies who participate in the parade to-morrow and the 100,000 people who will view the grand pageant are requested to call at Famous' and inspect our splendid stock of *confirmation suits* for boys and children. We have them in tricots, corkscrews, worsteds and diagonals, from $3.50 up to $15. Also a large line of *parade suits* for men, in worsteds and diagonals, from $7.50 up to $22. Come in early and select your suit before the parade starts.

FAMOUS, Broadway and Morgan.

An Echo of the Flack Case.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Seven members of the Assembly Committee to investigate the Bar Association charges against Judge Bookstaver met this morning headed by Chairman Acker in the Supreme Court-room. Col. Fellows addressed the committee and stated at length the reasons why the committee's hearings should be postponed until after the conclusion of the Flack trial, in which the same witnesses and the same testimony which the committee required would be heard. Lawyer Byrd presented parallel arguments in behalf of ex-Referee Meeks, who had been summoned by the committee. After consultation the committee granted the request and adjourned sine die.

CHILDREN'S SUITS, hundreds of styles, all the latest patterns, 99c to $7.50. We carry the cheapest to the best. Our prices are the lowest. Come see. GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

A New Gas Well.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG, March 15.—A natural gas well was struck near Wildwood in this county today. Gas was reached at 1,900 feet. The well has a tremendous projective force, and the roar of the escaping gas is heard for a distance of two miles.

DO NOT be deceived by yeast without labels. The genuine has our name and YELLOW LABEL on each cake. FLEISCHMANN & CO.

MEN'S HATS IN THE PAST.

STYLES THAT ARE RELICS OF THE MEDIÆVAL PERIOD.

Specimens of the Queer Things Which the Old-Time Lords of Creation Wore on Their Heads—Worse, Even, Than Women's Bonnets—The Evolution of the Present Fashions in Masculine Head-Coverings.

THE printing of my remarks regarding those bonnets was a gross violation of confidence," declared Dr. Hild, the public librarian of Chicago, to a *Herald* representative. He said that to me, and his voice was full of cudgels and brickbats. In other words, he was angry.

"Since that article about female hats was printed all the ladies whom I have the honor of knowing frown on me. Previously they smiled sweetly on me, but now I'm the victim of a sort of feminine boycott. But you have still a chance to square yourself and me. You'll do it if you can? You are very sorry, are you? Well, then, I'll forgive you. Say that I added to all I said about the ladies' hats that the hats of the men previous to the last half century were infinitely more ridiculous. And it is a fact. The hats men wore when I was young were the most grotesque objects imaginable. Now, just look over these plates of men's fashions from the sixteenth up to the end of the first half of the present century. Now copy a few of them while I explain some of their peculiarities."

1560.

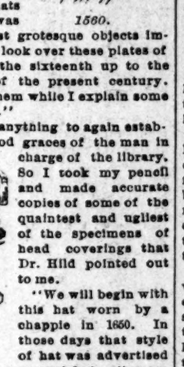
I was willing to do anything to again establish myself in the good graces of the man in charge of the library. So I took my pencil and made accurate copies of some of the quaintest and ugliest of the specimens of head coverings that Dr. Hild pointed out to me.

1650.

"We will begin with this hat worn by a chappie in 1650. In those days that style of hat was advertised as neat but quite gaudy. It was manufactured in France by Jules Distagny, the Dunlap of that century. It was made of a tochure of humming birds, pressed so as to make a compact substance like felt."

The librarian went on with his description.

"We will now pass on with this bird of a hat that was considered the pre-eminently proper caper in 1650. Hats were frightfully expensive in those days, and when a man lost half a dozen by betting on elections, unless he was a Vanderbilt, he went into bankruptcy. And that meant spending the rest of his days in jail. The milliners in those days were the people, for they supplied both men and women. The theaters were the sufferers, for both sexes wore their hats during the performances and as a result only those in the front row could see the play—and they were the dramatic critics. But to return to the hat. However, let me say first that one reason that every man in the time of that hat carried a rapier was to run through the body any villain who impertinently inquired: 'Where did you get that hat?' As I was saying, that hat you are now copying—that 1650 hat—was an expensive one and cost £73, with the usual trade discount. Some of the hats were ornamented with precious jewels and cost many times more.



1730.

1798. *1820.*

"In the earlier part of the next century there was a stringency in the money market, and the hats were much plainer in design, and even a man on a salary could afford to wear one—at least on Sunday. The gentlemen in those days wore their hair in little Gretchen braids. The next great innovation in spring style of hats was during a renaissance in the money market, when the French revolutionists sprung the three-deck chapeaus on an unsuspecting public. They were worn on the bias. I have a friend who owns the block on which Napoleon the First had his cuckoo hat built.

1840.

"A few years later an era of economy set in—in the early part of this century—when I was still quite young. I was never quite still when young, so don't get the two expressions confounded—it would be a confounded mix-up if you did. Yes, I am suffering from relapse. But as I was about to say, in a moment of economy fashion decreed—did you ever read one of fashion's official decrees?—that men should wear the hat boxes in which the hats of the century previous were sent home. These hat boxes were shaped like druggists' mortars. Rims were added to the boxes and the great grandfather of the silk hat of to-day was sent out on a cold, startled world. The variations on the high hat have been as many as the nicknames by which it has been called. It is and always has been the ugliest thing the world has ever seen on man's head. Nothing could induce me to wear one. That is all."

1860.

HUNDREDS VISITING

The English Doctors.

The English Doctors are permanently located at 1601 Olive street, corner Sixteenth street. All who visit the doctors before April 2 will receive services the first three months free of charge. They treat every variety of disease and deformity. If your case is beyond all hope, they will frankly tell you so. During the past ten weeks 3,827 invalids visited the doctors, and out of this number 1,250 were rejected as incurable. Go early, as their offices are crowded from morning till night. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 1:00 p. m.; Sundays, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

REASONS WHY WE LAUGH

DENMAN THOMPSON TELLS OF THE ART IN STAGE HUMOR.

"Touch Human Natur' an' You Hev' 'Em," He Says—"Mugging" and Ancient Gags Are Obsolete Now—The Sort of Fun People Love—The "Hayseed" Flavor—Accidental Hits Often the Best.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH]

WHAT is stage humor? I don't know as I can tell what it is, although I have been engaged for the major part of my natural life in making other people laugh, or at least in persuading them to compromise on a good, honest smile. Making fun and analyzing it are two different things. 'Taint so easy as it looks, nohow.

One wise fellow—I forget his name if I ever heard on't—observed that every laugh reddened the blood; but I s'pose a good many folks would prefer that their blood should be blue and stay so. Still, it might be fairly made a question for some future age to decide whether the man who draws the tears or the one who excites the innocent laughter is the greatest benefactor.

I don't know as there's any gathering in the world that can laugh like an American audience when it gets in the humor and fairly started. It is quicker and more appreciative than other audiences, and the response comes like an explosion, so close upon the heels of the point as to be almost simultaneous. It's just like the old windmill—you give it a turn and off it goes; 'twon't stop, either, till it does of its own accord. The smallest incident, the merest trifle, will do it. I have frequently seen a little, unconscious movement on the stage provoke roars of unexpected laughter, while a carefully studied, elaborate joke has failed.

One of those accidental hits occurred not long ago in "The Old Homestead." A servant enters the room. Near me is a little table with a bell upon it. The servant, while leaning over the table to speak, happened to touch the bell with his sleeve and a loud tinkle was the result. I was conscious that it was a bad thing to have happened, and to cover it up, I said:

"Gosh! 'Taint 1 o'clock, is it."

THEY ROARED,

and the incident has never since been omitted.

A movement of the head, a stumble in making an entrance, a mere cough, will sometimes set an audience off into convulsions of laughter. These things, once started, even accidentally, become a part of the regular business. We don't know precisely what there is in them that makes them so effective; but you may be sure they have struck a chord somewhere and touched human nature.

The humor of the American stage has, I think, a unique quality of its own. It's like no other humor in the world. French humor is keen, two-sided, sarcastic rapier-like; that of Germany is heavy drollery, and the English idea of stage humor is, to most people, dull and artificial; Irish humor is spontaneous and bubbles up straight from the heart. Our American variety has taken a little from all of the others, I suppose, but it has taken most of all from the Irish, which has a dashing, racy flavor that mingles well with our own. At the same time the native article has developed to sturdy proportions and can stand alone. It lies closer to the heart than any other; it is absolutely natural, and suggests rather than gives detail. The audience is left to supply the hiatus or missing link, and I never knew an American audience that needed a long explanation in order to see the point of a joke upon the stage.

Outside of pantomime, there is no "mugging" or facial tricks on the American stage, nowadays, to create a laugh. These old-fashioned superficialities wouldn't go at all now. Art and nature combine to make the humorist, but nature has most of the work to do. A stage make-up may be somethinz excessively ludicrous, whether in comedy or tragedy, and whether for an old or a young man, but it's a mere accessory. The strong lines of the piece, and the little incidents that come up from time to time, and which can be taken advantage of, are the main dependence. In pieces that have long runs,

Couldn't Be Made to Laugh.

these trifles are important, as they afford variety and diversion at once. At the same time, humorous talk that isn't in the scene is

VERY RARELY DONE,

especially in an old play. Where all the grooves have been worn smooth, it is only at rare intervals that an opportunity comes to put in a bit that will be at all effective.

I don't believe in running in local allusions, even with the certainty of being funny—it's overdone, as a rule. Once, however, I was tempted to do it. I saw the Postmaster-General in a box with some friends. There wasn't anything particular about it, except that at a certain part of the play I had to say: "I didn't know it was the postmaster." Well, all the while, and right up to that point, I had the box and its occupant in mind, and to my chagrin, and, as it proved, to the utter astonishment of the audience, when the line was reached, I said: "I didn't know it was Wanamaker!" The shout that went up reassured me, and showed that out of an accident I had made a hit. An unconscious touch of human nature had saved it.

Another time I came on and sat down in a chair upon the stage. The chair was one o' them new fangled things you call a platform rocker, I believe. Anyhow, it nearly capsized me. I leaned back too far, and was just goin' overboard, as I thought, and threw up my hands and jerked out my feet, letting off an exclamation of fear. But the audience took my mishap as a piece of capital acting and laughed itself sore, just as it did another time when I had a collision with an ottoman on the stage. The first time the thing came across me, I kicked it out of my way. The next night there it was again, and I thought somebody had made a blunder. "I guess somebody has knocked the cushion out of one of those castors," said I, as a venerable kicking it came. A general laugh told me that, no matter what my own feelings might be, the audience thought the episode a mighty funny one, and so it went into the business.

I might multiply such instances, but I have given enough to show

THE IMPORTANCE OF TRIFLES

as elements of fun-making on the stage. But they are only straws on the broad current of stage humor. What American audiences love above all other things is the humor that has a true rustic flavor. Some critical folks may turn up their noses at this, and say that the love of hayseed and backwoods fun is a sign of lack of culture; but it is the reverse. City people can see the humor that relates to city life presented upon the stage at any time; but when they find themselves unconsciously taken back to the days of their boyhood, to the

"You're Like a Singed Cat."

old simple times when they used to play tricks around the farm, the bucolic humor comes to them like a relief. It has a flavor of the fields and the hedgerows, and they are drawn out of themselves and laugh as though they were children again at the simple rustic and his ridiculous blunders just as they have often laughed at the Irishman upon the stage in days gone by, and as Boucicault yet presents him.

Country humor always goes best, for the reason that it touches the right spot, the heart. No amount of gags, or plays upon words or localisms will do that. The gag has been left as a legacy to the music halls and variety shows; it isn't recognized any more on the stage. It is an interpolation, at the best, and a good deal of an impertinence, and besides it doesn't really belong in the domain of humor at all. Country humor is not sectional by any means. There is the broad, vivid Western style, the cute Yankee variety and the fine drawn, picturesque humor of the South, all of which can be classed as rustic and which have their proper places upon the stage. These three are the distinctive types of native American humor, from which a dozen other varieties spring, some of 'em, by the way, of precious little account.

To my way of thinking all true humor is kindly and rustic humor most of all. It never has anything personal or vindictive in it and is always acceptable to an audience.

YOUR COUNTRYMAN NEVER FAILS

to make a hit, because he goes under the veneer and talks straight at you in an offhand innocent way, that makes you his friend. His reasoning may be absurd and his judgment ridiculous, but his convictions have the honest ring, and when he laughs at his own blunders you can't help laughing with him. He sees a tennis net stretched across the court and asks the boys if they ain't goin' fishin'. Yes, of course

"I Didn't Know It Was Wanamaker."

they are, they tell him. Then he sees their tennis rackets. "For the lands sake! Ye don't expect to scoop up any fish with them things, sure—ly?" Such an unsophisticated nature brings down the house.

Irish wit is enjoyable because the Irish character is natural, and this is precisely the case with the American rustic humor of the stage. There is nothing strained or artificial about it. It isn't buffoonery, which belongs to comic opera exclusively, and cuts no figure in refined comedy except possibly in farce comedy, which is simply an advance on the variety stage.

I never played before an audience that wouldn't warm up to a good joke. Some people talk about cold audiences. Well, all I have to say is that you can't warm your hands over a painted fire; you've got to have the real article. An audience will never be cold when its humanity is touched. Your humor may deal with the tramp, the old man, the young man, the lover, the swell, the hayseed, or any of the other thousand different forms it sometimes takes; it will catch on all the same if it is based on the right notion of human nature.

"How old are you?" I ask the tramp.

"Oh, I'm a wreck of 30, and I look like 50, don't I?" he says.

"Yes; you're a typical illustration of the singed cat: you feel better than you look."

It's old, you say. Yes, it's old; and so is the world and so is human nature old. And I've always noticed that old things, provided they're in place, are the best liked. Nobody wants Joe Millerisms, and an advocate of humorous chestnuts on the stage would find few supporters. But so long as human loves and human passions are unchanged, so long will the humor of the stage have to cater to the things that men and women love to hear. After all, the new is but a variation of the old.

HUMOR THAT IS SKILLFULLY

and pleasantly aimed at the vanities and effeminacies of the day we're living in is an excellent thing; but unless it is based on a true idea of human nature it won't stand the test very long. Real humor is universal in its application and everybody can understand it. A man or woman needn't have a classical education, or have traveled over the globe to comprehend a simple joke. Humor has no locality, but has the world for its field, and it's pretty sure of a big and appreciative audience so long as you keep it on that line. It's only when you try to localize it and tinker it, and take out the human nature in it and put in something wholly artificial, that you spoil it.

The real joker is nature's simpleton. His very seriousness makes the world laugh. He is a tonic, and folks look to him for a draught that will clear their brains of the cobwebs and help them to laugh as they once did when they were children, right straight from the heart.

And this is why I claim that stage humor is good medicine, and that the man who makes it, if he gives good measure of an honest article, may sometime or another, if he has great good luck, be held up to a fun-loving posterity as one of the benefactors of society.

DENMAN THOMPSON.

ALL kinds of fold seeds at R. W. Rock's, 203 Pine street.

AN INVENTOR AT WORK.

HE IS NO LONGER AN INGENIOUS YANKEE ONLY, BUT A SCIENTIST.

It Is Scientific Knowledge That Produces Remarkable Inventions—How the Most Wonderful Recent Discoveries and Inventions Have Been Made—The Rosy Outlook for the Future.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

DWELLERS by the sea have noticed for ages that their window panes grow dull by the sand blown against them. Gen. B. C. Tilghman of Philadelphia about twenty years ago was the first to see how much this familiar fact meant. He thought that if a little sand lightly blown against glass cuts its surface, the operation could be reduced from years to minutes if a great deal of sand were blown against the glass by pressure. His experiments proved his surmise to be true, and now in hundreds of factories throughout the country the sand-blast is busy not only cutting glass for ornamental purposes, but shaping granite for builders, and finishing files of hard steel for tool shops. When one strikes a common sulphur match the phosporous burns with a purplish flame, then the sulphur with a yellow hue, and last of all the wood glows with reddish rays. From noticing that every substance yields its own peculiar color in burning, Sir John Herschel long ago suggested that these colors might serve to identify the substances showing them. Some time after he threw out the suggestion the spectroscope was devised, and now by its aid we are able to tell what elements are aglow, not only in the sun, but in the stars as well. One way of inventing would thus seem to consist in careful observation and in thinking out all that an observed fact may signify.

That oil repels water would not seem to be a very promising fact for an inventor to begin with. Yet it enabled Senefelder to give the world lithography. He found that writing executed in oily ink could be transferred to stone so that he could print from the impression. When ink from a roller was applied to it the oily lines received the ink; as all the rest of the stone was washed with water the ink lodged nowhere else. Several beautiful printing processes based on photography depend on a principle as simple as Senefelder's, namely, that certain gelatine compounds are rendered insoluble by the action of light. A picture taken on such a compound of this kind is carefully washed, leaving in relief every line on which light has fallen; from this it is easy to take electrotypes for use on an ordinary printing press. Selenium is

A COMPARATIVELY RARE MINERAL

with the exceedingly curious property that the electric current it conveys is most sensitive to the play of light on the mineral. By employing selenium in his photophone Prof. Andrew Graham Bell achieved the wonderful result of sending an audible message with no other messenger than the solar beam. Among the most valuable substances known in the arts are the metallic alloys. It has been recently discovered that strong as steel is, it can be made yet stronger by an alloy 3 to 5 per cent of nickel. This means that in the future we can have larger bridges, higher towers and lighter machinery than ever. Ship owners and the passengers as well, have had no small cause of anxiety in the susceptibility to magnetism of the iron so largely used in ship building. It would seem that the chief source of error in compasses may soon be removed, as it is found that a little manganese alloyed with iron produces a metal with scarcely any capacity at all for magnetism. Both iron and steel are now secured against another old foe of theirs, rust, by an ingenious process which coats them with a magnetic oxide of iron. Copper has a remarkable aptitude for combining with other substances, and the alloys thus formed are among the most valuable known. Brass, bronze and bell metal have been inherited from remote antiquity; of late years manganese, aluminum, silicon and phosphor-bronzes have been manufactured, each possessing singular qualities of strength and beauty. What determines the character of an alloy seems as much a mystery as what decides the properties of any other chemical compound. The properties of table salt do not seem to reside in either the suffocating gas, chlorine, nor the highly inflammable metal, sodium, which go to build it up; and who before experiment could have said that a little phosphorus added to iron would greatly increase its liquidity in the molten state, and also materially reduce its tenacity? Or that a trifle of arsenic added to copper would much affect its conductivity? Or that an alloy of lead, tin and bismuth would melt at a much lower temperature than any one of these metals itself?

THIS EASY FUSIBILITY

of certain alloys has been made the principle of a wide variety of automatic appliances presenting safety to life and property against fire and the like. A good many factories and warehouses throughout the country are now provided with elevator-hatches, doors and shutters, which by means of rods of fusible metal close of themselves when fire breaks out. Other stories the chances of temperature, of direction and force of winds, of atmospheric electricity and magnetism are automatically recorded. The apparatus is photographic, a ray of light prints on sensitive paper controlled by clockwork every movement of the instruments. The sensitiveness of electrical apparatus to changes of temperature has been employed not only in constructing automatic fire-alarms, but also to give notice on shipboard of the approach of icebergs. And electrical appliances can be used not only to register and give notice of changes of temperature, but also of variations in light, sound and every other form of force, and this in degrees of the utmost minuteness. Indeed, so sensitive is Prof. Bell's photophone to changes in the intensity of light, that he can find no artificial source of illumination which does not create a continuous noise in it. Since the approach of an iron-clad ship can be clearly indicated by a delicate electrical appliance, a range-finder has been added to the resources of the United States Navy, whereby its gunners can correctly fire at a ship they cannot see. Photography to-day performs automatically a thousand services for us which a century ago were the laborious toil of draughtsmen and artists. It does yet more. In cameras of the instantaneous pattern we are now able to catch pictures of birds in the act of flight, horses as they trot or gallop—pictures which show art that many of its conventional attitudes are false. What were considered mere grotesques in the art of Japan, in its representations of animals in active motion, are now found to be due simply to more careful observation than that of the Western world. Draughtsmen, in enlarging, reducing and copying plans of bridges and buildings find photography a great labor-saver. A new economizer of time, of much narrower applicability, however, has been given them in the telautograph. This most ingenious device automatically registers the area of any figure whatever if a tiny wheel be rolled

ALONG ITS EDGE.

It is only of recent years that inventors have begun to understand the full meaning of the old proverb, that "it is a poor rule that will not work both ways." A turbine-wheel is much the best device whereby to derive power from a head of water; a turbine-wheel reversed in motion is one of the most efficient water-lifters an engineer can use. Gramme, a Frenchman, invented what is perhaps the best dynamo for obtaining electricy from mechanical power. His dynamo reversed is a capital means of getting mechanical power from a current. One of the first applications of powerful electrical currents was to decompose water into oxygen and hydrogen gases. In the battery which goes by his name, Mr. Grove succeeded in deriving a strong current of electricity from oxygen and hydrogen by combining to form water. Chemists are able to build up sugar and alcohol from simpler substances, and, more remarkable still, can artificially manufacture the coloring matters which gave indigo and madder their value. Were they able to imitate nature's more intricate processes we might be clothed and fed without having to wait upon the slow methods of wheat and cotton fields. That imitation might perhaps learn as much from decomposition, from nature's plans of taking her structures apart, as from study of how she puts her particles together when she forms the kernel of wheat or the fiber of cotton. Within the past year in New York and other large cities of the Union street cars have made their appearance propelled by storage batteries. At headquarters how a rule can be made to work both ways is illustrated in an interesting way. The storage battery in its journey through the streets "runs down," that is, its metal is gradually dissolved in an acid bath, yielding the current which drives the car-wheels. When it arrives at headquarters the metal is re-deposited from the solution, just as in an electroplating establishment, by a powerful current

DERIVED FROM A DYNAMO.

A task very commonly undertaken by an inventor is to save some waste which he observes; not seldom he sees very serious waste where nobody else suspects it. An ingenious man with a pair of sharp eyes one day watched a rock-drill at work. The tool was boring the rock much as an auger makes its way through a plank—by cutting out the whole width of a circle. It occurred to him that it would save much power to simply cut a narrow ring instead of a whole circle's breadth, breaking out and removing the cores of rock at suitable intervals. His idea proved successful, especially when black diamonds were introduced for the cutting edges of his drill. Much in the same way Mr. Thomson of Lynn greatly economizes heat by confining it in welding to the surfaces to be united, employing for the purpose electricity as a source of high temperature. Mr. Cowles of Cleveland by use of heat from similar sources can fuse the ingredients for his bronzes with the least possible waste. To confine heat where it can do work is the intent in using non-conducting felt and gypsum to cover boilers and steampipes. It would perhaps seem that we should long ago have had cook stoves covered in this way, so that meats might be roasted without roasting the cook; yet it remained for Mr. Edward Atkinson, the well-known political economist, recently to construct a cooker with non-conducting walls, at once saving heat and securing comfort to the cook. A very notable example of the efficiency of non-conductors is given us in the Atlantic cable. The electric current finds it easier to go through the copper core all the way from Ireland to America than to escape into the sea through a single inch of gutta purcha.

In the working of metals and metallic ores a great saving of heat has followed from introducing heated air instead of cold air into the furnace. At first fuel was used to do this, but now part of the heat which was once all sent up the chimney is made serviceable. If with cold air the temperature of a furnace is

AT 3,500 DEG. FAHRENHEIT,

and the melting point of the iron exposed to it is 2,800 deg., it is clear that only the excess of heat beyond this latter temperature—700 deg., or one-fifth—is really doing work. Now if the furnace increases to 4,200 deg., then its efficiency at once increases to one-third—the difference between 2,800 deg. and 4,200 deg. Oxygen, the only ingredient of the atmosphere which supports combustion, is held in the nitrogen of the air by a very feeble bond. If no waste attended the process the power contained in thirteen ounces of anthracite would separate from air oxygen enough to consume a ton of coal. Not only would an exceedingly high temperature result from using oxygen instead of air in a furnace, with the economy which that would carry with it, but a vast saving would result in the absence of nitrogen, which now uselessly abstracts so much from the volume as well as the intensity of the furnace's heat. Clerk Maxwell suggested that oxygen might be separated from air by centrifugal force, somewhat as cream is driven out of milk in the Danish machines. One difficulty, however, in using oxygen for combustion would be in finding materials for a furnace refractory enough to withstand its extreme temperature. Many people when listening at a telephone require to press the ear closely to the instrument—as short a distance as an eighth of an inch makes all the difference between hearing and missing a message. And this while the speaker's voice in the room where he is talking may be distinctly heard at a distance of twenty feet. The aerial sphere audibly agitated by the telephonic disc may therefore be but a millionth of that set in motion by the whole of the speaker's voice. This shows us within what wide limits we can hear; quite as wide do we find the limits of seeing. When the moon is at full, anybody with good eyesight can read fairly large print; he can do no more in sunlight, although its intensity is 800,000 to 1 in comparison. Feeble, therefore, as the effort of speech may be, we can still hear a minute fraction of it

THROUGH THE TELEPHONE;

and despite the friction of discs and the resistance of wax we can not only commit speech to the phonograph, but recover it with a fair degree of its recognizable tones.

A great many ingenious devices owe their origin to taking some old familiar appliance or process and making it serve a new purpose. Scarcely any invention is commoner than a pendulum clock, and from one of its parts a Yankee inventor has developed a scale much more sensitive than the best knife edge balance. If we examine the wire rod by which a pendulum hangs we will find near its upper end, where it is fastened to the clock-frame, flattened into the form of a spring. As a spring the metal sways to and fro with the very minimum of friction. Suspending the horizontal rod of his balance from just such a spring, Mr. Emery has been able not only to construct an exquisitely sensitive scale, measuring one part in 2,350,000, but also to build a testing machine in which steel bars are drawn out and broken as easily as if they were candy—in which the flow of water is indicated with the utmost nicety. Every key one carries in his pocket is identified with its lock by a series of nicks on its edge. By nicking in the same way the backs of his type a New England inventor has devised what is perhaps the best of the type-setters and type-distributers. His machine sets type from a keyboard resembling that of a type-writer, each key on depression freeing its individual letter; distributing is effected automatically by the letter coming to a slender spinder, and falling by their identifying nicks into the compartments of corresponding outline. The late Prof. Silliman of New Haven was once consulted by a manufacturer of Britannia metal ware. His ware, though attractive in appearance, lacked metallic sonority. If that could be conferred his market would be much extended. It occurred at once to Prof. Silliman that careful annealing might give the ware sonority by permitting the particles to arrange themselves without constraint. Experiments proved his idea to be correct. By immersing the articles in an oil bath slowly brought very near their melting point, and then permitting the bath gradually to cool, a high degree of sonority was given the metal. Sometimes a fact of the commonest kind gives an inventor a golden hint. The descent of a maple-seed in the air gave the idea of a screw propeller to its inventor. Sometimes even a toy develops into a useful device under a discerning eye and a skillful hand. For years children have been combining geography and play by putting dissected maps together. A method of printing cheap color-work is based on the same principle. In giving the map of Europe, Spain is represented by a block of

YELLOW COMPOUND

the shape of that country, France by a block of red, Switzerland by a block of blue, and so on. All are fitted together, and the sheet of paper is thoroughly dampened just as it is applied to take parti-colored impressions. The combination lock originated in England, where it was regarded little more than a toy; transplanted to America it was perfected by the safe-makers and applied to strong boxes, safes and money-vaults innumerable.

Various as the achievements of American ingenuity have been in the past, still greater are they likely to be in the future. After all, what is the number of the really great American inventions of this generation, the telephone, photophone and phonograph, in comparison with the number of this teeming nation, counting as it now does more than twelve million voters? May we not expect that as a more rational kind of education makes its way—an education which trains the eye to see, and the hands to execute, as well as the memory to remember words—we shall find nature attacked by invention and discovery with new and surprising successes? No sensible man should for a moment entertain the idea that all the best machines, engines and processes have now been invented, and that little or nothing of value remains to be added to the resources of art and science. There is much to accomplish when the best steam engines rarely exceed one-twentieth of the working power their fuel really contains; and when synthetic chemistry has but made a bare beginning; when almost the whole of metallurgy may be revolutionized, when by economy of converting heat into electricity, we become able to reduce and treat ores and metals by a current instead of a flame. The simple truth is that every new instrument like the photographic camera, the telephone, the galvanometer, the polariscope, the spectroscope, has relations with every other tool, instrument and process known to art and industry. A new invention so far from in any degree exhausting what remains to be found, but lights up a new horizon for exploration. It is like a new octave in music, which multiplies the musician's possibilities in composition by the whole width of his gamut. Or, like an extension of the visible spectrum which would enlarge at a bound the whole realm of art and of color. GEORGE ILES.

OATS and corn crushed to order at H. W. Beck's, 2001 Pine street.

A WOMAN'S PIN MONEY.

HOW MARRIED HAPPINESS IS OFTEN MADE OR RUINED BY IT.

What Its Presence Will Do, and What Its Absence May Lead To—The Subject of Marriage Settlements and Their Many Good Points—Some Cases That Illustrate the Question in Hand.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

THE term "pin money" may convey a very vague meaning to the masculine mind generally, to unmarried men in particular, but there is hardly a woman in the civilized world who does not understand fully the meaning of it. It is rather an odd name, and doubtless has its origin in some old story or legend. A St. Louis girl suggests that some stingy man so christened a woman's spending money, as he had observed that women do not know the value of money, and spend it as recklessly and carelessly as they use pins in their toilets, and when her pins are gone she has nothing to show for them but the empty holes in the green paper where hundreds of pins once reposed. This of course is an unjust accusation, for women have proved themselves able financiers, and they can not only spend money judiciously, but they earn it with many hours of patient drudgery.

In Europe every woman with any social importance has her separate purse, her individual spending money, after she is married. Not only when she brings her husband money, but when she has no fortune, the husband is expected to make a settlement upon her before they are married. It is a wise custom and protects the wife in many ways. It relieves her from the humiliation of perfect dependence upon her husband for every dollar she wishes to spend, and relieves her from the trouble of asking him for money when his generosity has not prompted him to a remembrance of her necessities. Money discussions between husband and wife are dangerous enemies to matrimonial bliss. The arrangement of such delicate matters before the knot is tied is a wise plan for many reasons. In the first flush of his passion for his beloved, the affianced husband will scorn the idea of stinting his future wife or not allowing her equal privileges with himself. In the event of the young lady being cold and calculating as to the amount of pin money her lover can give her as his wife, he need never know her mercenary motive when covered by the solicitude of the worldly wise lawyer who draws up the settlements, or the wisdom of parents who have outlived the sentimental period and only wish to secure their beloved young daughter from impending misfortune, her ignorance of the world and innocence (?) might lead her without their

PROTECTION AND FORETHOUGHT.

Of course a young man cannot object to a parent's prudent precaution for his daughter in behalf of her ward, and the girl need not appear in the matter. Calculation and greed in a young girl would disgust a lover, but the timid maiden can conceal such sentiments and preach the doctrine of the world well lost for love, when she is sure of her lover. Reliance upon a clear-headed old papa to secure to her the wherewithal with which to make life easy in the future. Another view of the case is where a girl is really full of romance and is sleeping, dreaming in love, and would scorn a sordid or sensibly cool arrangement of any kind. She may have never known the ills of poverty and therefore in her ignorance refuse all idea of protection by settlements made upon herself or a separate purse or bank account from her husband. Under these circumstances she should be protected against calamities brought upon her by her own ignorance and blind trust in a man of whose business capacity she knows nothing. Her guardians should provide against future misery when property coming in by the door, love takes flight by the window. There are a few glaring instances of this kind right in St. Louis. Generally the victims are young and dangerous experiments are orphan girls with handsome futures. It is wonderful with what coolness and assurance a young fellow without a penny with which to bless himself or to contribute toward a wife's support, will walk in and take away a girl's heart and henceforth live happily until the money is all gone. It is an insult to a woman for a young man to ask her hand in marriage without the means of giving her a comfortable living. It is scandalous for him to ask her promise to marry him, but he has no right to ask her to support him too. Certainly a young man who will do this has no self-respect nor has he proper love or respect for his sweetheart. Out of a man's love comes the desire to contribute to his wife's comfort. He glories in the idea of having her dependent upon him, and he loves to supply her wants. Young men who are without the ability to make a living for themselves alone, have the nerve to swagger to that girl with the idea of marrying her and thus becoming independent of his relations who have grown tired of a boarder neither useful or ornamental.

Sometimes women who have plenty of money never think of the absence of money in a lover. If he is handsome, agreeable, well-dressed and belongs to her world she does not think about his ways and means nor absence of fortune. When he has gained his desire and taken up his abode in her home as her husband she finds she must

PAY HANDSOMELY

for the new possession, she cannot protect herself against his wholesale robbery and too late does she realize the adage about a beggar on horseback. Every woman should have some one to protect her against money troubles as much as possible when she is married, all the more does she need protection if she is an heiress—protection against the misery of finding out too late she has been married for her money, and when it is all gone to be left alone without any means of living between her and starvation.

Not long ago a young man in St. Louis became engaged to a young lady. He was far from rich, but earned a comfortable salary. She belonged to a large family and had been accustomed to the long division that must take place among several daughters, all of whom love dress and society. The old gentleman listened very graciously to a proposal from a worthy young man to relieve him from the support of one of his charming, but expensive charges, and then very pomposily gave his future son-in-law much good advice among other things he proposed a settlement should be made upon his daughter and finally mentioned an appropriate sum to be given her monthly for pin money. Some of his neighbors were amused, because he had no fortune to give his daughter. But the girl's father was sensible, he understood all the better on account of his straightened circumstances the necessity for an understanding in regard to a woman's pin money

FROM THE BEGINNING.

Women are miserable without a dollar to call their own. Men indulge themselves in cigars and other luxuries and then think their wives must count every penny. Lately a lady shopping in one of the large dry goods stores on Broadway, noticed a couple also shopping. The man, evidently the husband of his companion had a very pompous and condescending manner. He joked with the pretty clerks and hurried up the cash boy. They were buying a bonnet, or rather he was buying the bonnet. She wore a handsome hat trimmed in lovely plumes, and all of her apparel was handsome, but he seemed to view her as a possession purchased with his money. He chose the bonnet, the material, everything. She stood by timidly listening and approving his choice, then he paid for it although, he timidly suggested that it should be sent home C. O. D. so she could try it before settling for it. Mr. M. must pay for it himself. Then they went to the glove department and he ordered some gloves out, and while the girl was fitting a pair he looked at his watch and remembered an appointment for which he was already five minutes late. He seemed very much provoked because the girl did not have the gloves fitted on his wife's hand. Finally after much discussion he put the

PRICE OF THE GLOVES

on the counter and started off. His wife flushed crimson and then looking as if she were making an unpardonable request said: "Oh, Henry, can you please leave me car fare?" He frowned, then searched in his pockets, and could not find less than a quarter of a dollar. He tried to get that changed, but finding that time was flying, he gave it to her saying, "You can get it changed on the car and hand the rest to me in the morning for my car fare." The very poorest shop girl in that store was glad she was not that man's wife although his wife wore silks and fine lace, and lived in a handsome home. Those who are in the shop much, often see such cases where a husband will spend money to dress his wife handsomely and get what he thinks she needs, but nothing must be wasted, and he must know where it all goes. Such men ought never to marry timid, shrinking women.

A man who might have developed into just such a helpful, domestic tyrant married a young lady in one of the neighboring towns of St. Louis and brought her here to live. She had been a poor girl, but accustomed to a generous father who gave her freely what he could spare. She had a little purse and in it $50 given her by her father as she left home a bride. In a few days her husband asked her if she had any money to make some change, and she directed him to the place where she kept her purse. When she went to the same drawer for something that afternoon, the purse was there and the money gone. She said nothing and the next day her husband said, "Mamie I took that money, for you are careless and it might be stolen lying around, and besides you have so many new clothes now you won't need any money for ever so long." She made no reply, thinking he was ignorant of a woman's ways as he was quite a bachelor and had not lived at home with his mother since he was a young boy. Some days afterward she needed some change for some medicine or car fare, and said so, merely mentioning the fact. He fished in his pocket and got out a quarter and gave it to her. That evening when he had read his paper and was smoking and felt like talking, he said: "Come, May, and tell me where you have been to-day and what you spent money for?" she evaded the hand outstretched, and taking the quarter from the bureau where he had left it in the morning, gave it into his hand, saying: "I thought your money seemed so scarce I would not spend your quarter, and now since you require an account of all of the money I spend, I am glad I did not use it." Now this young fellow had

MANY FINE TRAITS,

and did not know he was acting with injustice and meanness. But he would not have allowed anyone to take the contents of his purse unquestioned, and he would not have liked a quarter of a dollar doled out to him when he asked for some money, nor would he have relished being asked how he spent that. Seeing that his wife would allow his condescension and would not spend his money under the circumstances he became more generous, more just and allowed her the same privileges that he allowed himself.

Many persons have no conception of the humiliation, the hatred and trouble this little question of money between husband and wife brings. So many men do not recognize the fact that a woman is entitled to any latitude or independence of action. Not long since a lady met an old friend in the street car, who had lost her husband but a short time before. She immediately greeted the friend very cordially and then said: "I have felt lonely for you and know you must miss your husband terribly and especially since you come here." "Well, so I have, for now I keep my house as disorderly as I choose, while I was miserable about it for fear of him coming home was living, and I spend what little income I get as I choose and don't have to answer any questions. Oh, yes, I miss him."

Quite a ridiculous occurrence took place between a newly married couple at St. Charles, Mo. They came from the country and had not been married very long. One morning as husband was getting ready to come into St. Louis his wife said: "Mr. Jones, I want you to leave me some money this morning." He finished his toilette and before he left the room, while he was standing before the toilette table, while she sat sewing by the window, he said: "You want money, do you? What for?"

"Oh, I just want a little pin money," she said, without glancing up.

He said "Very well," and left the room. After he had gone she noticed that he had not left any money, for she looked all over the bureau, thinking to see a $20 bill, or a $10 anyhow,

STICKING ON THE CUSHION

or under it. But she finally concluded he had forgotten it, and gave up her plan of shopping until the next day. That evening after he had come in, greeted her and made himself comfortable he said: "Oh, I forgot to give you your bundle?"

"My bundle? What do you mean?"

"Why you said you wanted pin money, so I thought I could get the pins instead of giving you the money, but there are a half dozen papers—5 cents a paper!"

One of the happiest couples in St. Louis is a young married pair, who live on Pine street. She loves society and dresses well and lives nicely and all on her husband's moderate salary. They don't pretend to be rich, though she was accustomed to wealth and disappointed her friends by marrying a poor man. He is industrious and makes a good living. He gives his wife an allowance, so much a month, and she sticks to it.

It is not the women who have the wealthiest husbands who are most generously supplied with pin money. Many of the ladies who are married to wealthy men handle very little money. They buy everything on account and the bills are looked over and paid by the husband at the end of the month. One of the first merchants of St. Louis said lately his cash customers hardly ever belonged to the wealthiest families and he knew women who always rode in handsome turnouts and had splendid horses who rarely had $5 in their purses. It is well for a man not to think of marrying until he can furnish his wife with spending money and pin money. To some temperaments, for some women will resort to very undignified means to secure money, especially when they know their husbands have it and are too stingy to give it to them. Some wives rob their husbands' pockets when they are asleep, and one St. Louis matron boasts to her intimate friend that she has become an adept in picking her lord's pocket. Another lady always supplies herself with spending money when her husband is on a spree. He does not know that he pays for it, for when he cares ask where his money has gone or suggest that any of it is gone, his wife looks at him with scorn and tells him with a quiet show of indignation that she has no idea that he remembers what he had, and that he would much rather lose all he had on a drunken spree than give it to her while she is stinted for spending money. Afterward she shows her purse to her friends and laughs at her smartness. The moral of this story is, husbands be generous to your wives and trust them, if you wish their love and respect.

M. A. B.

Home Seekers' Half-Rate Excursions

VIA THE

Wabash.

On April 22 and May 20 the Wabash Railroad will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip to points in Kansas, Nebraska, Indian Territory, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana, North and South Dakota, Northwestern Iowa and Minnesota. Tickets will be good returning thirty (30) days from date of sale. Ticket offices, corner Broadway and Olive street and Union Depot.

RAILWAY OPPRESSION.

The Governor of Nebraska Warns the Managers of Roads in That State.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 15.—A dispatch from Lincoln, Neb., says: Gov. Thayer has addressed a second letter to the railway managers on the corn-rate question. He reviewed the history of the agitation and declared that the gamblers, speculators and dealers in futures have absorbed the 10-per-cent reduction granted and the farmers have had no benefit therefrom. He makes another demand for a 10-cent rate per 100 from Nebraska points to Chicago, and after contrasting the prosperous condition of the railway with that of the poverty-stricken farmer, he declares that the people of Nebraska do not want to fight the railways. They desire that they shall prosper, but they demand that the railroads shall no longer oppress them as they have done. They demand that the roads shall give them fair and reasonable rates, so that they may obtain a just return for their labors and investments. The people, and the farming classes especially, are aroused now as they never have been before, and will not cease their demands until justice has been granted. He says: "I again warn you of the disastrous consequences to the roads if their just demands are refused, and I say this, not by way of a threat, but as a friendly warning."

Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc., quickly relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. A simple and effectual remedy, superior to all other articles for the same purpose. Sold only in boxes.

THE WHIPPING-POST.

A RELIC OF BARBARISM RETAINED IN THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY.

An Ex-Convict Describes the Brutal Punishment Inflicted for Breaches of Discipline—Guards Without Conscience—Favoritism and Spite Determine Punishments and Rewards—Gambling on Holidays—A Sad Story.

I AM what is known a an ex-convict. A man with the stain of imprisonment on his character and with the brand of a felon on him.

I served eighteen months in the Jefferson City Penitentiary. For what? Never mind. I am now out and have finished my first and last term in any jail. Why I was imprisoned has no bearing on the subject, as all I wish to do is to tell the public how the men are treated while under sentence. The prison officials are, of course, responsible for the prisoners and have almost unlimited power over them. This they can use at will, either to make life as endurable for the men as possible or to make the inside of the walls a perfect hell. Instead of exercising a moral influence over the prisoners and trying to persuade them to lead different lives on their release from prison they only turn them out more hardened and more confirmed criminals.

Absolute power invariably ends in tyranny, especially when the men who have the power are ignorant and govern only by force, as the wardens of the prison generally do. There are some exceptions to this rule, but as a general thing the wardens and guards abuse their power to thrust every indignity possible on the prisoners, which causes a feeling of dissatisfaction and hate to permeate the breast of every man confined in the jail. I do not say but what stringent rules must be made to govern convicts and criminals, but even while doing this it is not necessary to make their lives so miserable and unendurable that the most desperate modes of escape will be resorted to in order to get away from the guards. The majority of men who try to escape are not prisoners who are in for life or for the longest terms. They are men who are in for short terms and are so brutally used by the guards that they will

RISK BEING SHOT DOWN

in order to get a chance to escape.

This is because they are picked on and made the butts of the ill will of the guards and wardens, having incurred their displeasure in some manner. The men are punished in a most disgraceful way for the slightest infringement of the rules of the prison, and this punishment is inflicted solely on the testimony of the guards, who thus have the power of having any man punished against whom he has a grudge.

The use made of the whipping in the prison is common. Too common to be of any possible benefit in keeping order. A man goes to the whipping-post, not with the feeling that he is being punished for some infraction of the rules, but to gratify the ill-feeling of some guard whose enemy he happened to be.

Deputy Warden Bradbury is the one whose duty it is to wield the raw-hide in keeping order. The way the punishment is inflicted is as follows:

The convicts are all marched up in a line in the prison lock-step and when what is called the "old hall" is reached they are halted. In the middle of the room stands the whipping-post and stocks. The men stand facing the instrument of torture and the guards report the conduct of their men to the Warden. One complains that one of his men neglected his work or was talking to a fellow prisoner; perhaps a prisoner was caught carrying bread to his cell from the kitchen. The culprit is immediately called up to the whipping post, pulls off his coat, rolls up his shirtsleeves and in a caressing way picks up a rawhide whip, which he intently examines to see if it is all right. The culprit is brought to the post and the Warden stands shamefacedly awaiting punishment. His hands are tied to the post near the ground, leaving him in a stooping position. His neck is placed under the stocks, which are then fastened so that he cannot jerk his head back and he stands in this position awaiting punishment. The Deputy Warden then steps up, and, seizing the man's shirt, pulls it up around his neck, leaving the bare back exposed.

The prisoner receives from one to twenty-five lashes, according to the offense and the number of times he has been to the post.

The Warden tucks his shirt sleeve carefully above his elbow, takes the raw-hide in his hand, plants his feet firmly, and with

THE STRENGTH OF HIS POWERFUL ARM,

down comes the whip with a swish and a crack upon the bare back of the prisoner. Swish! comes the whip again, and the prisoner bites his lip to keep from crying out with the pain, as such a thing only increases the punishment.

Crack! The whip again and again strikes the quivering flesh, leaving a thick welt along the skin, and as the force of the blows increase as the deputy warden warms up to his work, the welts become a red, raw gash in the back and finally the blood trickles down over his back in little streams. Again and again the streaming lash, soft and pliable with the warm blood, curls around the naked form of the unfortunate victim of prison rule, until either the alloted punishment has been inflicted or else the prisoner faints from the pain and torture. He is then given over to the care of the doctors.

From long practice the whipping master can make the whipping much more severe in a given number of strokes on the person of one prisoner than another. In case he wishes to make the pain more intense after one-half the strokes have been given, he goes to the other side of the prisoner and makes a series of cross cuts making a number of ghastly bloody x's on the back. I have seen a prisoner faint from the severity of the punishment and from loss of blood.

After the whipping is over the prisoner is cared for, the blood on the raw hide is carefully wiped off, and it is ready for the next culprit.

When the whipping was done by an official who is intoxicated or under the influence of liquor the punishment was always more severe. I have seen one of the officials stagger as he walked up to the whipping-post, and knew he was greatly under the influence of liquor. It seems horrible to be whipped on the naked back until the blood spurts out, but when the whipping is done by a drunken man it seems all the more terrible. Could not some other mode of punishment be inflicted for infraction of the rules instead of this? It seems so cruel, so barbarous, so altogether unfit for this civilized age to see a man bent over before his fellows while a human being rains blows on his naked back until the quivering flesh gives way and blood spurts out.

THE COMMON OFFENSE

for which a prisoner is whipped is the non-fulfillment of tasks or the carrying of bread to his cell from the kitchen. For the first offense the culprit is hung up by his wrists until he begs for mercy or faints away. Other offenses are punished at the whipping post.

The whipping of a man by a fellow is indeed an inhuman proceeding, but the most terrible, the most brutal and the most fiendish mode of punishment is what is called the placing of a man in solitary confinement. A man to be placed in a dark cell, where no light of day can reach him and artificial light is denied him; where no sound can be heard, not even the footsteps of his jailer as he brings his food to him and noiselessly thrusts it under the door. Where the sound of no human voice reaches him and the muffled sounds carried to his ear from the distance alone make known to him that he has fellow men in existence. Such imprisonment, it seems, would drive a man out of his right mind.

A case of this kind occurred at the prison while I was there, or just before I arrived at the penitentiary. A prisoner named Johnson, whose offense consisted of the leading of a riot of the prisoners in 1885, was confined in a dark cell, cut off from every other thing of life, for four long years.

I saw Johnson when he was finally released from the dungeon by Warden Morrison. He told his fellow prisoners that during that length of time he

HAD NOT HEARD A HUMAN VOICE

or seen a ray of light. He was pale and emaciated and for some time his eyes could not bear the light of day, but blinked like those of a bat. He said that his food was thrust in to him under the door of his dungeon and that the turnkey never spoke to him during his confinement as orders had been given him to hold no conversation whatever with Johnson. He said the sound of Warden Morrison's voice was the first he had heard since the beginning of his confinement.

Warden Morrison has made a great change in the prison since he became Warden. He is a friend of the prisoners as much as he can be, I suppose, but the whipping-post should be abolished. He seems to think that the law severe the whippings are, as he never sees them, but I am sure that if he saw one man punished in this way he would stop the inhuman and brutal practice at once.

No complaint can be make in regard to the food. It is excellent, wholesome and there is plenty of it. The food is placed on the table in large dishes and there is no limit to the amount a man can eat. He can have all he wants. The clothing is warm and good and the beds are comfortable and warm. Important changes were made in these things when Warden Morrison went to the prison, so the old convicts say.

"Great minds will differ," and so it is with the convicts of the Missouri Penitentiary. There is one class among them, tramps and vagrants, who are being better fed, clothed and sheltered than they ever were in their lives, who have been heard to say: "Here I get a square meal and warm clothing. Outside I did not know where the next meal was to come from."

Another class are the professional criminals who from varied crimes spent the major portion of their lives in different penitentiaries. Is no more cruel than in again; actually compelled to commit some act for something to eat or nightly shelter; for they are turned loose upon the public with no means to seek an honest livelihood. This class say "the Missouri Penitentiary is a 'picnic.'"

There is another class, the more intelligent, who feel all the bitterness of this disgrace, who see nothing but a place of punishment, with nothing reformatory in it. Under such classifications even convict minds will differ. The system in force at the Missouri Penitentiary under its present management, is only calculated to turn its inmates out more hardened in crime and with feelings of hatred toward humanity, because of partiality, prejudice and favoritism shown by the officers in charge. Many a poor devil has to take the lash at the whipping-post till the blood flows like a river, because of false reports made perhaps by the guard of his shop or gang, and nightly they can be seen after the toil of the day, from one to twenty-five, marching to the post.

JESSE TOLAN,

called the "cannon ball" and "Fido" by the convicts, is yard-master and he asserts his authority on every possible occasion.

The deputy warden are mere sinecures and they are a very useless class of parasites. The prisoners who complain of being ill are marched in a line to the doctors, who ask what is the matter and prescribe all in one breath. I have seen men who were so ill that they could hardly stand up before the doctor to excuse them from work on that day, but this was refused them and when they went to the shops they could not keep their feet, but fell to the floor. I have seen men carried to the doctor by fellow-prisoners, but if the doctor thought the man was compelled to go to work just the same.

The guards have it in their power to abuse the men shamefully. I have seen a guard walk deliberately up to a prisoner and slap him in the face without any reason for doing so. The prisoner would indignantly protest, at which the guard would complain, and the prisoner would be tied up to the whipping-post that night and be punished. One time I saw Tolan, the yard-master, deliberately slap a prisoner in the face, then complain of him for replying and the man was whipped at the post until the blood ran down his back. This was done on account of an old grudge against the man.

Complaint was made to Mr. Morrison that the guards contracted debts in the city, got drunk and were generally disagreeable to the citizens, and he was compelled to issue strict orders threatening the discharge of all men who were complained of by the citizens. At the last election one guard got drunk and was mobbed by the people, barely escaping with his life.

Favoritism is shown the men by the guards and deputy wardens; if they will fawn on them and tell tales on the others. Such prisoners are given easy jobs and have a good time.

CAPT. GAUSS, THE CHAPLAIN

and Librarian, is a good man, but he cannot do good among the men because of the guards who sneer at and jeer the men who try to obey his teachings and lead Christian lives. The men have the right to visit him and have an individual talk with him, but the guards call that "ground-hog" day, and say the men only go to see the Chaplain so as to get out of doing their tasks.

A while ago you will remember that a man named Riley was shot by a guard who claimed that he was attempting to escape. The real facts of the case are these: Riley was working in the shoe shop and the guard hated him. The guard called him a vile name and struck Riley in the face. Riley knocked him down. The guard got up and pointed his rifle at him and was about to pull the trigger, when Riley jumped to one side and ran around the room to get out of the way of the guard. The guard got a bead on him and deliberately shot him down in cold blood, and then put another bullet into him as he lay on the floor.

On two holidays each prisoner is allowed $2 for spending money; that is on Christmas and Fourth of July. Then the fun commences. Every gambling device, such as faro, roulette, poker, hazard, etc., are played by the men and the guards and wardens stand around and watch the fun, once in a while, perhaps, making a small bet themselves when they think the other guards will not see them. In this way the young boy who is serving his first sentence will learn gambling with the most hardened criminals in the world.

When a prisoner is discharged he is given the amount of his fare to the place from which he was sentenced and 25 cents extra. He is given a prison suit to wear, but if he has a few dollars he can purchase a suit from Capt. Tolan which has been taken off by some prisoner when he entered the penitentiary.

There is a queer case that I would like to mention.

JOHN BEAUCLEIGH

was sentenced to seven years imprisonment. Charles Johnson tried to get him pardoned, but he was told that

DRESSMAKING IN SIX LESSONS.

The Third of an Instructive and Interesting Course by Fashionable Ladies' Tailors.

III. BASQUES.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

KNOWLEDGE comes from one of two sources—instruction or observation. Applied knowledge is talent. Dexterity is the result of imitation and a sleight-of-hand obtained by practice. Familiar, practical knowledge united with dexterity produces skill, without which the dressmaker is handicapped. Unfortunately this important branch of industry is left to chance. Housewives and small girls learn to knit stockings, crochet lace and embroider table scarfs, but no study is given to the cutting or fitting of a dress waist. The cloth is cut by a flimsy tissue pattern or a raveled, jagged lining and the fit is a venture, a risk, a hazardous undertaking, whereas it should be at the outset a conclusive certainty.

The Completed Waist.

It is a common observation that there are no young seamtresses and no amiable home dressmakers. The premature age is not due so much to the occupation itself as to the worry caused by inefficiency. Ignorance is the bane of the sewing-room. The outcome is waste of material, loss of time and temper and a violence to health more insidious than years of toil. There is nothing in the line of domestic science requiring more careful training than dressmaking and nothing about which there is so much hack work unless it is the raising of children. Considering the fact that women must have dresses all the time, the persistent ignorance regarding the theory and system by which they are designed is most remarkable. The fit or plan of a waist

NEVER CHANGES.

The placing of darts, the setting of a collar or a sleeve, the handling of side-gores and fronts is exactly the same whether intended for the house, the street or the saddle. Women do not as a rule attach the same importance to a fit that men do. Defects that are not readily corrected are passed over and an attempt is made to use trimmings for the salvation of the costume. The result is shoddy's patch work. A change has come over the world of dress, however, and every day women are realizing the superiority of fit over fashion. Every fashionable dress does not fit, but every dress that fits the figure accurately is fashionable.

Front.

Although it is never too late to learn, it is difficult for the mother of a family to leave her home for the purpose of study. Help must come to her through her daughters, and any young girl of ordinary intelligence can readily master the rudiments of a system which will enable her later to become skillful. In a city like this ambition has every advantage. If some of the time women spend looking over styles and asking questions which make the life of the dressmaker hideous was devoted to purloining his methods, they might in a short time steal enough of his talent to serve a valuable purpose, and the same hint the struggling seamstress might appropriate with advantage.

Reduced to the task by necessity or preferring by choice to do her own sewing, the first requisite is a model.

Let the novice go to a first-class dressmaker, be measured and fitted with a basque. As it is to serve a special purpose it will be well to let the artist find everything. Let him also understand that you will not accept the work unless it is superior in character and fit. Select a perfectly plain style, as simplicity is enduring. Have your wits about you and have a hand-glass. Your suggestions cannot be valuable and are sure to be impertinent. The operation finished, whether that of a first, second or third fit, it will be your privilege to criticise or comment. Have what you want, but know what you want first. The waist done to your satisfaction will serve as a model to which you can refer for measurements, etc., in future work.

Back.

THE DRESSMAKER,

having drafted your garment from careful measurement, and remembering, too, the corrections that were necessary, is eminently able to cut you a pattern that will reduce the cost and trouble of making your next waist to a minimum. Have him use thick paper, such as tailors employ; have it cut at once and you proceed at once also to make use of it while your ideas are clear. The basque may cost $10; certainly not less; the pattern will cost 50 cents, certainly not more, and calico, cheese cloth or muslin will do for the trial that is necessary to future success.

Again, there are plenty of specialists who will cut a lining to measure, indicate the seams, give it to the student customer to take home, cut the cloth by and baste up when, by appointment, he will fit the waist and sleeve and pin the collar on—all for $3 or so. With an understanding of sewing, the results are excellent. Incidentally this plan is successfully practiced by many seamstresses uncertain of their talent, and the well-to-do patrons who employ them. A considerable business of this sort is done by teachers and instructors of various systems of dressmaking.

Mindful, however, that many sewers cannot afford to pursue this course, there remains the tissue paper and lining patterns to which the millions resort, but unfortunately, with not the best results. When a woman buys a pattern only the bust measure is taken. Supposing it to be thirty-six inches, one buyer may be 6 feet tall with a waist measure of 27 inches, and another 4½ feet tall, measuring 27½ about the waist. Both require thirty-six inches across the bust, and the question is, who will the pattern fit? Certainly not both, probably neither.

There, you see, is the difficulty of handling ready-cut patterns. They are cut proportionally. Few women are so designed. It will be seen, then, that although the same pattern is used by these women, the alterations must be entirely different. It is also well to impress upon the mind of the novice that unless she knows something about striking a mean average her chances of ruining the dress are very large.

WHILE MATHEMATICALLY ACCURATE,

the embryonic Worth is advised to let tissue paper patterns alone until greater practice has been secured. They are ugly things to handle, cumbrous, hard saw, for they will wad up and creep away and nothing short of nailing or glueing will keep them down, and they must be kept down for that nice accuracy necessary to the ar.

Side Body.

Better success will redound to the inexperienced waist-hand who uses the waistlining to be had for 20 cents. Although cut and drafted exactly like the tissue pattern, there is a saving of some and an invaluable economy of nerve and amiability. The lining is sold by the yard piece, on which is traced the entire waist when cut out and the seams basted the skeleton of the basque is ready to try on. Whereas, with the flimsy paper an entire afternoon will be consumed by a painstaking seamstress in tracing and cutting the cambric. However, quite as many alterations may be needed on the lining to approximate the more careful fit that will follow when the cloth is cut.

Ordinarily a basque has two side bodies. If the figure is large with a waist measure of twenty-six inches or more, three side gores are used. These with the two backs and two fronts comprise the body of the garment. Find the way the grain of the cloth runs by brushing it, and remember that unless cut with that grain your waist will never fit right. All the gores must be cut with the cloth, and all are straight but the round side body, as indicated in the cut.

Given the cloth, a good stilesia for the lining, a pair of sharp scissors and a table, the novice is ready to cut. That done, baste, using No. 60 cotton. Baste close and thick; baste on the table—never in your lap. Let the first basting run through the center of the gore. Have the threads wound round the edge regular to be a guide insewing and stitching the seams. Many women, and among the number those who profess an understanding of the business, baste over their fingers. The result is a complete botch, for the top piece being shorter than the bottom the garment becomes lop-sided. To repeat former advice don't sew anything

ROUND THE FINGER.

To join the different parts, begin with the backs. Every pattern is notched at the waist line, which must guide the seamstress. Begin at this line and baste up the backs. Commence again at the waist and baste down to the edge, keeping both ends and edges even. The round side body goes on next. Join it to the back at the waist line and baste up, holding the edges together until within three inches of the top. When by measuring you will find that the side is half a inch shorter than the back. Hold the back a little easy, to provide the necessary freedom for the shoulder-blade and stretch the side to make ends meet. Finish the seam below the waist line.

Join the straight side or under-arm gore to the round side above and below the waist line, keeping one side perfectly even with the other.

Now for the fronts which require the darts. Put a pin or tack at the waist line and baste down, gradually widening from the waist line down; the seam must be even.

The right hem of the front is basted over, allowing a quarter of an inch for hooks and eyes or button-holes. The left edge is left flat or open to form a fly or facing under the button-holes

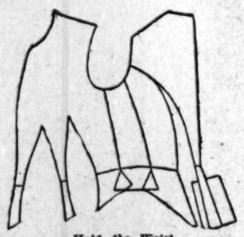
To join the front and side body commence at the waist line and sew up, stretching the side seam a little if necessary to make ends meet and keeping the seams perfectly even below the waist. Join the other three gores to the back and then close the shoulder seam. The front or top of the shoulder is always shorter than at the back. This is necessary, as the back measurement is always greater than the chest or front. In sewing don't cut, but stretch the front and make it reach or take in the back, which will provide the needed fullness and make the waist fit smooth over the flat or hollow part of the shoulder. Try on the waist to see if there are any glaring faults. There is one sacred seam—that up the middle of the back—which must never be touched. If the waist is cut right it remains inviolate. Take in any other seam. If more room is wanted let out the seam under the arm, but never widen on the round-side body.

Around the Side of the Body.

IF THE BACK WRINKLES

between the shoulders, it is too long. Take it up on the shoulders. If it wrinkles at the waist the lining is too short. Loosen it at the hem or bottom and allow it to run up. Wrinkles also come from the insufficiency of notches. Have plenty along the side seams at the belt line and cut them as near the stitching as possible without cutting the thread.

Few dresses are properly boned. Before using have the bones soaked in water a couple of hours. Whether you use galloon or hemmed muslin for the casing, stitch it on full enough to ile in gathers; the casings full and the bones tight will straighten the seams of any dress and defy waist wrinkles. Here is a scale for the correct placing of bones: The one up the back seam is not necessary. In the side seams let the bone run up four and a half inches above the waist line and two inches below; the bones under the arm must not come nearer than two inches of the sleeve.



Half the Waist.

In the darts have the bone end one inch below the casing. Run the bone to the bottom of the basque and tack it by sewing through at five different places above the waist line and two places below. Of these seven sewings have one half an inch on either side of the belt. At the top of the casings tack the bone in place, half an inch or so below, so as to prevent it breaking or pushing through. If properly soaked there will be no difficulty in sewing through the bone, and it is this sewing that will support the figure and sustain the shape of the bodice.

If hooks and eyes are used bone both front seams. Run a stitching along the "inlay" the width of the bone and insert the bone between the linings, having it as high as the darts and extending down to the bottom of the facing. As before stated, if properly cut, any waist will fit if boundaritly and lightly boned. But the whalebone must be whole to afford the pliability required, and securely held by strong sewing.

Every waist should be provided with an inside belt secured to each seam. This will hold the bodice in place and take the strain off the front piece.

A woman who stands well or has an upright figure, will take a short, narrow back, but require a wide chest measure and deep shoulder room, from the bust to the collar. Most figures stoop, hence the necessity for a narrow-chested bodice and a long neck. Great care should be taken to baste and stitch the seams with mathematical accuracy. To prevent the yawning armhole which an expert tailor would find a bugbear keep the basting thread in until ready for the sleeve.

Very often the shape and style is ruined in the alterations. In taking in a seam a sixteenth of an inch is frequently sufficient, whereas one-third is made and new troubles produced. It is imperative that care and patience be used to strike that nicety of correction that lies between perfection and ruin.

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SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Mrs. J. A. Beach is at home again.

Mrs. Dr. T. L. Rives has returned home.

M. J. Steinberg has returned from his Eastern trip.

Mrs. M. E. Morrison has removed to 2728 Olive street.

Mrs. Alexander Cochran is in the East visiting relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. George Walker are still at Pass Christian.

Mrs. Thoroughman has returned from her stay in Arkansas.

Miss Ida Lester is at home again after an absence of ten days.

Miss Nancy Rex is now in New York, the guest of relatives.

Mrs. Hudson is entertaining her mother, Mrs. Dr. Hereford.

Miss Nellie Langen entertained the Waverly Club Friday evening.

Mrs. Jennie Hurley left on Tuesday to visit her friend in Indiana.

Mrs. James Green is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Clark of St. Paul.

Miss Lizzie McDonald is visiting Miss Josie Godfrey of Litchfield, Ill.

Mrs. Sylvester Yarneau was the guest of relatives here last week.

Mrs. Sallie Newman has returned from the East and is at Hotel Beers.

Mrs. W. H. Little, who has been to Lebanon Springs, has returned home.

The Balloon Fishing Club will give a reception at Druid's this evening.

Mrs. Belle Miller returned on Tuesday from a visit to friends out of town.

Miss Jessie Howard has gone to Chicago to spend a fortnight with friends.

Miss Ida Whitsett of Pacific is visiting Miss Maud Sprene on Spring avenue.

Mrs. William A. Stickney will entertain the Crystal Club on Monday evening.

Mrs. Ellen Anderson of Wyoming is visiting her daughter on St. Ange avenue.

Miss Ada Tack, who has been absent for the past fortnight, has returned home.

Miss Miriam Jones has returned from a lengthy visit to friends in Chicago.

The Fanny Parnell League gives a ball at Uhrig's Cave Hall Monday evening.

Mrs. Samuel Hughes is expected home next week after an absence of several weeks.

Mrs. B. T. Patterson is entertaining her niece, Miss Katharine Rhoads of Sedalia.

Mrs. David Howard left last week to spend a short time with her friend, Mrs. Caped.

Miss Hattie Martin is at home again after a short time spent with friends in Upper Alton.

Mrs. Glerlow, wife of Rev. Dr. Glerlow, is very sick at her residence 2910 Easton avenue.

Mrs. Spader of Indianapolis has been spending several weeks with her sister, Mrs. White.

Mrs. E. F. Goltra, who has been with relatives for a short time, returned home yesterday.

Mrs. J. W. McLellan has postponed her trip to New Orleans, and will not leave now until April.

Miss Addie Mitchell is in Washington City and will visit Boston before she returns home.

Mrs. Frank Montague left last week to visit her relatives, returning home the last of this month.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Anderson are still in Florida but will return the latter part of this month.

Miss Julia Carroll is spending the winter with her aunt, Mrs. George B. Easton, in Louisville, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. William Morrison have taken a house on Channing avenue, between School and Bell streets.

Mrs. Samuel Glover is now at her home, No. 2908 Gamble street. She is very much improved in health.

Miss Grace Leavenworth gave a very pretty violet luncheon last Tuesday to ten of her young lady friends.

Mrs. J. T. Douglass is entertaining at her pretty suburban home Mrs. John Anderson of Southwest Missouri.

Miss Agnes McDonald, who has been visiting the Misses Dodge of Washington avenue, has returned to her home.

Mrs. Maria Perrine has been spending several weeks with Mrs. Thomas Stoddard at her home in Cabanne place.

Mrs. Isabel Healey has returned to her home in Brooklyn, N. Y., after a short visit to her mother, Mrs. Peter L. Foy.

Mrs. Samuel Redman returned to the city on Tuesday evening after an absence of a fortnight, spent with relatives.

Miss Florence Fletcher of Locust street entertained the Lenten Club, of which she is a member, Thursday evening.

Miss Annie Parle, who went South for the carnival season, is still in the Crescent City visiting relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rockwood and little daughter, Lucy, are enjoying the delightful climate of San Augustine, Fla.

Mrs. Frank Faulkner left the early part of last week, accompanied by her daughter, to visit her parents in the country.

Miss Fay Bates is teaching a large class in dancing at the school of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd on Compton Hill.

Mrs. Elmer Wright, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell in Indiana, will return home this week.

Miss Gussie Frederichs has been entertaining during the past ten days her friend, Mrs. George S. Hunt of Brunswick, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Meir leave to-night for a six weeks tour of Florida. They will be accompanied by Miss Hettie Duncan.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Clarke of Autumn street left on Wednesday night for an extended tour through California and the Western States.

Mr. and Mrs. Pirie and little son, Master Garrison, have returned home after making a very pleasant visit to their parents in Milwaukee.

Mr. Walter Gahaghan, assistant engineer on the Merchants' Terminal Bridge, has gone back to Ohio to make a visit of a week to his mother.

Mrs. C. D. Wainwright and Mrs. Pitcher, who have been absent several weeks, returned on Thursday from Texas and Lebanon Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. William Duncan of Pine street, will leave about the 1st of May, to make a visit to their daughter, Mrs. Francis Low, in San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Arbuckle of St. Paul, on their bridal tour from New Orleans, are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Shannon of Lindell avenue.

Mr. John W. Power of Fort Benton, Mont., has been the guest of M. L. Kelly, on Locust street, for the past week, and left last night for Washington.

Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Carrie Rosenberg and Mr. George U. Kirsh, of Vicksburg, Wednesday evening next, at Concordia Club Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Russell of 3429 Pine street are entertaining their daughter, Mrs. John Crenshaw and children, of Springfield, Mo. Mr. Crenshaw will arrive later.

Miss Ida Michel entertained the Entre Nous Euchre Club last Thursday evening at her home on Chestnut street. The prizes were very handsome and appropriate.

Mrs. L. Drukker, after an absence of ten months, has returned home to her daughter Mrs. M. Michaels of 3435 Pine street, where she will be pleased to see her friends.

Dr. Prewitt, who was a great sufferer for several months last year from the effects of a fall, is again confined to his bed by a fresh injury received in stepping from the car.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Unterberger of 1035 North Leffingwell avenue will to-day celebrate their silver wedding. No cards have been issued, but they will be at home to their friends.

Miss Mary Richardson entertained her young friends very charmingly on last Thursday evening at her home, 3231 Locust street, with amusements suitable for the lenten season.

Mrs. Fannie Stout, who has been visiting her mother in Leavenworth, spent last week in the city with her sister, Mrs. Emile Hoffman, en route to her home in Princeton, N. J.

Mr. John Wells and daughter, Miss Lulu, have been hastened home from Florida by the cold weather they found there. Flowers, fruits and vegetables were cut down by the frost.

Mrs. Thomas Stoddard, who has been seriously ill for some weeks, is now convalescent and hopes to be able to leave shortly for Philadelphia to spend several weeks.

Miss Maud Matthews of Springfield and Miss Lillie M. Belt of Bunker Hill, who have been visiting Miss Mattie V. King of 4121 Olive street for the past week, returned to Bunker Hill yesterday.

Mrs. Virginia Castleman is spending the winter with the family of her son, Mr. George A. Castleman, at their home near San Antonio, Tex. They will all return to St. Louis some time in May.

Mrs. Edward Brooks is still with her daughter, Mrs. Waterworth, on Olive street near Grand avenue, where she will remain until she goes to her summer home at Sulphur Springs, Jefferson County.

The ladies of the Woman's Humane Society will give a progressive euchre at the Lindell, on April 7. The prizes are very handsome ones. For the first ladies' prize there is a $25 life-sized crayon of the winner.

Mrs. J. W. Carpenter of Russell avenue will give a large and handsome reception on Tuesday evening, March 18, in compliment to Miss Susan Hale, who has been giving delightful readings from the early English novelists.

Mr. William Barnett, who has been traveling through Europe with his family, left Naples on the 12th of March and is expected to reach St. Louis the latter part of this month. Mrs. Barnett will continue her tour with Mr. and Mrs. Saunders Foster.

Miss Eulalie Specht gave a delightful entertainment to young ladies and gentlemen on Thursday evening, at which progressive games formed the chief feature of the evening's entertainment. Prizes were distributed to the successful contestants.

Extensive preparations have been made by the O'Fallon Pleasure Circle for their select soiree on to-morrow evening in Anchor Hall, Broadway and Labeaume street. The club is composed of young ladies and gentlemen of the North End.

Miss Frankie Kauffman of this city and Miss Myra Innes of Cincinnati who have been visiting at Fort Leavenworth during the last two months are now at home at No. 3144 Locust street. Miss Innes will spend some time in St. Louis before returning to Cincinnati.

The Thalia Mandolin and Guitar Sextette called, with a few friends, last Friday evening at the residence of Miss Mollie Closs, 2030 Eucenia street, to celebrate the young lady's birthday. Those present were Misses Lou and Mollie Closs, Lou Lehnerts, Maggie Meckler, Gussie Jehmes, Carrie Powers, Annie Lohmann, Emma Fisher, Lou Dodge, Mamie Moss, Messrs. John, George and Frederick Schuerts, Murphy, Closs, Griesendick, Murray, Lemkie, Brucker, Dawkins, Schroder, Haudie, Moss, Jacobs, Schuette, Mann, Lohman, Dodge, Meyer, Eisenhouer, Fitzwish and Logue.

The Decorative Art Society has now with it Miss Sarah Smith, a graduate of the Royal School of Art Needlework, South Kensington, England, a lady thoroughly competent to give instruction in all the branches of an art now so much in vogue, including ecclesiastical and gold embroidery. Six lessons will be given in classes of not more than eight on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 9 until 11 o'clock for $4. Single lessons will be given for $1 an hour. Orders will be taken for embroidered tablecloths, centers, portieres, etc.

Last Tuesday was "Hospital Day" in all the Episcopal Churches in this city. The work of this day is to furnish the sick and suffering at St. Luke's Hospital with comforts and luxuries. The vestry-room of each church was kept open all day with ladies in attendance to receive the gifts which were afterward sent to the hospital. The gifts were very numerous and consisted of blankets, comforts, sheets, towels, fruits, in short everything needed by the sick and convalescent. The idea of this "Hospital Day" originated with Mrs. Tuttle, the bishop's wife. It is to be repeated quarterly.

NEW cut glass, new silverwares, new art goods, new lamps for bridal gifts and home decoration; lovely goods at very low prices at Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., cor. Broadway and Locust.

Life's Slender Thread.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, March 15.—That human life hangs by but a thread was singularly exemplified in the death of little Annie Leicht, the 16-months'-old babe of Mr. and Mrs. August Leicht. Both himself and his wife are unusually robust and healthy persons, and little Annie was a plump and happy baby, when two weeks ago last Wednesday she met with a trivial mishap that culminated in her death. There was a fire a block away, and the baby clamored to be held up to the window. Its mother took her up and as she raised her to the window the child's fat little hand came in contact with the pin in a broach at the mother's throat. The next day the baby showed signs of sickness at the stomach, and finally a physician was called in. Annie wasted away to a mere shadow. Her eyes became sunken and dull, and she cried almost incessantly. Erysipelas developed, and Wednesday night her agony was heartrending. Thursday morning her troubles ceased, and little Annie found relief in death.

CLOCKS GOOD CLOCKS.

$1.25 to $200. See our immense stock of handsome designs good, warranted clocks and our low prices.

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Corner Broadway and Locust.

Poor Clocks are nuisances, besides b eing expensive for repairs.

Bitten by a Mad Dog.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Roosevelt Hospital received among its patients this morning two little boys who had been bitten by a dog at the corner of Ninth avenue and Forty-ninth street. The animal came tearing down the avenue, frothing at the mouth, and giving every indication of hydrophobia. A panic ensued, everybody taking refuge behind the nearest covering. Stones, vegetables and other missiles were hurled at the dog, hastening his flight. There two children were playing on the sidewalk directly in the path of the blazing-eyed animal, and he snapped them as he passed, inflicting slight bites. The dog was shot by a policeman a moment after and the children were taken to the hospital, where their wounds were cauterized.

OPEN MONDAY

NEW MILLINERY STORE

With the Choicest Selections Ever Shown in St. Louis.

ANNOUNCEMENT—Monday morning the doors of our New Millinery Store, No. 700 and 702 North Broadway, will be thrown open wide to the public, displaying the grandest and rarest collection in Millinery Goods direct from the London and Paris markets. The dictates of fashion, which are so arbitrary and exacting, mark a new era in the Millinery business this year, and one which we are called up to obey. If the enterprise and experience of our buyers in the European seats of fashion is borne in mind and a visit made to our new store, you will see we have solved the problem.

A. H. FUCHS, Wholesale and Retail Millinery,

522 Franklin Av., St. Louis, Mo.

☞Due notice of Our Grand Opening will be given. Our Catalogue is now ready for mailing, and will be sent to outside city dealers free on application. It contains all the new styles and is the completest ever issued on the planet.
A. H. F.

Studio Closed on Sunday.

Having just received from New York the Latest Spring Designed Backgrounds, Accessories, Draperies, etc., for photographic purposes, I am prepared to produce the latest novelty in photography.

First-Class Work. Prices to Suit the Times.

Awarded Highest Prize Paris Exposition, 1889.

Awarded Thirty-Seven Gold and Silver Medals.

Scholten

ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER

1312 & 1314 OLIVE STREET

OPPOSITE EXPOSITION ST. LOUIS

COIN FOR CORONETS.

GRACE GREENWOOD ON AMERICAN GIRLS WHO WED FOREIGN NOBILITY.

What Leads Our American Daughters Into the Ranks of Nobility—Hereditary Influences—The Influence of a Coronet on Our Democratic Soil—How Some International Marriages Have Resulted.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]
[Copyrighted.]

SOCIETY, as well as journalism, is deeply moved and "riled up" over recent international marriages of our American girls with foreign noblemen. There is a great deal of affectation and pharisaism about this thing. Well-to-do matrons—democratic, as becomes the wives of democratic officials—women who quote the Declaration of Independence and put their servants into livery—mothers who have more than once taken their daughters to the great foreign matrimonial markets, and brought them back uncoveted and uncoronetted—condemn all such un-American alliances with an effete aristocracy, and loftily "smile at the claims of long descent."

Elderly financiers grow patriotically pathetic at beholding so much money going out of the country, and their sons, who have little in head or pocket to financier with, are still more shocked. Every bachelor member of the "Four Hundred" capable of leading the german, driving a drag, and following a paper trail across country, feels personally aggrieved.

I notice that these democratic disapprovers and patriotic protesters dwell more feelingly on the sacrifice of the fortune of their hapless young country women, fallen into the toils of impecunious foreigners, than on their probable unhappiness and possible eventual destitution.

Now let us, if we can, put ourselves for a few moments in the place of the party supposed to be in deadly peril from the machinations of one of these foreign gentlemen, with long pedigrees and brief purses.

The damsel, say, is pretty, spirited, romantic, ambitious and—idle. She has youth, beauty, health, wealth and a will of her own. All she wants (not being in love) is distinction, and she wants it badly. If not literary, artistic, or dramatic, how is she to gain it, in America? Not by marrying an Astor, a Gould or a Vanderbilt. Millionaires are quite too common. She might, if exceptionally studious and by toiling long and terribly, attain to a respectable scholastic height, through Barnard College or some similar institution, might possibly win a degree of LL.S. (Spinster of Laws), or by defying opposition and ridicule, and braving the horrors of the Clinique, she might become an M.D.—or she might even become

AN IRREGULAR SORT

of a D. D. at the cost of dimming her bright eyes and paling her rosy cheeks by days and nights of "poring over miserable books" of theology, musty volumes on doctrines and doxmas dead as Jonathan Edwards.

But she has no heart, possibly no head, for such fierce excitement, will science and revelation, and still the desire for honorable distinction burns on in her soul. She comes by it legitimately, perhaps. Her papa may have braved death in the great war, not so much for love of the old stars and the old flag as in the hope of new ones to shine on the shoulder-straps of the Brigadier, mayhap the Major-General.

Her grandpapa may have spent his thousands in securing his election to the United States Senate, while her uncle came down handsomely for the office of Mayor, and her brother did as much to make himself President of the Pond Lily Club.

She sees clever men on all sides sacrificing home comforts, business interests, private peace, honor itself, for the title of "Honorable," and hears of great men struggling mightily for years, giving up fortune, friends and health, breaking their hearts, going mad, for the title of "Excellency."

Just give American women equal political rights and educational and religious privileges with men, give them a fair chance to compete for honorable and lucrative positions in State and Church, and their daughters, trained in a new school of ideas and activities, will not be likely to go to the Old World in search of distraction and distinction.

If sensible and high-minded, as the emancipated young women of the future are bound to be, they will

CONSIDER THE TITLE

of "Citoyenne Americaine" nobler than that of "Comtesse" or "Marquise," and be patriotic, proud and practical enough to hold on to it, and save their millions to buy offices and corporations with.

But it will be a long time yet before the glamour pertaining to aristocratic names, the magic light which plays about ancient titles of nobility, disappear before the mild rays of reason and philosophy, and the merciless glare of democracy.

Born of human weakness, the caste of hereditary nobility grew by what it fed on—human subservicency and superstition—till it became a power and possessed the world. Out of it came much folly, injustice, iniquity, tyranny, and outrage, but also many things good and noble—chivalry, loyalty, grand ambitions, a lofty sense of honor. The sentiment "Noblesse oblige" comprehends much that is beautiful and gracious. The order may have degenerated greatly—I think it has, on the Continent especially—but it still has a peculiar fascination over minds of gentle culture, at all romantic and imaginative—a charm nourished by the romance and poetry of a thousand years.

We all feel it now, don't we? Elderly Democrats, Republicans, though we are, we might as well own to somewhat of the old, old weakness of our ancestors; then what wonder if a romantic girl should be captivated by it and carried off her feet in a coronetted chariot?

Tennyson—Alfred, not Lord Tennyson—sung,

"Kind hearts are more than coronets,"

but kind hearts don't grow on every bush, even in America, and, other things being equal—moral character, disposition, education, affection—it seems to me that, notwithstanding national prejudices, there is worldly wisdom in swopping coin for coronets. True, the coin may soon disappear; eagles may take to themselves wings at Epsom or Monte Carlo, but the American wife remains "My Lady," or "Madame la Marquise," though with sadly diminished means, while her patriotic sister, who marries in her own country and among her own kin, when the "bulls" and "bears" of Wall Street and dominonde syrens play havoc with her fortune, finds herself not only reduced from a palace to a flat, but from the delusive distinction of wealth to the vast commonality of poor Smiths and Joneses.

If the worst comes in one of these risky

INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGES,

there's the coronet to fall back on, and a coronet is not a bad thing to have, even in the model republic. It impresses the hotel clerk and the postman; it saves the owner's books and handkerchiefs from confiscation, and her cards from being overlooked by her fashionable friends. It serves a music-teacher or singer better than a method or a voice; it is a capital sign for a milliner, and a splendid "Open Sesame" for the stage.

It is always asserted that the titled husband and son-in-law is "bought" by the bride's or her papa's millions, which is dreadful, if true; but this sort of matrimonial bargain and sale is not quite unknown between Americans, even of proud Dutch and virtuous Puritan descent.

At the worst, again, the blue-blooded foreign husband is almost always a gentleman, by birth and breeding; he is polite, he understands the usages of high society, and his wife, in the circle to which he belongs, can have a fair chance to gain that social success which is often a delusion and a snare, but which a beautiful and clever young woman perversely yearns for. I am glad to be able to say that during my long residence abroad, I knew and know of a goodly number of American women who had demeaned themselves by marrying foreigners of rank and still were happy, honored and beloved by devoted husbands, and not on abnormally bad terms with their mothers-in-law. Harmony in marriage does not depend on nationality, on æsthetic sympathy, ethical or even religious concord, but on a mysterious something else—a spiritual oneness and fitness, which is independent of the prejudices of society, the wisdom of the pulpit and the power of the press.

With love in the heart, and plenty of it, it matters little what sort of blood is in the veins. Monarchist and Republican, Catholic and Protestant, the wedded pair may be, or cease to be, husband and wife they are for always. Many an American girl united under the happiest auspices, with hosts of blessings and heaps of bridal gifts, to a man of her own circle, or her own church, of her own kin, perhaps, has yet, ere the waning of the honeymoon, awakened to find herself married to a foreigner. There is nothing so alien as a soul we have mistaken, no tongue so foreign as one we have found to be false.

GRACE GREENWOOD.

Paris has made the hat
And paved Queen's palace beat.

STYLES FOR SPRING.

Some of the Lastest Confections That Have Been Produced by Redfern.

NO. 1—THE SANDRINGHAM GOWN.

NO. 9—THE VLADIMER COAT.

NO. 3—A WALKING SUIT.

No. 1. The Sandringham gown is an exceedingly stylish walking costume just made by Redfern, for the approaching season. It is made of light-weight French cloth in a new and wonderfully becoming shade of heliotrope, nearly touching the delicate color of the Neapolitan violet; the rich corded silk used for the sleeves and handsome applique trimming is a few shades darker. In compliance with the present fashion the skirt is slightly draped in front; the original design of hand braiding executed in mixed silver and heliotrope cords, outlines the velvet applique at the lower edge and left side of the drapery. The tight fitting waist is trimmed in a corresponding manner, the braiding starting on either side from under the arms, and meeting at the point of the basque in front. Exquisite silver buttons are placed very closely together down the center of the waist, the long coat back terminating at the edge of the skirt and gives a very graceful effect. The hat intended to be worn with this attire is of fancy straw in the plateau shape, trimmed with flowers and ribbons repeating the colors of the gown. No. 2, the coat of which is here shown, is named the "Vladimer," being designed for the Grand Duchess of that name, who is the wife of the brother of the Czar. It is made of an ivory white military cloth, hand-braided on an entirely original design. The braids used are gold and silver mixed and fine cords of copper, silver, oxidized and gold. The coat is single-breasted and tight-fitting, hooking to the bust line and buttoning from thence to just below the waist. The collar, which is high at the back and cut away in front, gives full freedom to the movement of the head. The front and sleeves are almost entirely covered with this handsome braiding. The plastron at the neck, and the unique flowing design from under the arms to the bust, to the bottom of the coat, give a charming effect to the waist and makes a most becoming garment. A hat of snowy white crinoline straw lined in with dark copper-colored velvets, on the edge of which appears a narrow design of braiding in the cords, trimmed with ostrich feathers and ribbons, is worn with this coat. No. 3. The sketch shown herewith is one of the many novel costumes which Redfern has recently designed and originated. The material is a checked homespun, now greatly in vogue for walking and traveling suits, having many advantages, among which are lightness of weight, durability and the manner in which they fit to the figure. The style of the gown in question is exceedingly simple yet very stylish. The homespun has a ground of light fawn color, with a check of pale moss green. The bodice is quite tight fitting with a square shaped vest of the same cloth edged on either side with moss green faced cloth, and handsome smoked pearl buttons make a pretty finish. The skirt hangs in a plain panel of check on one side buttoned on to a narrower panel of the green cloth. The drapery on the opposite side falls in graceful folds, and is caught up under the panel just above the knee, showing a pleating of sheer below. The back drapery is quite straight. A moss green Tam O'Shanter finishes this stylish costume.

CAN THEY WIN AGAIN?

CHANCES OF REPUBLICAN SUCCESS IN CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS IN MISSOURI.

An Analysis of the Vote by Which the Democrats Lost Apparent Strongholds—The Dangerous Places and What Should Be Done for Them—How Missouri's Vote May Affect the Presidential Election.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

THAT the Democrats should have a majority in the House of Representatives in the Fifty-second Congress is of the first importance for many reasons. It is important from a political point of view, because of the advantage which may accrue to the anti-Administration party in being able to prevent legislation inimical to the interests of the people, and the prestige that attaches to a party able to secure a majority in the popular branch of the Federal legislature. But it is chiefly important for the reason that all measures for the raising and disbursement of Federal taxes must originate in the House.

Should the Democrats control the next House, and wisely use their power and influence in devising measures for the reduction of taxation, and otherwise lightening the burdens of the people, and throw the responsibility for the defeat of such legislation on the Republican party, they will greatly strengthen their party and better its chances for success in the great struggle for supremacy in 1892.

How important and conspicuous a figure Missouri has become in national politics and the contest for power in the lower House of Congress is shown by the fact that it was the result of the Congressional elections in this State that gave the Republicans control of the present House by the small majority of eight. Had the Republicans failed to elect the four Congressmen from this State, the House would have been a tie, as the division of parties would then have been 165 Democrats to 165 Republicans, instead of 161 Democrats to 169 Republicans as the House is at present constituted.

The elections for members of the next House will be quite as bitterly and fiercely contested as they were in the presidential campaign of 1888, and the work in Missouri may have as important a bearing in deciding party control of that body as it did in the present House.

While a review and analysis of the Congressional vote for several years past in Missouri does not disclose the same alarming and discouraging facts for the contemplation of Democrats as the elections for State officers and Presidential Electors do, yet there is nothing particularly consolatory or encouraging in the congressional outlook in this state.

It is true that the Democratic majority cast for members of Congress is greater than that cast for State officers and Presidential Electors, but that does not make any brighter the Democratic prospects for the regaining of any of the lost districts, or even holding all those now represented by Democrats.

That a clear understanding of the congressional situation may be had, the following table of majorities in the several districts is given:

MAJORITIES ON EITHER SIDE.

Democratic Majorities.		Republican Majorities.	
First District	2,230	Eighth District	1,190
Second District	3,064	Ninth District	2,365
Third District	2,501	Tenth District	570
Fourth District	1,880		
Fifth District	2,136		
Sixth District	1,537		
Seventh District	2,196		
Eleventh District	305		
Twelfth District	10		
Fourteenth Dist	5,739		
Total	21,568	Total	4,125

Democratic majority, 17,443, or 14,910 greater than the majority for Cleveland.

In the Twelfth District, there were 594 scattering votes. Credit these to the opposition and Congressman Stone has a minority of 584 votes intead of a majority of 10.

In the Thirteenth District, Congressman Wade was elected by a minority vote of 16,480, as against the combined vote of 17,383 cast for the Democratic and Union Labor candidates, with 165 scattering votes, which would increase his minority to 1,078.

SURE DEMOCRATIC DISTRICTS.

At the next November election, the following districts may be set down as safely Democratic; First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Fourteenth.

REPUBLICAN STRONGHOLDS.

Without the most shrewd, skillful management and thorough educational canvass on the part of the Democrats, the Republicans will be able to hold the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Thirteenth.

And it may be truthfully said that it will require the some sort of management and the same educational work on economic questions in the Eleventh and Twelfth Districts to keep them in the Democratic column, for in the Eleventh District we have seen the Democratic majority of 2,671 in 1884 cut down to 305 in 1888, and in the Twelfth from 3,869 in 1884 to 10 in 1888. If men like Congressmen Bland and Stone, the one possessing national renown and prestige, and known to all his constituents to be a man of the most sterling honesty and integrity; the other a careful, shrewd politician and brilliant orator, have not been able to retain their majorities, are there not well-grounded fears that those districts may slip from us altogether at the next election? Should the opposition to the Democracy in those two districts gain in anything like the same ratio from 1888 to 1890, that it did from 1886 to 1888, and be able to unite on a candidate, they would be able to wrest both those districts from the Democrats.

But with proper work and organization these two districts may be saved to the Democracy, and three, at least, of the four districts now represented by Republicans may be reclaimed.

An analysis and comparison of the vote cast for Congressmen and Presidential electors in the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Districts reveal some rather novel and interesting facts. First, let us take the Eighth District, presenting in opposite columns the vote cast for the Democratic and Republican candidates for Congressmen and President in detail. The dagger before the figures in the "difference" columns denotes the excess of the vote for Congressman over the vote for President, while the minus sign denotes that the vote for Congressman was less than the vote for President.

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Ward.	Democratic Vote. O'Neill.	Cleveland.	Difference.	Republican Vote. Neidringhaus.	Harrison.	Difference.
4th	941	902	†39	841	872	- 31
6th	987	974	†13	1,469	1,481	- 12
8th	1,042	1,042	.....	636	654	- 18
10th	1,274	1,233	†41	1,142	1,194	- 52
12th	620	571	†49	1,659	1,729	- 70
14th	1,334	1,323	†11	783	821	- 38
16th	703	713	- 10	1,269	1,283	- 14
18th	830	809	†21	1,525	1,563	
22d—Precincts 117 & 118	472	504	- 32	335	318	†17
24th	1,200	1,346	- 146	962	1,130	-168
26th	887	871	†16	1,215	1,256	- 41
28th	1,231	1,242	†11	1,275	1,199	†58
St. Ferdinand Tp.	873	873	.....	917	917	.....
Totals	12,394	12,403	- 9	14,210	14,617	- 407

O'Neill ran ahead of Cleveland in all but three wards in the district, and only ran 9 behind in the whole district, while Niedringhaus ran ahead of Harrison in only two wards, and ran 407 votes behind Harrison in the district.

Longsdon, the Union Labor candidate for Congress, received 873 votes, or 36 less than the Union Labor candidate for President, while the Prohibition candidate received 54 votes, or 16 less than his presidential ticket.

The total vote for Congressmen in this district was 27,226, and the total presidential vote was 27,199, showing that there were 524 voters in the district who could not find a satisfactory candidate for Congress.

Niedringhaus' majority was 1,190.

THE NINTH DISTRICT.

Ward.	Democratic Vote. Castleman.	Cleveland.	Difference.	Republican Vote. Frank.	Harrison.	Difference.
5th	883	872	†11	974	970	†4
7th	830	839	- 9	1,015	996	†19
9th	887	845	†42	1,198	1,156	†42
11th	894	894	.....	1,175	1,174	†1
13th	968	1,027	- 59	1,218	1,219	- 1
15th	1,072	1,096	- 24	1,267	1,269	- 2
17th	1,272	1,306	- 34	1,069	1,070	- 1
19th	1,042	1,118	- 76	1,040	1,031	†9
21st	1,118	1,204	- 86	1,227	1,137	†90
23d	618	633	- 15	1,342	1,286	†56
25th—Prec. 112 to 116	1,042	1,038	†4	1,115	1,155	- 40
27th—Prec. 130 to 133	1,176	1,154	†22	1,195	1,156	†39
29th—District 124	1,199	1,161	†38	1,223	1,222	†1
Total	13,932	11,972	†1,960	14,258	13,241	†1,017

Ward.	Democratic Vote. Clardy.	Cleveland.	Difference.	Republican Vote. Kinsey.	Harrison.	Difference.
1st, Wards 1 to 4	696	633	†63	1,259	1,219	†40
3d, Ward 5	727	822	- 95	1,167	1,256	- 89
5th, Ward 6	748	727	†21	1,211	1,167	†44
7th, Ward 7	195	233	- 38	1,359	1,359	.....
9th, Ward 8	553	540	†13	1,180	1,180	.....
11th, Ward 9	1,007	1,004	†3	1,180	1,180	.....
13th, Ward 10	1,047	1,118	- 71	1,031	1,031	.....
15th, Ward 11	1,221	1,243	- 22	1,360	1,360	.....
17th, Ward 12	1,041	1,063	- 22	1,622	1,622	.....
19th, Ward 13	1,127	1,127	.....	1,182	1,182	.....
21st, Ward 14	1,327	1,327	.....	1,027	1,027	.....
23d, Ward 15	1,327	1,327	.....	1,162	1,162	.....
25th, Ward 16	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
27th, Ward 17	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
29th, Ward 18	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
31st, Ward 19	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
33d, Ward 20	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
35th, Ward 21	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
37th, Ward 22	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
39th, Ward 23	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
41st, Ward 24	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
43d, Ward 25	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
45th, Ward 26	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
47th, Ward 27	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
49th, Ward 28	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
51st, Ward 29	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
53d, Ward 30	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
55th, Ward 31	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
57th, Ward 32	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
59th, Ward 33	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
61st, Ward 34	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
63d, Ward 35	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
65th, Ward 36	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
67th, Ward 37	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
69th, Ward 38	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
71st, Ward 39	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
73d, Ward 40	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
75th, Ward 41	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
77th, Ward 42	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
79th, Ward 43	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
81st, Ward 44	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
83d, Ward 45	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
85th, Ward 46	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
87th, Ward 47	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
89th, Ward 48	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
91st, Ward 49	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
93d, Ward 50	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
95th, Ward 51	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
97th, Ward 52	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
99th, Ward 53	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
101st, Ward 54	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
103d, Ward 55	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
105th, Ward 56	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
107th, Ward 57	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
109th, Ward 58	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
111th, Ward 59	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
113th, Ward 60	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
115th, Ward 61	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
117th, Ward 62	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
119th, Ward 63	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
121st, Ward 64	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
123d, Ward 65	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
125th, Ward 66	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
127th, Ward 67	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
129th, Ward 68	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
131st, Ward 69	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
133d, Ward 70	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
135th, Ward 71	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
137th, Ward 72	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
139th, Ward 73	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
141st, Ward 74	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
143d, Ward 75	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
145th, Ward 76	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
147th, Ward 77	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
149th, Ward 78	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
151st, Ward 79	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
153d, Ward 80	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
155th, Ward 81	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
157th, Ward 82	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
159th, Ward 83	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
161st, Ward 84	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
163d, Ward 85	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
165th, Ward 86	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
167th, Ward 87	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
169th, Ward 88	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
171st, Ward 89	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
173d, Ward 90	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
175th, Ward 91	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
177th, Ward 92	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
179th, Ward 93	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
181st, Ward 94	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
183d, Ward 95	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
185th, Ward 96	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
187th, Ward 97	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
189th, Ward 98	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
191st, Ward 99	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
193d, Ward 100	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
195th, Ward 101	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
197th, Ward 102	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
199th, Ward 103	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
201st, Ward 104	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
203d, Ward 105	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
205th, Ward 106	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
207th, Ward 107	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
209th, Ward 108	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
211th, Ward 109	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
213th, Ward 110	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
215th, Ward 111	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
217th, Ward 112	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
219th, Ward 113	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
221st, Ward 114	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
223d, Ward 115	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
225th, Ward 116	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
227th, Ward 117	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
229th, Ward 118	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
231st, Ward 119	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
233d, Ward 120	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
235th, Ward 121	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
237th, Ward 122	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
239th, Ward 123	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
241st, Ward 124	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
243d, Ward 125	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
245th, Ward 126	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
247th, Ward 127	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
249th, Ward 128	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
251st, Ward 129	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
253d, Ward 130	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
255th, Ward 131	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
257th, Ward 132	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
259th, Ward 133	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
261st, Ward 134	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
263d, Ward 135	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
265th, Ward 136	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
267th, Ward 137	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
269th, Ward 138	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
271st, Ward 139	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
273d, Ward 140	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
275th, Ward 141	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
277th, Ward 142	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
279th, Ward 143	1,327	1,327	.....	1,178	1,178	.....
Total	16,896	18,385	- 1,500	26,096	27,096	- 1,000

Clardy ran behind Cleveland in every ward in the city and in every county except Iron, receiving 1,500 less votes in the district than his presidential ticket.

Kinsey received 1,100 less votes in the district than Harrison. He ran ahead of his ticket in only one ward in the city, but he ran ahead in every county except Iron, St. Louis and Ste. Genevieve.

Ratchford, Union Labor candidate, received 1,411 votes, or 496 more than the Union Labor candidate for President.

The total vote for Congressman was 37,590; for President, 39,381, or 1,791 more votes for President than for Congressmen.

Kinsey's majority was 570.

THE THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

An examination of the vote cast in the Thirteenth District for Congressmen and President discloses the same conditions that were shown in the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Districts.

Maddock, the Democratic candidate for Congress, ran 420 votes behind Cleveland, and Wade ran 167 votes behind Harrison, while Aiter, the Union Labor candidate, ran 522 votes ahead of the Union Labor Presidential ticket.

The combined vote of the Democratic and Union Labor candidates was 913 greater than Wade's vote.

DEMOCRATIC POSSIBILITIES.

Whether or not these four districts will send Republicans to the next Congress depends upon the amount of good sense, wise management and patriotism of the Democrats.

With a full registration and a full poll of the Democratic vote in the city of St. Louis I think that the city is Democratic by from 5,000 to 10,000 majority.

But a full registration and poll of Democratic voters in the city cannot be had so long as the methods which have obtained in the past are allowed to continue. Hundreds of honest, self-respecting Democrats are thoroughly disgusted with those methods, and rather than appear to countenance the boodle bosses and their practices they refrain from voting and do not even register.

There is a large independent labor vote in the city that is naturally Democratic, which can, by proper management, be allied with the Democratic party if they can be made to believe that their interests and rights can best be conserved by such an alliance.

The fact that the Republican party has control of the national administration and the patronage incident thereto, is a source of weakness to that party, and there is in the ranks of the g. o. p. in this city at the present writing about the same amount of sweet harmony and concord that is supposed to exist in a well regulated family of cats and dogs.

The thousands of honest but misguided workingmen who voted the Republican ticket in 1888, in the belief that they would have steady work at high wages in the event of Republican success, are getting their eyes open and their minds are in a condition to receive correct impressions on economic questions.

Taking into consideration all these facts and conditions, the prospects for Democratic success in these three districts are not at all discouraging.

As for the Thirteenth District, it may be said that Farmer Wade or any other Republican has anything but a "dead cinch" on an election next November. The elements are ripe in that district for Republican defeat, if they are wisely and skillfully handled.

While the probabilities appear to be strongly in favor of the election of four or five Republicans to the next Congress from Missouri, the possibilities are decidedly in favor of a well-nigh solid Democratic delegation.

Whether these possibilities are to become certainties, depends partly on the rank and file of the Democratic party and partly on those who may for the time, be delegated with the exercise of the executive functions of the party.

H. MARTIN WILLIAMS.

Nugent's Window.

The path of glory leads but to the tomb, nevertheless the great deeds of the true patriot shall never be forgotten.

The enterprising firm of B. Nugent & Bro. yesterday evening exposed to view in one of their windows facing Broadway the rarest collection of trophies pertaining to Ireland ever shown in this city. The display consists of the Brian Boroehme Harp enshrouded in the national color, green silk, guarded by two figures in the armor of two of her kings; a photograph of Tom Moore's harp, made specially for the occasion; a collection of Irish manuscripts of the fourth, fifth, eighth and tenth centuries, obtained from the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin. The old spinning wheel reclines in the rear of a mammoth arch of Irish linen, which bears the appropriate motto, "An industry that could not be suppressed."

The numerous pictures of her heroes who died in battle, her patron saints and sages, works of her artists and historians are also displayed. It is a grand tribute to the sons of the Gael, and one that is sure to make every Irishman proud to belong to such a race.

Deputy Jailer Rodnett.

Mr. William Hodnett, the new deputy jailer, qualified yesterday and at once took charge of the position vacated by Mr. Gignoux's resignation. His bond, in the sum of $5,000, with John M. Sellers, William Henslerk and W. H. Ryan as sureties, was approved by the Council Friday night and the new officer took thereupon the oath yesterday. Mr. Gignoux, who has filled the position for the past three years, resigned to engage in business.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, gives quiet, helpful rest; 25c a bottle.

MRS. PARTINGTON.

SHE CELEBRATES THANKSGIVING DAY WITH A BIG DINNER.

Great Preparations in Pie for the Event—Elder Jones' Gift of Chickens—Isaac's Unexpected Return From Sea—Mrs. Partington Floats Into the Arena for a Dance.

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CHAPTER XII.

THE President and Governor, by a very "singular coincidence," as Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., expressed it, having named the same day for Thanksgiving, Mrs. Partington, as she pondered it, thought she would like to celebrate the festal incident by a big dinner at the old homestead, and she and Amanda, the confidential help, put their heads together, paragorically speaking, to make preparations for the event. With considerable intellectual effort invitations were sent to Rivermouth, Hog's Corner, Rumney Marsh, Frog's Run, Tattle Village, Little Turkey, Kidder Swamp and places "contagious," omitting none, as she felt that it was a sort of last appearance and desired a full house.

"Manda," said she, "we must have a dinner more commensurate and fulsome than any we have had for many years, for I feel that very few Thanksgivings are preserved for me, and I would like to meet all my friends about the festering board."

Accordingly Mrs. Partington and 'Manda, for a week before the event, were up to their elbows in the preparation of mince pies, apple pies, squash pies, pumpkin pies, lemon pies, cocoanut pies, cream pies, custard pies, washington pies—grand tribute to the Father of his country—besides turnovers, tarts and doughnuts, enough to meet the demands of Gargantua himself were he included among the invited guests. When completed Mrs. Partington contemplated the pile.

MRS. PARTINGTON FLOATS INTO THE ARENA.

Mrs. Partington Making Pies.

"They will keep," said she, "if any are left over, and be amenable to ourselves collaterally."

She wiped her brow on her checked apron and sat reviewing her work.

"I declare, 'Manda," said she, "I feel that I am not invaluable, and but for my inveterate constitution I never should have been available to do it. But it may be the last, 'Manda, in which I shall precipitate."

"Oh, don't say so," said Amanda, "you will enjoy, I dare say, many more."

"No, dear," replied Mrs. Partington, "although I know I am not an ortogon, still I feel that the time I am to stay here will depend upon how long I shall remain, and we can't say what may never come to pass."

She and 'Manda then proceeded to decorate the rooms which soon revealed in green glory, with a wreath of everlasting saying the black profile of Corporal Paul over the mantelshelf.

"I declare it does look charmingly lugubrious" said Mrs. Partington, surveying their work.

The sun never shone clearer and brighter than on the morning of the expected day, as if he were interested in the affairs, though he couldn't stop just then to say anything about it, and Mrs. Partington, with a new cap and an extra touch of dress, waited to receive her guests. And everybody came; that was an assured thing, and the handshaking she had to encounter afterwards she was no great shaker for such a reception—quite broke her down after a few rounds, and she had to request a relative to shake for her during the rest of it.

There had never been so many vehicles brought together in one place since camp-meeting or great training day and every horse was provided with an extra measure of grain to keep Thanksgiving on, besides being allowed the freedom of the grounds.

The neighbors, though not invited, had early taken an interest in the event, and two large turkeys and four pairs of chickens had been sent in from "synonymous sources," as Mrs. Partington told some one, and even Elder Jones came over from his store to offer her a pair of chickens, from a "job lot," at cost; for which she thanked him, but said she feared they might be from the same batch of "precarious" eggs he had sold her, and declined. Every one who came brought something to add to the feast, putting 'Manda to her wits' end to know what to do with it.

When they had all arrived and gathered together, Mrs. Partington's spectacles beamed upon them like stars in the light of the bright November morning.

"I am glad to see you all," said she and it is the ulument to my spirits to have you under this vulnerable roof, so impregnable with joyous fatalities."

She could have said no more to assure welcome; everybody felt at home in an instant, and such a clatter of noisy tongues was never heard, kept up till dinner was announced. And such a dinner! The oldest inhabitant of three towns, who was there, affirmed there had been none such in those parts for fifty years. Two long tables fairly groaned under the weight, and, after grace by Deacon Polyfrod, which was so long that the exordium and Amen came in together at the head of the table, all fell to, and such a clatter of knives and forks occurred, mingled with pleasant voices, as seemed to make the beams of the old house hilarious. Mrs. Partington presided over the scene with her characteristic benignity.

Elder Jones Brings Her a Pair of Chickens.

"Oh, if Isaac were here," said she tearfully.

It was a pensive thought that passed the disc of mental vision, dimming her spectacles, like the steam from the coffee, but abiding in affectionate remembrance, and the scene before her was for the moment clouded.

The party sat late in joyous festivity, and the afternoon passed into evening, with an interlude of less pretentious feasting, when dancing commenced in the "best room," a fiddler having been procured for the occasion, the room lighted by twenty-candle power, with two placed on each side of the Corporal's profile.

The fiddler seemed crazy with delight, the floor rocked from the energy of thick boots, and waves of radiant fabrics rolled above it like the waves of the sea. Everybody seemed inspired, the elders, as spectators, beating time with their canes, when, in the midst of the dance, Mrs. Partington left her chair and floated into the arena, her spectacles aglow with animation, and all stood back as she went through the graceful figure something like the figure 8 on the floor, to the delight of every one. It was the event of the evening.

"I couldn't help it," said she as she took her seat; "the music was so enervating that I could not restrain my exorbitance."

She fanned herself, while the young prepared for games, over which Mrs. Partington was installed as umpire, her seat near the open window leading to the kitchen. She was fully equal to the position, and the forfeits she imposed called for no arbitration.

"Kiss every girl in the room!" was the energetic edict, and the way the young men obeyed it showed wonderful confidence in her judgment, some of them repeating the infliction many times. The fun was at its height when a faint scream from Mrs. Partington caused a suspension, and it was discovered that her face was held between two firm hands, the owner's face appearing behind her chair, smiling pleasantly. It was the good-natured face of a small man, with curly hair and side whiskers, and was evidently a surprise. In vain were her efforts to extricate herself.

"Guess who it is," came a hoarse whisper to her ear.

The voice, though undistinguished, went to her heart where there is no unrealment, with love for interpreter.

Isaac's Return From Sea.

"Isaac!" she cried, and fainted away.

It was, indeed, Ike, just returned from sea, and with him Capt. Si, who had kept in the background, and when Mrs. Partington became conscious she bent on the intruder a look of half doubt, the whiskers at first preventing identification.

"Oh, you imardimate boy!" said she, "how could you complicate me by your abtrusiveness? But I am so glad to see you that I can't hold any 'mostly,' and you are just in time for the conclusive end of Thanksgiving; and Si, too, 'sail in,' as we used to say at sea, and enjoin the fun."

Never again there have been a happier woman than Mrs. Partington, as she watched the antics of Ike among the girls, some of whom knew him, but it made little odds whether they did or not, his whiskers winning him universal favor. These were a source of great wonder to Mrs. Partington, who wondered "where under the canister of heaven" he could have got them.

The sports did not end till the candles burnt down to the sockets and some had to be renewed, but the spirits of the participants seemed to burn brighter at the last, and all gathered about Mrs. Partington to bid her good night and good morning, giving her three cheers as they trotted away in the darkness.

"Now, dear," said Mrs. Partington to Ike, "you must go to bed, and in the morning tell me all your adventitious discrepancies, and where you caught your whiskers, and if there is any danger of their striking in."

Ike blessed her good night, leaving her heart in a state of thankfulness far greater than she could have anticipated.

"The happiness of an occasion," said Mrs. Partington next day, "depends very much upon how people enjoy themselves, and certainly I never knew an occasion where every one was apparently so perforated with delinquency."

* * *

Ike remained but a few days at the homestead, and then bidding Mrs. Partington farewell, he walked away to the Nip and Tuck Railway Station. He turned at the last point of observation and saw the dame waving a white cambric benediction after him, which he returned, and then paid attention to a dog who was smelling him to see if he was good to eat.

[*Concluded in the next Sunday Post-Dispatch.*]

Reduced Rates to All Points West.

$5.00 St. Louis to Kansas City.
$6.00 St. Louis to St. Joseph.
$8.00 St. Louis to Council Bluffs.
$8.25 St. Louis to Omaha.
$6.00 St. Louis to Atchison.
$15.00 St. Louis to Denver,
$15.00 St. Louis to Pueblo.
$15.00 St. Louis to Colorado Springs.

Via the "Burlington Route." Through Trains St. Louis to Kansas City, St. Joseph, Denver, with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Free Chair Cars without change. Ticket Offices, 112 North Fourth Street and Union Depot.

WOMEN IN INDIA.

A Friend of Pundita Ramabai Writes of Their Condition and Prospects.

The letter below was recently received by a St. Louis gentleman from a Hindoo lady, Srimati Swarna Kumari Ghosal, a warm friend of Pundita Ramabai, the lady who visited St. Louis and other American cities last year in the interest of the movement for the social elevation and better education of the women of India. Srimati Ghosal is also an active worker in the cause, and, as will be seen from her letter, is not without hope of its success eventually. The construction of some of her sentences is faulty, but it should be remembered that the English language is not her native tongue.

KASHIABAGAN GARDEN HOUSE,
UPPER CIRCULAR ROAD,
CALCUTTA, Ind., Nov. 17, 1889.

DEAR SIR—I am very glad to receive your letter dated the 27th of August last. How intensely I wish that our countrywomen were educated and trained like those of

THE POST-DISPATCH--PAGES 25 TO 28.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1890.

THE ASTOR OF TO-DAY.

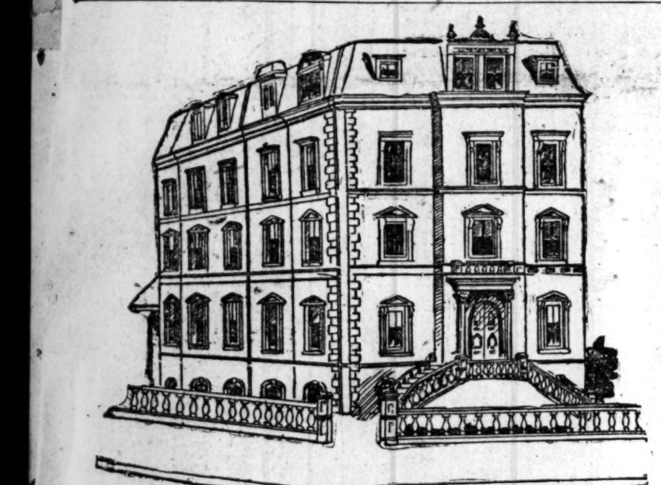
THE FIRST OF THE FAMILY WHO HAS BEEN IN PUBLIC LIFE.

Assemblyman, Senator, Diplomat—A Study of the Personality of the Present Head of the House of Astor—His Political Aspirations—A Memorable Campaign of Millionaires—The Famous Astor Millions.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The new head of the house of Astor William Waldorf Astor, is the first of his name who has been at all prominent in public life and who has ventured into other domains than those of commerce and society. He is personally known to a large number of Americans and is known by sight to many thousands in this city. Like his father, John Jacob Astor, who died a week ago yesterday, he is a man of large physique and, although not handsome, of striking appearance. He is over six feet in height, athletic in

W. W. Astor.
(*The Present Head of the House of Astor.*)

build, of ruddy complexion. His sole facial adornment is a small yellow mustache. For many years, when in the city, it has been his custom to walk with his father to the latter's place of business, in West Twenty-sixth street, from his house at Fifth avenue and Thirty-third street, and sometimes further down town, and the pair were so regular in their appearance morning after morning that many persons residing or in business along the route of their morning promenade almost



THE LATE JACOB ASTOR'S RESIDENCE, 338 FIFTH AVENUE.

unconsciously contracted the habit of setting their watches by the Astors.

Mr. Astor was born in this city in March, 1848, and is in consequence almost 42 years old. His mother was Mrs. Gibbes, a daughter of a rich South Carolina merchant, and Mr. Astor was her only child. He is the direct lineal descendant of the first John Jacob Astor, who founded the fortunes of the family and whose romantic and adventurous career has become a twice told tale to the American public. Wm. Waldorf Astor is the great grandson of the original John Jacob Astor, his father having been the eldest son of William B. Astor, who in turn was the eldest son of the family's founder. The only remaining member of the second generation of the Astor family is William Astor, who is now abroad, and who is the husband of the Mrs. William Astor who since the death of her sister-in-law, Mrs. John Jacob Astor has been the leader of New York society.

From a boy he evinced literary tastes, and his mother's own predilections in this direction strongly influenced him. He was afforded all possible opportunities of education, and his early years were watched over with the most tender solicitude and affection by both his parents. He had tutors at home, and after a thorough preparatory course he entered Columbia College, and then, after completing his course there, entered the Columbia Law School, where he was graduated in 1875. He studied hard both in college and in the Law School, and, although not considered brilliant, ranked well and was highly esteemed by his instructors and fellow students.

After leaving the Law School he entered the law office of Lord, Day & Lord, one of the leading firms of the city, and there acquired a knowledge of office business which rounded his education. He was never prominent at the bar, but was chiefly employed in the preparation of cases and in aiding his father in looking after the interests, especially from the legal side of the vast estate which he has now been called upon to administer. He was always an omnivorous reader, and it was shortly after his graduation from the Law School that he began, with several young society friends, the publication of a small magazine. This was issued under the auspices of a small society, also organized by Mr. Astor and which met at regular intervals at the houses of its members and was called the Beefsteak Club. For this magazine Mr. Astor prepared several articles, which, although they had only a limited and society circulation, showed good thought and were highly commended by older men who had an opportunity of reading and examining the publication.

His mother's position as the virtual leader of New York society necessarily brought Mr. Astor into the midst of the gayeties of successive seasons. As the heir of the Astor millions he was naturally an object of interest to match-making mammas, but many a trap spread for him with the greatest care failed to secure him as a prize. He was not over fond of society, and his height made him appear somewhat awkward, while his near-sightedness also gave him the reputation of being shy and timid. He was not a graceful dancer, and seldom attempted the waltz, much less the more energetic polka, preferring always conversation with some man friend or some older woman.

So the years passed by, and early in October, 1877, Mr. Astor was waited upon by a deputation of Republican friends and politicians, who urged him to accept the nomination for the Assembly in his district, the Eleventh. After some reflection and consultation with his parents he decided to accept, and was unanimously nominated on October 3, 1877. His candidacy was the beginning of the custom of young men of wealth and position in New York going into politics. Up to that time it had been considered not quite the thing, and for days after his nomination the clubs were stirred by the announcement that "Willie Astor was going to run for the Assembly." The district being naturally a Republican one and the name of Astor carrying a weight, it is needless to say that the contest was not particularly difficult and that Mr. Astor was elected by a good majority.

He served his term at Albany creditably, but his newness to politics and lack of experience in talking on his feet did not render him particularly conspicuous during the session. He won the approval, however, of his constituents and of the public at large, voted right from the public standpoint on every important question and was pronounced a success. On October 16, 1879, he was tendered and accepted the nomination to the State Senate, which was followed in due course by his election. His experience in the Assembly now began to bear fruit, and he made an excellent record in the more important body. He had acquired by this time sufficient self-confidence to enable him to speak forcibly, if not eloquently, and several of his addresses brought him reputation. His course was followed with much interest, and society began to predict a rosy political future for him.

Sometime before his election to the Senate he had ceased to be of matrimonial interest to New York mammas, it having been reserved to a Philadelphia matron and her daughter to bear away the prize. One of the most prominent families in the society of the Quaker City were the Pauls, and the daughter, Miss Mary Paul, who made her debut in the Centennial year, both from her family's position and her own beauty, became at once the acknowledged belle of Philadelphia. A brunette, with rich olive complexion and most graceful form, although comparatively poor, Miss Paul had suitors by the hundred. She came to New York to attend a Patriarch's ball in the winter of 1876-77 and was there introduced to Mr. Astor. His devotion to her began almost with their first meeting and soon excited comment, which was afterwards heightened by her return to New York as a guest of Mrs. John Jacob Astor.

The courtship was not a long one, and the following autumn Mr. Astor was married to Miss Paul in Philadelphia. The wedding was comparatively a quiet one, and like all affairs in which Mrs. Astor had anything to do with the management, was characterized with simplicity and good taste. Mr. Astor and his bride were welcomed to New York society with open arms, and have ever since held a prominent position. His father presented the young couple with a large double brown-stone house, No. 4 East Thirty-third street, where they have since resided. Young Mrs. Astor for some years did not exert herself socially in any marked degree, her tastes being apparently more domestic than is usually the case with young New York married women in society, a fact which excited much comment. Her beauty was universally admired, but she was not considered a good conversationalist and did not become a leader in so marked a degree as had been anticipated.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Astor—two boys and a girl—the eldest of whom, William Waldorf, is now about 12 years old. Mrs. Astor has always been devoted to her children and they have been brought up with the utmost care. For some years the family spent their summers at Newport, where they are familiar figures. Mr. Astor spends most of the time in the summer with his children, and it is an interesting sight to see him sitting on the front seat of a small pony carriage, drawn by the tiniest of Shetlands, with his eldest son driving and the other two children perched up behind. Mrs. Astor, although she has grown rather stout, retains her youthful beauty in a remarkable degree and is still considered one of the handsomest women in New York society.

To turn from Mr. Astor's domestic relations once more to his personal career, and taking up the story at the completion of his term in the State Senate, we find him a candidate for Congress in the Seventh District in this city, to which he was nominated on October 21, 1880. His opponent on the Democratic side was Philip Henry Dugro, and although the district was largely Democratic and comparatively little money was spent, on one side at least, so firmly established was Mr. Astor's reputation and so energetic was his canvass that he was only defeated by a narrow majority of 114 votes. The defeat was so nearly a victory that he was the more willing to tempt fate again and enter the contest in the succeeding Autumn, which he did in the Ninth District, being nominated on October 21, 1881. This contest, in which his opponent was Roswell Pettibone Flower, was one of the most exciting ever held in a city district, and column after column was printed about it in the newspapers of the time. The most exaggerated stories flew over the country regarding the amount of money that both millionaires were expending, and it was currently reported that Mr. Astor flung away double eagles by the handful. Both candidates undertook a personal canvass of the district, and the interest in the battle completely overshadowed all other political contests of the year. It was estimated by the Republican newspapers that Mr. Flower expended at least $16,000, and the Democratic papers placed Mr. Astor's expenses at $25,000 to $30,000. Political tramps from all over the country hastened to the scene and the eyes of the whole country were turned upon the Ninth District.

Mr. Astor's club and society friends took the stump off and went to work with a will for him, and the battle raged fiercely. Mr. Astor, towards the closing days of the canvass, is said to have remarked to his friends that if defeated he would never run for office again in New York City, as there was no chance for a man who had the reputation of being extremely wealthy when another wealthy man was pitted against him on the side of the majority. On election evening Mr. Astor found that his opponent had defeated him by about three thousand majority, and if the statement credited to him be correct, he has kept his word thus far.

But defeat in this memorable contest brought victory. The Republican party did not forget Mr. Astor's gallant fight, and in 1882 President Arthur tendered him the appointment of Minister to Italy, which he at once accepted. He sailed for Europe soon after, and for three years and until the appointment of his successor by President Cleveland, in 1885, represented the United States at the Italian Court.

Soon after his return he began to put into shape the material he had gathered while at Rome and in 1886 published his first novel, "Valentino," a story of history and romance in Italy, which brought him prominently before the public as an author. It is said that he was aided in the preparation of this work by the late Allen Thorndike Rice, one of his most intimate friends. The book called forth, from the social prominence of its author, an immense deal of criticism. The general verdict was that, although good in style and well written in parts, it was not a great work and was, on the whole, somewhat dull. Since then Mr. Astor has kept at his literary labors and has produced numerous short sketches and stories and recently published his second work, "Sforza, a Romance of Milan," which is still fresh in the public mind. For the club, at Tuxedo, of which he is a prominent member and where he has built and occupies a beautiful house on the shores of the lake, Mr. Astor has written an interesting little historical brochure.

William Waldorf Astor's chief characteristics are tenacity of purpose, strong will, literary tastes, domestic attachments and affection for his friends. His circle of intimate acquaintances is comparatively small, but those who know him well are devoted to him, and he has the respect and esteem of the community. Like his father and ancestors he is conservative, prudent and somewhat exclusive in his dealings with men. His home life is a happy one, and he has always led a blameless life. He is a strong Episcopalian and will succeed to his father's place and position of influence in Trinity parish. He will undoubtedly also fill his father's place in the directory of many financial institutions and, it may be safely said, will conduct the affairs of the vast estate over which he is now the head with care and prudence. His habits of life are regular; he needs and takes much exercise, is an expert swimmer and a good horseman and gymnast.

In the city, after a light breakfast, he walks to the office on Twenty-sixth street, and then down town. He lunches heartily and returns home early in the afternoon, often stopping in at a library or club on his way home. He dines well and devotes his evening, if there is no entertainment to which he feels he must go, to reading and study. While he is a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, Union League and other leading clubs, he is not a thorough club man and prefers home life. He fully realizes his duty to the community and has always evinced a willingness to assume any post in public enterprises to which he has been called. It is the general opinion that John Jacob Astor has left a worthy descendant and heir of his millions. The father's confidence in his son was well shown in the virtual transference to him, some five years ago, of the bulk of the former's estate, a transfer now ratified by his will, and which was the first application in a way of the English law of entail in this country.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GO WEST.

Read the Following Reduced Rates via the Wabash Line:

To Kansas City	$5 00
To Leavenworth	5 75
To St. Joseph	6 00
To Atchison	6 00
To Council Bluffs	8 00
To Omaha	8 25
To Pueblo	15 00
To Denver	15 00

☞Correspondingly low rates to intermediate points and points beyond.

Shortest line! Quickest time! Handsomest trains!

Ticket offices corner Broadway and Olive street and Union Depot.

They Did Not Know of the Accident.

Mr. John I. Martin stated yesterday in reference to the running over of Alvin C. Coffen, a young boy, by Mrs. Martin's buggy yesterday, that he was not present at the accident as reported, and that Mrs. Martin was unaware of what occurred. When they learned that the boy was injured they went to his parents' home, 3623 Sheridan avenue, and tendered their sympathy. The boy was not badly hurt.

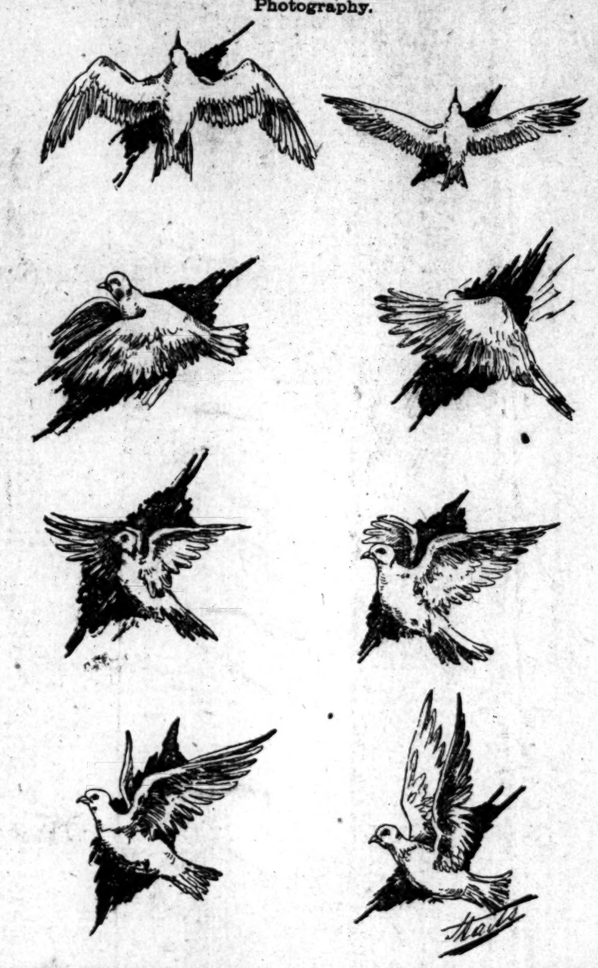
Jersey and Kilt suits at the Globe.

Hundreds of styles, Little Lord Fauntleroys, Baby McKees, la petite Freddie Alphonse, imported French jerseys and all the latest styles, always lower than elsewhere.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

HOW BIRDS FLY.

The Interesting Results Obtained by the Aid of Instantaneous Photography.



NO. 1, BIRD RESTING ON THE AIR. *NO. 2, BIRD SOARING UPWARD.*
THE OTHER FIGURES SHOW THE VARIOUS CURVATURES OF THE WINGS OF BIRDS SOARING THROUGH THE AIR.

M. Marey, the French scientist, has just published an interesting volume on the flight of birds. It appears that hitherto very little accurate information has been collected with regard to the movements of birds on the wing, and in order to obtain some accurate details concerning it the author has made a series of careful studies. In his new volume he points out that the flight of most birds is very different from that of the "kings of the air," who are able to maintain themselves on the wing for a long time without any movement, resting, as it were, on the air. The smaller birds, on the other hand, have to "row" continually, and it is this process of dividing the air with their wings, which M. Marey has subjected to a very close examination. Thus, for instance, he has photographed a pigeon in the various attitudes assumed in flight, as shown in the accompanying sketches.

Other interesting illustrations with regard to the flight of the hawk, and the mechanique of the wings, are also added, as, for instance, the following:

FANCY ODOR BOTTLES.

A Very Pretty One That Can Be Made at Small Expense.

Very handsome odor bottles, rivalling the expensive ones offered in art stores, may be made at home in a short time from no more pretentious materials, says the *Youth's Companion*, than an old glass bottle, a large cork, a large button mould, a piece of chamois skin, a bit of silk cord, and a little ribbon and paint, or if one has no knowledge of painting, silk embroidery may be substituted. Select a bottle of the required size and shape that has no projecting rim around the mouth; cut a piece of chamois the shape of the bottom of it, but considerably larger, moisten the bottom of the bottle very sparingly with glue, and fit the piece smoothly to it, rubbing it on securely and up the side as smoothly as possible, working the extra fulness into the fine, upright folds that will be hardly perceptible when the other decorations described below are arranged.

Then take another piece of chamois a little too long to encircle the bottle, and wide enough to reach from the bottom to a short distance above the top; fringe both edges, cutting the upper fringe about half the width of the lower; fit it closely around the bottle, and tie a satin ribbon around the bottom just above the fringe, and tie another low down around the neck, finishing both bands with a full, careless bow, tie another band close up to the mouth and fasten it invisibly, and turn the full fringe down over it.

Let the cork fit closely and project half its length from the mouth, lay a full, round button mold—larger around than the cork—on top of it, and drive a long tack down through to hold it securely, cover it with a circular piece of chamois gathered round the edge and drawn in snugly just above the bottle; wind silk cord, the color of the ribbon, closely round and round to cover the gathered edge, and fit it down tightly to the cork, and fasten it invisibly.

If a line of glue be drawn around the bottle with a small brush just underneath where the cord and the ribbons confine the cover, it will make the work firmer and more lasting; of course, it should be done just as the confining band is to be applied.

Paint the words, "Sweet Odors Bring Sweet Thoughts," or anything else suggestive of the odorous contents of the bottle, on the side where the ribbon bows are placed, and arrange sprays of lilies or any fragrant flower carelessly around them, and paint a small spray to match on the stopper.

Should the decoration be embroidery instead of painting, it should be applied before the cover is fitted on the bottle. Silk or satin and lace frills in place of the fringe, would be very pretty. The whole cost will be but a trifle compared to the beauty of the finished article, if the work is neatly executed, and it makes a pretty gift for old or young.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL MEETING

At St. Paul.

Reduced rates of fare have been granted for the Teachers' Convention at St. Paul next July by the Burlington Route, and special trains will be run by that line from St. Louis to St. Paul without change of cars for the accommodation of St. Louis teachers.

The Burlington Route runs two trains a day direct from St. Louis to St. Paul, but the special trains mentioned above will be run in addition to the regular trains.

For further information call at or address the office of the company, 116 North Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.

THEIR READINESS TO GAB

HOW OUR LEADING MEN RECEIVE THE NEWSPAPER INTERVIEWER.

How Edmunds Treats Reporters—Senator Sherman's Ready Talk—Senator Hoar's Rule—Men Who Do Interviews—The Rule as to the Cabinet and President—Senator Ingalls' Great Soap Interview.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.

THE tempest in the senatorial teapot, which has been raised as to the reporting of the secret sessions by the newspaper correspondents, is by no means new. Every year Edmunds, Harris, Wilson and other Senators make wild threats against their brothers who give out the doings of the executive sessions to the reporters, and the avenues of news are so many that the executive sessions are more fully reported than the open ones. About three-fourths of the Senators hold confidential relations with the leading newspaper correspondents, and every newspaper man in Washington has one or more men upon whom he can rely to give him accurate information as to anything before Congress. Many Senators give out news without knowing it and an adroit interviewer is never at a loss for the facts in any case. Senator Edmunds' position in regard to executive business is so well known that he is seldom approached by any of the old correspondents. Young reporters now and then attempt to interview him and he treats them politely telling them their mistake and asking for their address, saying that if they will give it he will send them a document that they may read to their advantage. The green reporter hereupon gives his card and the next day he gets by mail a copy of the rules of the Senate with a blue pencil mark around the following paragraph:

"Any Senator or officer of the Senate who shall disclose the secret or confidential business or proceedings of the Senate shall be liable, if a Senator, to suffer expulsion from the body, and if an officer, to dismissal from the service of the Senate and to punishment for contempt."

Senator Edmunds seldom submits to an interview upon any subject, though he sometimes dictates his views upon certain questions before the Senate, and when he does the talk is always worth reading. He often gives information with the proviso that the matter shall not be used in interview shape, and he is in this respect much like a number of his brother Senators. Ingalls often talks in this way, and his conversations sparkle with ideas graphically expressed. He is full of information, is up to the times on every subject, and if one can escape his prohibition to publish he is good for a column any hour of the day.

SENATOR SHERMAN,

though he is said to be cold, is always ready to talk to a newspaper man. He answers all questions put to him and gives interviews whenever he can. He will not say what he does not want to and he is perfectly frank and open in his expressions. He sometimes dictates his replies to the interviewer and he is accessible both at the Senate and at his home. Leland Stanford is another very accessible man, and he has as many ideas to the square inch as any other statesman in the country. His head is packed full of information of all sorts and I have never heard a subject mentioned in his presence upon which he had not something new to say. He is not afraid to say what he thinks and his talks are always readable. Senator Allison talks readily, but he hedges so much in his statements as to take the life out of them. He is too much of a diplomat and he roosts on the fence.

A Talk With Sherman.

Senator Hoar of Massachusetts never submits to an interview. I remember my first experience with him. I was correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader*, and I told him that I had been sent by its editor to ask him certain questions. He was sitting in his dressing-gown and slippers in his library when I made this remark, and he straightened himself up like a shot and shut his mouth like a clam as he chopped out the words: "Well, young man, you may put your questions, but I warn you that I will not answer one word."

I then told him that I did not expect to interview him by force, and that if he had nothing to say there was no use in my asking questions. He then told me that he had made a resolution to publish everything that went from him into the papers over his own signature and begged my pardon for his seeming gruffness. He wanted me to stay and look over the cartoons in *Puck* with him, but I thanked him and left.

I find that the New England Senators are as a rule afraid to call their souls their own and the most snobbish man on the Supreme Court bench is Justice Horace Gray. He never submits to an interview and he told me once when I asked him some question about Supreme Court business, that he thought the country would be better served by his attending to the business of the court than by saying what ought to be done as to its improvement. Not long ago a lady correspondent of Washington was preparing an article on the private libraries of the Capital. She wrote to the leading statesmen who were known to have collections of books and asked permission to call and see them. From every

MAN OF PROMINENCE

with the exception of Justice Gray she got a polite answer. Gray's reply was formal almost to rudeness and it stated that Justice Gray's library had been gathered together for other purposes and that the public would be just as well served by not hearing anything about it. This is from the Justice of the Supreme Court who went down the river with the President in an English hunting costume a month or so ago and who, when I called upon him, received me in a silk velvet coat, patent leather pumps, a velvet vest and light pantaloons.

Senator Dawes of Massachusetts is not averse to an interview and he talks well. Speaker Reed now and then gives a sentence or two to the correspondents and McKinley is a good friend of the newspaper men. Joe Cannon is full of ideas and he can grind out a column in an hour. Senator Hawley is very busy, but he is a newspaper man himself and he will talk freely if you catch him at leisure. Wade Hampton never interviews and the reporter who gets anything out of Joe Brown is a genius. Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota is always ready to give away a good thing when he has it. I remember once calling upon him about 8 o'clock in the evening. He told me to walk up to his bed-room and I found him with his head on the pillow and the bed clothes well up to the neck of his frilled night-gown. He told me that he had had a hard day's work and that he had gone to bed early to sleep himself fresh. He said he could sleep at any time, and that he was good for twelve hours or could get along with four, as necessity demanded, and he gave me the information I desired while he lay in bed. Frank Hiscock of New York is a poser. He seems to swell when he is asked for an interview, and if he has not some axe of his own to grind he will say that he is very busy just now, but that if you will call upon him to-morrow he will be able to tell you whether he can talk or not. Senator Joe Blackburn is a good man to interview, but a hard man to report. His language is so flowery that you lose the ideas if you are not careful, and he ought to be quoted just as he talks to do him justice. Voorhees is cautious, but he often tells a good story. President Harrison has given no big interviews as yet. It is not considered etiquette to ask him questions, and the ordinary rule is that a Cabinet Minister ought not to be interviewed. Nevertheless, Wanamaker talks frequently. Windom gives out expressions on some subjects and Blaine has made one or two utterances since he became Secretary of State.

SPEAKING OF BLAINE

and the newspapers, one of the best stories that I have ever heard in regard to his experiences with reporters was told last night on Newspaper Row. This subject of executive

An Interview With Blaine.

sessions was up and a number of the correspondents were chatting about public men and interviews. Smith D. Fry of the St. Paul *Globe* described Blaine's adventures with George Nicholas. "Nicholas," said Fry, "was a reporter of the Chicago *Times* which was during the days of Editor Storey, a great friend of Blaine's. Blaine was in Chicago at the Grand Pacific Hotel and Clint Snowden, the city editor, sent Nicholas to interview him. As he entered the hotel he saw Mr. Blaine go into the dining-room arm-in-arm with a prominent politician of Chicago. He waited until they came out and saw Blaine go to the elevator and up to his room. Mr. Nicholas then sent up his card to Mr. Blaine. The boy returned immediately and said that Mr. Blaine was not in. Nicholas waited half an hour and sent up his card again. The same result. He waited another half hour and sent up another card and still Mr. Blaine was not in. By this time he was rather angry, and seeing across the street an old Chicagoan who looked very much like Mr. Blaine it occurred to him that he would get even with Mr. Blaine by making this man personate him. Nicholas was a curious fellow. He stuttered in his speech and he was a good deal of a wag. He went over the way and patted this man on the shoulder and said: "How do you do, Mr. Blaine?" The man looked around and replied: "What is it Nick? What's the lay?" Said Nicholas: I have been sent out to interview Mr. Blaine, and as you look like Mr. Blaine I will interview you, and he thereupon began to ask questions. The man took the cue and he answered the interrogatories in a characteristic manner, saying just the things, however, that Blaine should not have said. He referred in impolitic terms to Gen. Grant and criticised Garfield. Nicholas wrote up the interview and it was published in the *Times*. Blaine noticed it the next day when he was traveling somewhere in the central part of Wisconsin. He was very angry and he telegraphed to Mr. Storey that he had had no interview with any of his reporters and asked what he meant by such an outrageous misrepresentation. Storey grew excited over the telegram. He called in Snowden and asked who had written that interview. "It was George Nicholas," replied the city editor.

"You must discharge him at once," said Mr. Storey. "The interview never took place and I have just gotten this telegram from Senator Blaine." Snowden went back to his office and a moment later Nicholas came in. "Well, Nicholas, you're fired," said Snowden. Blaine has telegraphed that he had nothing to do with that interview, and the old man says

YOU'VE GOT TO GO."

"Indeed," said Nicholas. "I think both Blaine and Mr. Storey have not read the interview. It does not pretend to be a talk with Blaine, but it expressly states that it is a talk with a man who looked like Blaine," and thereupon Nicholas told the story of how Blaine had ill-treated him, how he had sent up his card three separate times and how Blaine had refused to receive him. "That alters the matter," said Mr. Snowden and he thereupon went in to Mr. Story and the two looked over the article together and found it was as Nicholas had stated. Mr. Storey was very angry at the treatment of his reporter by Mr. Blaine when he had done so much for him and he asked for Nicholas. When Nicholas came in, he said:

"Mr. Nicholas, if you ever treat a public man that way again I'll discharge you, but for the present you may stay, and your salary will be $40 instead of $35 per week. Good-day, Mr. Nicholas."

It was a short time after this that Nicholas came to Washington. He was engaged as a reporter on the *National Republican*, at the head of which was George F. Gorham, who hated Blaine, and who was fighting him. Blaine's hatred of Gorham was equally great, and Blaine would never have thought of giving an interview to the *National Republican*. He was building his house here then, and spent some hours of each day in watching its construction. Nicholas was sent to interview him. He watched for the time when he went out to see his new house on Depot Circle, and just as Blaine entered the front door Nicholas jumped down through the coal-hole and took off his coat, rumpled up his shirt and in a short time appeared before Blaine in the attire of a workman. Blaine is, you know, a very approachable man upon certain occasions, and Nicholas went up to him and said:

"Mr. Blaine, we workmen think something about politics as well as other people, and do you know that I have been greatly interested in your grand career. I heard your speeches in Virginia, and as for this, sir, I voted for you against the Rebel Army, and I think it is ways denouncing you, we workmen don't think much of him."

This was said in Nicholas' STUTTERING WAY,

and Blaine listened to him, sympathized with him in his effort to talk and was evidently flattered by his appreciation. He replied to the workmen, telling what he thought of the issues of the campaign, and drawn out by questions gave a long discussion upon the matters which were of the most interest to the people at that time. As the talk went on, however, he thought his workman seemed to know a remarkable amount for a man of his position, and suddenly stopped and asked:

"By the way, young man, who are you?"

"I—I—I—er, I—am the man who tried to interview you for the Chicago *Times*, but d—d—did not succeed. I—I—am now in Washington, and I—er write for the *Republican*."

To say that Blaine was angry is unnecessary. Nicholas left, however, before he expressed his wrath in action and the next day a long and important interview appeared in the *National Republican* in which Blaine's views were given to the people in a characteristic way. You would hardly find a correspondent in Washington who would attempt to get an interview in this manner to-day, and the action of Nicholas would not be approved of by either editors or correspondents. The newspaper correspondents are, as a rule, fully as gentlemanly in the getting of their information as the most polite of the statesmen and there is not a man in the gallery who would betray a confidence or a secret. Most of them are close in the counsels of the public men and not a few of them daily keep back information intrusted them in confidence which might make them money and which might often ruin the public men who give it to them.

The rule, however, in newspaper work is that a public man, in giving an expression to a correspondent, intends it for publication, unless he absolutely prohibits or requests the contrary. One of the funniest interviews of the past three years was that which was unconsciously given by Senator Ingalls to Mr. Lewsley, then of the Washington *Post*, but now of the New York WORLD. Mr. Lewsley was sent to

INTERVIEW SENATOR INGALLS

on politics. Senator Ingalls did not want to talk and he turned the conversation at every question that Lewsley put to the subject of shaving. When Lewsley asked him as to the prospects of the party Senator Ingalls remarked that Mr. Lewsley's beard needed trimming, and, as a friend, told him "a gentleman could not go through life without shaving himself at least once a day. You should shave the first thing in the morning," said Ingalls. "You will want a cup of hot water, and as to the razor—"

Here Lewsley broke in, "But Senator I want to ask you as to the Presidential situation."

"I was speaking of the razor, Mr. Lewsley. I would advise you to get one of the Sheffield make, of a hollow blade and the lighter and smaller the better and ——"

"But Senator Ingalls," interrupted Lewsley, "I want to talk to you about the political ——"

"Ah, Mr. Lewsley, I forgot to speak about the soap. The finest soap you will find on the market is that made in New England by a man named Blank," and here Ingalls mentioned the name of one of the noted soap men of the United States and went on with a quarter of a column of eulogy in his usual linguistic pyrotechnics upon the virtues of this shaving soap. Mr. Lewsley, finding he could not get what he wanted, left, and having a certain amount of space to fill, he wrote up the interview on shaving, quoting Ingalls' words as they were uttered. The next day everybody in Washington was laughing over this interview, and by the following week it was copied into nearly every paper in the United States. Senator Ingalls did not object to it until he saw it in one of the advertising pages of *Harpers' Weekly*. The shaving soap man had taken a picture of Senator Ingalls and had paid for a whole page of *Harpers' Weekly* for this and the interview advertising his soap. Mr. Lewsley bought *Harpers'* the day it came out, and he had it in his pocket as, going up towards the Capitol, he met Senator Ingalls and said:

"Senator, there are some things in my life of which I feel very proud and some for which I am sorry. I feel for once, however, that I have done myself great credit, and I have never appreciated that fact as just now."

"How so?" said Senator Ingalls.

"I find that I have been the humble means, Senator, of making you truly famous. I have elevated you to the rank of Patti, Henry Ward Beecher, Lydia Pinkham, Harriet Hubbard Ayer and the other really great, who find their place in the advertising columns of great newspapers."

"What do you mean?" said Ingalls.

"I mean this," said Lewsley, and he thereupon handed the Senator the paper. Ingalls

"My God! You've Ruined Me."

screwed his double-spectacled eyes close to the paper a moment without speaking, and then he raised it up and said:

"My God, Lewsley, you've ruined me!"

"Oh no, I think not," said Lewsley, "It is just as you gave it to me, is it not?"

"Yes, I believe it is," said Ingalls, "and there is no use in trying to lie out of it. I couldn't afford to enter the ring with a great professional liar like yourself. I will do one thing, however. I will prevent the reappearance of that advertisement," and thereupon the Senator went to his room and telegraphed to the soap man that if he did not take that advertisement out of the paper he would be subject to a suit for damages. The result was that the advertisement was dropped.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Good morning
Have you used
PEARS' SOAP?

SICK HEADACHE—Carter's Little Liver Pills

SICK HEADACHE—Carter's Little Liver Pills

SICK HEADACHE—Carter's Little Liver Pills

SICK HEADACHE—Carter's Little Liver Pills

BEATRICE

BY H. RIDER HAGGARD

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

CHAPTER XVII.

GEOFFREY WINS HIS CASE.

Before 10 o'clock on the following morning, having already spent two hours over his brief, that he had now thoroughly mastered, Geoffrey was at his chambers, which he had some difficulty in reaching, owing to the thick fog that still hung over London, and indeed all England.

To his surprise nothing had been heard either of the Attorney-General or of Mr. Candleton. The solicitors were in despair, but he consoled them by saying that one or the other was sure to turn up in time, and that a few words would suffice to explain the additional light which had been thrown on the case. He occupied his half hour, however, in making a few rough notes to guide him in the altogether improbable event of his being called on to open, and then went into court. The case was first on the list, and there were a good many counsel engaged on the other side. Just as the Judge took his seat the solicitor, with an expression of dismay, handed Geoffrey a telegram which had that moment arrived from Mr. Candleton. It was dated from Calais on the previous night, and ran, "Am unable to cross on account of thick fog. You had better get somebody else in Parsons and Douse."

"And we haven't got another brief prepared," said the agonized solicitor. "What is more, I can hear nothing of the Attorney-General, and his clerk does not seem to know where he is. You must ask for an adjournment, Mr. Bingham; you can't manage the case alone."

"Very well," said Geoffrey, and on the case being called he rose and stated the circumstances to the Court. But the Court was crusty. It had got the fog down its learned throat, and altogether it didn't seem to see it. Moreover, the other side, marking its advantage, objected strongly. The witnesses, brought at great expense, were there; his lordship was there, the jury was there; if this case was not taken there was no other with which they could go on, etc., etc.

The Court took the same view, and lectured Geoffrey severely. Every counsel in a case, the Court remembered, when it was at the bar, used to be able to open that case at a moment's notice, and though things had, it implied, no doubt deteriorated to a considerable extent since those palmy days, every counsel ought still be prepared to do so on emergency.

Of course, however, if he, Geoffrey, told the Court that he was absolutely unprepared to go on with the case, it would have no option but to grant an adjournment.

"I am perfectly prepared to go on with it, My Lord, "Geoffrey interposed calmly.

"Very well," said the Court in a molified tone, "then go on! I have no doubt that the learned Attorney General will arrive presently."

Then, as is not unusual in a probate suit, followed an argument as to who should open it, the plaintiff or the defendant. Geoffrey claimed that this right clearly lay with him, and the opposing counsel raised no great objection, thinking that they would do well to leave the opening in the hands of a rather inexperienced man, who would very likely work his side more harm than good. So somewhat to the horror of the solicitors, who thought with longing of the eloquence of the Attorney-General and the unrivalled experience and finesse of Mr. Candleton, Geoffrey was called upon to open the case for the defendants, propounding the first will.

He rose without fear or hesitation, and with but one prayer in his heart, that no untimely Attorney-General would put in an appearance. He had got his chance, the chance for which many able men have to wait long years, and he knew it, and meant to make the most of it. Naturally a brilliant speaker, Geoffrey was not, as so many good speakers are, subject to fits of nervousness, and he was, moreover, thoroughly master of his case. In five minutes Judge, jury and counsel were all listening to him with attention; in ten they were absorbed in the lucid and succinct statement of the facts which he was unfolding to them. His ghost theory was at first received with a smile, but presently counsel on the other side ceased to smile and began to look uneasy. If he could prove what he said, there was an end of their case. When he had been speaking for about forty minutes one of the opposing counsel interrupted him with some remark, and at that moment he noticed that the Attorney-General's clerk was talking to the solicitor beneath him.

"Bother it, he is coming," thought Geoffrey.

But no, the solicitor bending forward informed him that the Attorney-General had been unavoidably detained by some important government matter and had returned his brief.

"Well, we must get on as we can," Geoffrey said.

"If you continue like that we shall get on very well," whispered the solicitor, and then Geoffrey knew that he was doing well.

"Yes, Mr. Bingham," said His Lordship.

Then Geoffrey went on with his statement.

At lunch time it was a question whether another leader should be brieted. Geoffrey said that so far as he was concerned he could get on alone. He knew every point in the case, and he had got a friend to "take a note" for him while he was speaking.

After some hesitation the solicitors decided not to brief fresh counsel at this stage of the cause, but to leave it entirely in his hands.

It would be useless to follow the details of this remarkable will suit, which lasted two days and attracted much attention. Geoffrey won it, and won it triumphantly. His address to the jury on the whole case was long remembered in the courts, rising as it did to a very high level of forensic eloquence. Few who saw it ever forgot the sight of his handsome face and commanding presence as he crushed the case of his opponents like an eggshell, and then with calm and overwhelming force denounced the woman who with her lover had concocted the cruel plot that robbed her uncle of life and her cousins of their property till at the last, pointing toward her with outstretched hand, he branded her to the jury as a murderess.

Few in that crowded court have forgotten the tragic scene that followed, when the trembling woman, worn out by the long anxiety of the trial and utterly unnerved by her accuser's brilliant invective, rose from her seat and cried:

"We did it—it is true that we did it to get the money, but we did not mean to frighten him to death," and then fell fainting to the ground—or Geoffrey Bingham's quiet words as he sat down:

"My Lord and gentlemen of the jury, I do not think it necessary to carry my case any further."

There was no applause, the occasion was too dramatically solemn, but the impression made both upon the court and the outside public, to whom such a scene is peculiarly fitted to appeal, was deep and lasting.

Geoffrey himself was under little delusion about the matter. He had no conceit in his composition, but neither had he any false modesty. He merely accepted the situation as really powerful men do accept such events—with thankfulness, but without surprise. He had got his chance at last, and like any other able man, whatever his walk of life, he had risen to it. That was all. Most men get such chances in some shape or form, and are unable to avail themselves of them. Geoffrey was one of the exceptions; as Beatrice had said, he was born to succeed. As he sat down, he knew that he was a made man.

And yet while he walked home that night, his ears still full of the congratulations which had rained in on him from every quarter, he was conscious of a certain pride. He will have felt as Geoffrey felt that night whose lot it has been to fight long and strenuously against circumstances so adverse as to be almost overwhelming, knowing in his heart that he was born to lead and not to follow; and who at last by one mental effort, with no friendly hand to help, and no friendly voice to guide, has succeeded in bursting a road through the difficulties which hemmed him in, and has suddenly found himself, not above competition indeed, but still in a position to meet it. He will not have been too proud of that endeavor; it will have seemed but a little thing to him—a thing full of faults and imperfections, and falling far short of his ideal. He will not even have attached too great a weight to his success, because if he is a person of this calibre he must remember how small it is when all is said and done; that even in his day there are those who can beat him on his own ground, and also that all worldly success, like the most perfect flower, yet bears in it the elments of decay. But he will have reflected with humble satisfaction on those long years of patient striving which at length lifted him to an eminence whence he can climb on and on, scarcely encumbered by the jostling crowd; till at length, worn out, the time comes for him so fail.

So Geoffrey thought and felt. The thing was to be done and he had done it. Honoria should have money now; she should no longer be able to twit him with their poverty. Yes, and a better thought still. Beatrice would be glad to hear of his little triumph.

He reached home rather late. Honoria was going out to dinner with a distinguished cousin, and was already dressing. Geoffrey had declined the invitation, which was a short one, because he did not think that he would be back from chambers in time to avail himself of it. In his enthusiasm, however, he went to his wife's room to tell her of the event.

"Well," she said, "what have you been doing? I think that you might have arranged to come out with me. It does not look well my going out so much by myself. Oh, I forgot; of course you are in that case."

"Yes—that is, I was. I have won the case. Here is a very fair report of it in the *St. James' Gazette* if you care to read it."

"Good heavens, Geoffrey! How can you expect me to read all that stuff when I am dressing?"

"I don't expect you to, Honoria; only, as I say, I have won the case and I shall get plenty of work now."

"Will you? I am glad to hear it; perhaps we shall be able to escape from this horrid flat if you do. There, Anne! Je vous l'ai bien dit, cette robe me me va pas bien."

"Mais, miladi, la robe va parfaitement"—

"That is your opinion," grumbled Lady Honoria. "Well, it isn't mine. But it will have to do. Good-night, Geoffrey; I dare say that you will have gone to bed when I get back," and she was gone.

Geoffrey picked up his *St. James Gazette* with a sigh. He felt hurt, and knew that he was a fool for his pains. Lady Honoria was not a sympathetic person; it was not fair to expect it from her. Still he felt hurt. He went up stairs and heard Effie her prayers.

"Where have you been, daddy?—to the Smoky Town?" The Temple was euphemistically known to Effie as the Smoky Town.

"Yes, dear."

"You go to the Smoky Town to make bread and butter, don't you, daddy?"

"Yes, dear, to make bread and butter."

"And did you make any, daddy?"

"Yes, Effie, a good deal to-day."

"Then where is it? In your pocket?"

"No, love, not exactly. I won a big lawsuit to-day, and I shall get a great many pennies for it."

"Oh," answered Effie, meditatively, "I am glad that you did win, daddy. You do like to win, doesn't you, daddy dear?"

"Yes, love."

"Then I will give you a kiss, daddy, because you did win," and she suited the action to the word.

Geoffrey went from the little room with a softened heart. He dressed and ate some dinner.

Then he sat down and wrote a long letter to Beatrice, telling her all about the trial, and not sparing her his reasons for adopting each particular tactic and line of argument which conduced to the great result.

And though his letter was four sheets in length, he knew that Beatrice would not be bored at having to read it.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE RISING STAR.

As might be expected, the memorable case of Parsons and Douse proved the turning point in Geoffrey's career, which was thence forward one of brilliant and startling success. On the very next morning when he reached his chambers it was to find three heavy briefs awaiting him, and they proved to be but the heralds of an uninterrupted flow of lucrative business. Of course, he was not a Queen's Counsel, but now that his great natural powers of advocacy had become generally known, solicitors frequently employed him alone, or gave him another junior, so that he might bring those powers to bear upon juries. Now it was, too, that Geoffrey reaped the fruits of the arduous legal studies which he had followed without cessation from the time when he found himself thrown upon his own resources, and which had made a sound lawyer of him as well as a brilliant and effective advocate. Soon, even with his great capacity for work, he had as much business as he could attend to. When fortune gives good gifts she generally does so with a lavish hand.

Thus it came to pass that, about three weeks after the trial of Parsons and Douse, Geoffrey's uncle, the solicitor, died, and to his surprise left him £20,000, "believing," he said in his will, which was dated three days before the testator's death, "that this sum will assist him to rise to the head of his profession."

Now that it had dawned upon her that her husband really was a success, Honoria's manner toward him modified very considerably. She even became amiable, and once or twice almost affectionate. When Geoffrey told her of the twenty thousand pounds she was radiant.

"Why, we shall be able to go back to Bolton street, now," she said, "and as luck will have it, our old house is to let. I saw a bill in the window yesterday."

"Yes," he said, "you can go back as soon as you like."

"And we can keep a carriage?"

"No, not yet; I am doing well, but not well enough for that. Next year, if I live, you will be able to have a carriage. Don't begin to grumble, Honoria. I have got £150 to spare, and if you care to come round to a jeweler's you can spend it on what you like."

"Oh, you delightful person!" said his wife.

So they went round to the jeweler's, and Lady Honoria bought ornaments to the value of £150 and carried them home and hung over them as another class of woman might hang over her first-born child, admiring them with a tender ecstacy. Whenever he had a sum of money that he could afford to part with, Geoffrey would take her thus to a jeweler's or a dressmaker's and stand by coldly while she bought things to its value. Lady Honoria was delighted. It never entered into her mind that in a sense he was taking a revenge upon her, and that every fresh exhibition of her rejoicings over the good things thus provided added to his contempt for her.

Those were happy days for Lady Honoria! She rejoiced in this return of wealth like a schoolboy at the coming of the holidays, or a half-frozen wanderer at the rising of the sun. She had been miserable, as miserable as her nature admitted of, during all this night of poverty; now she was happy again, as she understood happiness. For Lady Honoria, bred, educated, civilized—what you will—out of the more human passions, had replaced them by this idol-worship of wealth, or rather of what wealth brings. It gave her a positive physical satisfaction; her beauty, which had begun to fade, came back to her; she looked five years younger. And all the while Geoffrey watched her with an ever-growing scorn.

HE BRANDED HER TO THE JURY AS A MURDERESS.

Once it broke out. The Bolton street house had been furnished; he had given her £1,500 to do it, and with what things they already owned, she managed very well on that. They moved into it, and Honora had set herself up with a sufficient supply of grand dresses and jewelry suitable to her recovered position. One day, however, it occurred to her that Effie was a child of remarkable beauty, who, if properly dressed, would look very nice in the drawing-room at tea time. So she ordered a lovely costume for her—this deponent is not able to describe it, but it consisted largely of velvet and lace. Geoffrey heard nothing of this dress, but, coming home rather early one afternoon—it was on Saturday—he found the child being shown off to a room full of visitors and dressed in a strange and wonderful attire, with which, not unnaturally, she was vastly pleased. He said nothing at the time, but when at length the dropping fire of callers had ceased he asked who had put Effie into that dress.

"I did," said Lady Honoria, "and a pretty penny it has cost, I can tell you. But I can't have the child come down so poorly clothed; it does not look well."

"Then she can stay upstairs," said Geoffrey frowning.

"What do you mean?" asked his wife.

"I mean that I will not have her decked out in those fine clothes. They are quite unsuitable to her age. There is plenty of time for her to take to vanity."

"I really don't understand you, Geoffrey. Why should not the child be handsomely dressed?"

"Why not! Great heaven, Honoria, do you suppose that I want to see Effie grow up like you to lead a life of empty pleasure-seeking idleness and make a god of luxury? I had rather see her,"—he was going to add, "dead first," but checked himself and said—"have

Who Put Effie in That Dress?

to work for her living. Dress yourself up as much as you like, but leave the child alone."

Lady Honoria was furious, but she was also a little frightened. She had never heard her husband speak quite like this before and there was something underneath his words that she did not quite understand.

Still less did she understand when on the Monday Geoffrey suddenly told her that he had £50 for her to spend as she liked; then accompanied her to the mantle shop, and stood patiently by, smiling coldly while she invested it in lace and embroideries. Honoria thought that he was making reparation for his sharp words, and so he was, but to himself, and in another sense. Every time he gave her money in this fashion, Geoffrey felt like a man who had paid off a debt of honor. She had taunted him again and again with her poverty—the poverty she said that he had brought on her; for every taunt he would heap upon her all those things in which her soul delighted. He would glut her with wealth as, in her hour of victory, Queen Tomyris glutted dead Cyrus with the blood of men.

It was an odd way of taking a revenge, and one that suited Lady Honoria admirably; but though the victim felt no smarting, it gave Geoffrey much secret relief. Also he was curious; he wished to see if there was any bottom to such a woman's desire for luxury, if it would not bring satiety with it. But Lady Honoria was a very bad subject for such an experiment. She never showed the least sign of being satiated, either with fine things, with pleasures or with social delights. They were her natural element, and he might as soon have expected a fish to weary of the water, or an eagle of the rushing air.

The winter wore away and the spring came. One day, it was in April, Geoffrey, who was a moderate Liberal by persuasion, casually announced at dinner that he was going to stand for Parliament in the Unionist interest. The representation of one of the few Metropolitan divisions which had then returned a Home Ruler had fallen vacant. As it chanced he knew the head Unionist whip very well. They had been old friends since they were lads at school together, and this gentleman, having heard Geoffrey make a brilliant speech in court, was suddenly struck with the idea that he was the very man to lead a forlorn hope.

The upshot of it was that Geoffrey was asked if he would stand, and replied that he must have two days to think it over. What he really wanted the two days for was to enable him to write to Beatrice and receive an answer from her. He had an almost superstitious faith in her judgment and did not like to act without it. After carefully weighing the pros and cons his own view was that he should stand. Probably he would be defeated and it might cost him £500. On the other hand, it would certainly make his name known as a politician, and he was now in a fair way to earn so large an income that he could well afford to risk the money. The only great objection which he saw was that if he happened to get in it must mean that he would have to work all day and all night, too. Well, he was strong and the more work he did the better—it kept him from thinking.

In due course Beatrice's answer came. Her view coincided with his own; she recommended him to take the opportunity, and pointed out that with his growing legal reputation there was no office in the State to which he might not aspire, when he had once proved himself a capable member of Parliament. Geoffrey read the letter through; then immediately sat down and wrote to his friend the whip, accepting the suggestion of the Government.

The next fortnight was a hard one for him, but Geoffrey was as good a man on the platform as in court, and he had, moreover, the very valuable knack of suiting himself to his audience. As his canvass went on it was generally recognized that the seat which had been considered hopeless was now doubtful. A great amount of public interest was concentrated on the election, both upon the Unionist and the Separatist side, each claiming that the result of the poll would show to, their advantage. The Home Rule party strained every nerve against him, being most anxious to show that the free and independent electors of this single division and therefore of the country at large held the Government policy in particular horror. Letters were obtained from great authorities and freely printed. Irish members, fresh from jail, were brought down to detail their grievances. It was even suggested that one of them should appear on the platform in prison garb, in short every electioneering engine known to political science was brought to bear to forward the fortunes of either side.

As time went on Lady Honoria, who at first had been somewhat indifferent, grew quite excited about the result. For one thing she found that the contest attached an importance to herself in the eyes of the truly great, which was not without its charm. On the day of the poll she drove about all day under a bright blue parasol in an open carriage, having Effie (who became rather bored) by her side, and two noble lords on the front seat. As a consequence the result was universally declared by a certain section of the press to be entirely due to the efforts of unprincipled but titled and lovely woman. It was even said that, like another lady of rank in a past generation, she kissed a butcher in order to win his vote. But those who made the remark did not know Lady Honoria; she was incapable of kissing a butcher, or indeed anybody else. Her inclinations did not lie in that direction.

In the end Geoffrey was returned by a magnificent majority of ten votes, reduced on scrutiny to seven. He took his seat in the House on the following night in the midst of loud Unionist cheering. During the course of the evening's debate one of the members of the Government made allusion to his return as a proof of the triumph of Unionist principles. Thereon a very leading member of the Separatist opposition retorted that it was nothing of the sort, "that it was a matter of common notoriety that the honorable member's return was owing to the unusual and most uncommon ability displayed by him in the course of his canvass, aided, as it was, by artfully applied and aristocratic feminine influence." This was a delicate allusion to Honoria and her blue parasol.

An Geoffrey and his wife were driving back to Bolton street after the declaration of the poll, a little incident occurred. Geoffrey told the coachman to stop at the first tele-

She Drove About in an Open Carriage.

graph office, and, getting out of the carriage, wired to Beatrice: "In by ten votes."

"Who have you been telegraphing to, Geoffrey?" asked Lady Honoria.

"I telegraphed to Miss Granger," he replied.

"Ah! So you still keep up a correspondence with that pupil teacher girl?"

"Yes, I do. I wish I had a few more such correspondents."

"Indeed! You are easy to please. I thought her one of the most disagreeable young women whom I ever met."

"Then it does not say much for your taste, Honoria."

His wife made no further remark, but she had her thoughts. Honoria possessed good points; among others she was not a jealous person; she was too cold and too indifferent to be jealous. But she did not like the idea of another woman obtaining an influence over her husband, who, as she now began to recognize, was one of the most brilliant men of his day, and who might well become one of the most wealthy and powerful. Clearly he existed for her benefit, not for that of any other woman. She was no fool, and she saw that a considerable intimacy must exist between the two. Otherwise he would not have thought of telegraphing to Beatrice at such a moment.

Within a week of his election Geoffrey made a speech. It was not a very long speech, nor was it upon any very important issue; but it was exceedingly good of its kind, so good that it was reported verbatim, and those listening to it recognized that they had to deal with a new man who would one day be a very big man. There is no place where an able person finds his level quicker than in the House of Commons, composed as it is for the most part of more or less wealthy or frantic mediocrities. But Geoffrey was not a mediocrity; he was an exceedingly able and powerful man, and this fact the House quickly recognized.

For the next few months Geoffrey worked as men rarely worked. All day he was at his chambers or in court, and at night he sat in the House, getting up his briefs when he could. But he always did get them up; no solicitors had to complain that the interests of their clients were neglected by him; also he still found time to write to Beatrice. For the rest he went out but little, and except in the way of business associated with very few. Indeed, he grew more and more silent and reserved, till at last he won the reputation of being cold and hard. Not that he was really so. He threw himself head and soul into his work with a fixed determination to reach the top of the tree. He knew that he should not care very much about it when he got there, but he enjoyed the struggle.

Geoffrey was not a truly ambitious man; he was no mere self-seeker. He knew the folly of ambition too well, and its end was always clearly before his eyes. He often thought to himself that if he could have chosen his lot he would have asked for a cottage with a good garden, five hundred a year, and somebody to care for. But perhaps he would soon have wearied of his cottage. He worked to stifle thought, and to some extent he succeeded. But he was at bottom an affectionate-natured man, and he could not stifle the longed-for sympathy which was his secret weakness, though his pride would never allow him to show it. What did he care for his triumphs when he had nobody with whom to share them? All he could share were their fruits, and these he gave away freely enough. It was but little that Geoffrey spent upon his own gratification. A certain share of his gains he put by, the rest went in expenses. The house in Bolton street was a very gay place in those days, but its master took but little part in its gayeties.

And what was the fact? The longer he remained separated from Beatrice the more intensely did he long for her society. It was of no use; try as he would, he could not put that sweet face from his mind; it drew him as a magnet draws a needle. Success did not bring him happiness, except in the sense that it relieved him from money cares.

People of coarse temperament only can find real satisfaction in worldly triumphs, and eat, drink and be merry, for to-morrow they die! Men like Geoffrey soon learn that this life is vanity. On the contrary, as his mind grew more and more wearied with the strain of work, melancholy took an ever stronger hold of it. Had he gone to a doctor he might have been told that his liver was out of order, which was very likely true. But this would not mend matters. "What a world!" he might have cried. "What a world to live in when all a man's happiness depends upon his liver?" He contracted an accursed habit of looking on the black side of things; trouble always caught his eye.

It was no wonderful case. Men of large mind are very rarely happy men. It is your little animal-minded individual who can be happy. Thus women, who reflect less, are as a class much happier and more contented than men. But the large-minded man sees too far, and guesses too much of what he cannot see. He looks forward, and notes the dusty end of his laborious days; he looks around and shudders at the unceasing misery of a coarse, struggling world; the sight of the pitiful beggar babe craving bread on tottering feet pierces his heart. He cannot console himself with a reflection that the child had no business to be born, or that if he denuded himself of his last pound he would not materially help the class which bred it.

And above the garish lights of earthly joys and the dim reek of earthly wretchedness, he sees the solemn firmament that veils his race's destiny. For such a man, in such a mood, even religion has terrors as well as hopes, and while the gloom gathers about his mind these are with him more and more. What lies beyond that arching mystery to whose horizon he daily draws more close—whose doors may even now be opening for him? A hundred voices answer, but no two agree. A hundred hands point out a hundred roads to knowledge—they are lost half way. Only the cold spiritual firmament, unlit by any guiding stars, unbrightened by the golden blood of human day, and unshadowed by the veils of human night, stillbends above his head in a awful changelessness, and still his weary feet draw closer to the portals of the West.

It is very sad and wrong, but it is not altogether his fault; it is rather a fault of the age, of over-education, of over-striving to be wise. Cultivate the searching spirit and it will grow and rend you, shaking its tenement as with earthquake shocks. The spirit would soar, it would see, but the flesh weights it down, and in all flesh there is little light. Yet, at times, proceeding on some unnatural height of thought, its eyes seem to be opened and it catches gleams of terrifying days to come, or perchance discerns the hopeless gates of an immeasurable night.

Only for that simpler faith which ever recedes more far from the ken of the cultivated, questioning mind! There alone can peace be found, and for the foolish who discard it, setting up man's wisdom as a sign, soon the human lot will be one long fear. Grown scientific and weary with the weight of knowledge, they will reject their ancient gods, and no smug-faced positivism will bring them consolation. Science, here and there illuminating the gloom of destiny with its poor electric lights, cries out that they are guiding stars. But they are no stars, and they will flare away. Let us pray for darkness, more darkness, lest, to our bewildered sight, they do but serve to show that which shall murder Hope.

So think Geoffrey and his kin, and in their unexpressed dismay, turn, seeking refuge from their physical and spiritual loneliness, but for the most part finding none. Nature, still strong in them, points to the dear fellowship of woman, and they make the venture to find a mate, not a companion. But as it chanced in Geoffrey's case he did find such a companion in Batrice after he had by marriage built up an impassable wall between them.

And yet he longed for her society with an intensity that alarmed him. He had her letters indeed, but what are letters! One touch of a beloved hand is worth a thousand letters. In the midst of his great success Geoffrey was wretched at heart, yet it seemed to him that if he once more could have Beatrice at his side, though only as a friend, he would find rest and happiness.

When a man's heart is thus set upon an object, his reason is soon convinced of its innocence, even of its desirability, and a kindly fate will generally contrive to give him the opportunity of ruin which he so ardently desires.

[*Continued in the next* SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

TO-MORROW'S PARADE.

Arrangements for the Celebration of St. Patrick's Day Complete.

Grand Marshal Tobin of the St. Patrick's Day parade has issued the following order for assembly and formation and appointment of aides:

The societies participating in the parade will assemble on Lucas Market as herein directed.

Grand Marshal and aids, on west side of Twelfth street, right resting on Market.

Shamrock Benevolent Society, on west side of Twelfth street, right resting on Chestnut.

United Sons of Erin, on the left of the Shamrock Society.

Roman Catholic Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society, on west side of Twelfth street, right resting on Pine.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, on east side of Twelfth street, right resting on St. Charles.

Military on east side of twelfth street, right resting on Chestnut.

The procession will move promptly at 1:30 o'clock in the following order:

Mounted Police.
Military.
Grand Marshals and Aids.
Officers of Parade Union in Carriages.
Shamrock Benevolent Society.
United Sons of Erin.
Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Benevolent Society.
Ancient Order of Hibernians.
Citizens Mounted.
Citizens in Carriages.

Marshals and aides are requested to prevent as much as possible the interruption of street railroad travel. Marshals of societies will appoint a liberal number of assistants to take up collections for the orphans. Contributions from citizens will be received. The practice of societies halting to receive wreaths and other favors should be avoided. Such duties should be performed by mounted aids.

The Mayor and Municipal Assembly will review the procession from the west side of the Court-house. The Knights of St. Patrick will review from their headquarters, the Lindell Hotel. It is earnestly requested that friends along the line of march decorate their houses.

AIDES TO GRAND MARSHAL FROM SOCIETIES.

Shamrock Society—John Walsh, Wm. T. Dolan.
United Sons—Walter Walsh.
R. C. T. A. & B. S.—Robert Kelleher.
Ancient Order Hibernians—Division 1, John Walsh; Division 2, Henry Mayer; Division 3, James Maher; Division 4, ——; Division 8, Con Harrison; Division 10, Thos. Tuffy.

CITIZEN AIDS.

Alfred M. Baker, Chief of Staff.

Jno. J. O'Neill,	Jno. T. Hester,
Daniel Dillon,	P. J. Kelly,
Patrick Ahearn,	Martin O'Mally,
Wm. Cullinane,	Wm. J. Baker,
F. J. Sharkey,	P. O'Connell,
Patrick McCann,	Jos. P. Harnett,
Thos. F. Fitzpatrick,	James Garrigan,
P. O'Malley,	Jos. J. Mullally,
Richard R. Sheridan,	John Horan,
Michael J. Casey,	Thos. F. Fitzpatrick, Jr.,
Thos. Finan,	Redmond Cleary,
Geo. McGowan,	John P. McGrath,
M. J. Cullen,	Jas. A. Quirk,
Martin Duddy,	Chas. Fitzgerald,
John D. Tobin,	Paul Mohan,
John E. McCarty,	Frank Buckley,
Michael C. Murnane,	John Mohan,
John W. Sloan,	S. E. Anderson,
Festus J. Wade,	Thos. C. Grace,
Wm. Keane,	S. P. Harrigan,
Lawrence Doran,	T. M. Grace,
John Cowhey,	Thos. Stapleton,
Wm. A. Robbins,	Martin Brennan,
Frank N. Goodrich,	John Hannan,
Chas. I. Gugerty,	Martin Hannan,
John Masset,	A. C. Maroney,
John W. O'Connell,	Michael C. Lane,
George M. Burke,	Thos. E. White,
Martin Donnelly,	Patrick Dunden,
Thos. J. Lally,	Morris Clancy,
A. J. Geraghty,	Laurence C. Ahearn,
Charles Sharkey,	Jos. McDonnell,
John F. Tobin,	Walter McEntire,
L. Harrigan,	Andrew Hoolan,
Michael E. Smith,	Lawrence Hasty,
Joseph Kelleher,	Jaremiah Sheehan,
John Sheehan,	Edward Ball,
John O'Malley,	John Brader,
John Murphy,	Edmund Riley,
Frank Murphy,	Wm. Willis,
Philip Maher,	Michael Neylins,
Edward Butler, Jr.,	Harry Taylor,
Hugh Keeley,	James Healy,
Edward Corrigan,	D. Lynch,
P. F. Connor,	J. J. Murphy,
Wm. Henry,	J. J. Lane,
John Fogarty,	James Hanley,
Wm. Sullivan,	H. O. Laughlin,
P. H. O'Neil,	T. Fitzgerald.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

Divisions No. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 10 will assemble at St. Patrick's Hall on Seventh street between Carr and Biddle streets, at 12:30 o'clock, where they will form and march to Thirteenth and Olive streets. They will be joined by Division No. 3 there and the following will act as aids to the county delegate: E. P. Davies, Richard O'Hearn, Cog Harrison, John Frost, J. Kirby and Thos. Tuffy. The regalia of the order is to be worn by the aids.

St. Patrick's Day Parade.

The St. Patrick's day procession will be photographed Monday afternoon by Strauss as it passes along Eleventh street, between Walnut and Clark avenue, where parading.

EWBANK'S "TOPAZ" CINCHONA CORDIAL

"TOPAZ"

THE GEM of TONICS!

For DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, PHYSICAL EXERVATION, LACK OF ENERGY, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS and kindred diseases. For LADIES in delicate health, weak and sickly children. It aids wonderfully in the bodily and mental growth of children, and the most delicate infant or lady can take it, as the Cordial is Purity itself. Nursing Mothers, and all whose systems are weakened and debilitated, soon realize great benefit from the CORDIAL. Travelers will find in EWBANK'S TOPAZ CINCHONA CORDIAL A SPECIFIC for the cure and prevention of manifold diseases not common to them, caused by change of Climate, Food and Water.

There is nothing like EWBANK'S "TOPAZ" CINCHONA CORDIAL. It keeps the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels in good working order, and enables them to throw off the poison. Malaria is due (BAD BLOOD) to a low and impure state of the blood.

EWBANK'S "TOPAZ" LIVER PILLS,

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THESE PILLS DO NOT GRIPE, BUT ARE SAFE, DO NOT DISTURB THE EQUILIBRIUM OF THE STOMACH, BUT REGULATE THE BOWELS WITHOUT WEAKENING THEM.

For FEMALES of all ages these Pills are simply invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all gross humors, open all obstructions and bring about all that is required. For Biliousness, Sallow Complexion, Constipation, Sick Headache, Torpid Liver, etc.

25 Cents a Vial, 6 for $1.00. All Druggists. Sent by Mail on Receipt of Price, Postage Paid.

Send for handsome book free. Mention this paper.

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WHY HE WOULDN'T WORK

HE REMEMBERED THE ADVICE GIVEN TO BROTHER ZEBBY BY "PAP AND MAM."

His Family Had Been Washed Down the Creek, but He Didn't Worry—Tells How Zeb Went Up the Hill "Bookerty, Bookerty"—A Man of but Few Words, but a Deep Thinker.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]
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A. J. BOGLIN, an adventurous Eastern capitalist, recently bought a large tract of timber land lying near the Indian Territory. Mr. Boglin set up a saw-mill, which was easy enough, but when he attempted to operate the mill he was confronted by a difficulty which he had not anticipated. He could not secure the necessary help. The neighboring people, either squatters in the original or very close imitations, exhibited no interest in the enterprise. They would sit about, lazily watching the work, but when asked to help load logs or in any way assist the head sawyer, they would silently slouch away or drawlingly make excuses.

"My good man," said Boglin, addressing an old fellow who sat on a stump, "can I not employ you?"

"Whut fur?" he answered, leaning over and propping up his chin with his hand.

"To help draw logs."

"Whut do you wanter draw logs fur?"

"Why, to saw them into boards, of course."

The Man That Wouldn't Work.

"Whut do you wanter saw 'em into boards fur?"

"Oh, come now—"

"Can't come when I'm already here."

"YOU KNOW WHAT I MEAN.

I want to hire a number of hands to help run this mill; that's what I want. What are you doing?"

"Settin' right here."

"Oh, I know that."

"Then what made you ask me?"

"Now, look here."

"I'm lookin'."

"I want to hire you."

"Still lookin'."

"And will give you a dollar and a half per day. What do you say?"

"Say to what?"

"To the offer, of course."

"Nothin'."

"You don't want to work, then?"

"No, I leave not."

"Why?"

"Wall, old Billy has had me, for one reason."

"Who is old Billy?"

"Old Billy Rheumatis."

"But he hasn't got you now, has he?"

"No, not exactly, but he's got a morigage on me."

"Where do you live?"

"Fust one place an' then another. Livin' right here now."

"I mean where is your house?"

"It was about a mile frum here this mornin', but I reckon it's about twenty miles frum here now."

"Why, how is that?"

"Pretty bad; that's how. Creek riz last night and washed it away."

"What! and you sitting here doing nothing to repair the loss."

"Yes, I reckon it's what."

"Well, well," said the Eastern man, "this is indeed extraordinary."

"Yes, so is a crow."

"If your house is washed away, what has become of your family?"

"Wall, I reckon they air scattered along through the woods somewhar."

"Why don't you look for them?"

"WALL, DON'T RECKON they'll spile before mornin'."

"Look here, you are not only lazy but you are the completest fool I ever saw."

"Yes, an' that's whut the June bug said to the duck."

"I suppose you are opposed to work on general principles?"

"You air rakin' up the sand in the b'ilin' spring of truth now, Mister. My brother Zab was a mighty hand to work. W'y, he was so fond of work that he usier chop wood while he was restin'. Declared once that he would like to be sent to the penitentiary so he could get as much work as he wanted to do. Pap begged him an' mam begged him not to work so hard, but he didn't pay no attention to them, but kep' on a-workin' and a-workin' till sushin' happened."

"What happened?" the sawmill man asked.

"Wall, he got up one mornin' feelin' putty brask an' went out to chop down a six-foot tree befo' breakfast. Pap begged him an' mam begged him not to go, but he went."

"But what happened to him?"

"Wall, he went up to the tree, he did, an' set down the hoshoe on his ax 'cause he felt so spry, an' then he lib into the tree, an' when they saw what happened they ran out an' found pap an' mam, an' pap ketched

flyin', an' pap an' mam went back to the house. After while

SUTHIN' COME DOWN

the hill, bookety, bookety, but the chips flew so fast that brother Zeb didn't hear the thing that come down the hill, bookety, bookety, till all at once—"

Here the narrator paused. He stroked his thin, yellow whiskers, took a fresh chew of "long green" tobacco, "walloped" it about in his mouth, and then fixed his gaze on something far down in the valley.

"Well," said the Eastern man.

"Yes, very well; I'm bleeged to you. Felt a leetle sorter stretchy yisterdy, but I'm peartcer to-day."

"But what about your brother?"

"Who, brother Zeb?"

"Yes, of course."

"Wall, thing come down the hill, bookety,

Asking for Direction.

bookety an' the fust thing Zeb thought of was how big a mistake he made in not paylin' attention when pap begged him and mam begged him."

"But what was the thing that came down the hill?"

"The thing that come down bookety, bookety?"

"Yes."

"A wild hog."

"What did it do?"

"Went back up the hill, bookety, bookety."

"What became of your brother?"

"Went up the hill with him, bookety, bookety, an' we never have seed him sense. That showed me that it won't do for a man to be so fond of work. Wall, I reckon I'd better santer on now and look arter my family. Good-bye." He slouched away, with his hands deep in the pockets of his brown jeans, whistling a tune of lazy contentment.

Several days later, Mr. Boglin, while riding through the wilderness of his extensive domain, lost his bearings and while wandering around aimlessly in the woods, came upon an old fellow sitting astride the fork of a low tree.

"Why, how are you?" called the mill man.

"Sarter slow."

"I had quite a talk with you the other day, I believe."

"So do I."

"Have you found your family?"

"Yes, most of 'em.

BIL

THE WEEK AT THE PLAY.

MENUS PREPARED BY THE VARIOUS MANAGERS FOR THE NEXT SEVEN DAYS.

A New Comedian in a New Play—An Old Favorite and a Vaudeville Show That Comes Well Recommended—The Musical Union and the Other Concerts—A Cruel Ballet—Gossip.

AT THE Grand Opera-house to-night and during the coming week, with the usual Wednesday and Saturday matinees, J. B. Polk, the eccentric comedian, will present for the first time here his new comedy, "The Silent Partner," which received its initial production in Brooklyn, N. Y., early in the present season. The story deals with the trials and humorous as well as unpleasant experiences of a young attorney who, failing to find a partner of experience willing to go into business with him, invents a partner and names him "Nemo." Of course this partner is mythical and can never be found when called upon. A certain sum of money has been stolen. This mythical Nemo is accused of the theft but is missing Sidney Backus, the young attorney (portrayed by Mr. Polk) cannot be found, and by a chain of circumstantial evidence that would be perfectly convincing in a court of law, Backus is about to be arrested for murdering his partner. To prove that his partner is really alive, Backus appears disguised as Nemo, but is at once arrested for stealing the money. The complications that are rapidly piling up at this point are very humorous; if Backus resumes his own personality he will be arrested for murder, and if he remain disguised as Nemo he will be arrested for stealing. The Edison Phonograph, which is used in the comedy for the first time in any dramatic representation, in a very unique manner clears up the mystery, and the curtain falls with the usual happy denouement. The comedian is said to be supported by a strong comedy organization. The piece will be put on at the Fourteenth Street Theater, New York City, early in May next, for a long run.

THE CAST.

Sidney Backus, junior member of the firm of Nemo & Backus, Attorneys-at-Law, New York City ..... J. B. Polk
Nemo, senior member of the firm of Nemo & Backus, Attorneys-at-Law, New York City ..... Hon. Peter Van Cott of the Consolidated Soap Trust ..... John W. Parker
Jeff Barclay, a man of the world, with a skeleton in his closet ..... Willard Lee
Tony Tracy, a persistent collector ..... Edwin Middleton
John, Van Cott's servant ..... James West
Mabel Van Cott, reared in luxury, in love with Sidney ..... Miss Helen A. Soule
Tillie Coombs, the typewriter, who runs the office ..... Miss Julia A. Polk
Mrs. Mariah Backett, proprietress of Sackett's Balm ..... Mrs. Fanny Denham Rouse
Angelica, her daughter ..... Miss Ella Wood Coral, an unwelcome visitor ..... Miss Alma Aiken

Act I.—Law office of Nemo & Backus, Broadway, New York City. In partnership. Where is Nemo?
Act II.—Lapse of one week. Exterior of "Sackett's Balm Cottage, adjoining the Hon. Peter Van Cott's lawn on the Hudson." The partnership dissolved. How is Nemo?
Act III.—Lapse of one week. Library in the Hon. Peter Van Cott's summer cottage. The consequences of the partnership. Who is Nemo?
Time—The Present.

Pope's.

Mr. Nat Goodwin comes to Pope's to-day, opening with a matinee. This is the second appearance here this season of this commedian. There is on the part of his friends, the play-going public, a great interest taken in his new departure as exploited in "A Gold Mine." In this comedy he seems to have departed from all his former methods. His broad effects have been wholly dispensed with, and is the character he assumes in this, his latest play, he has placed himself upon the plan of art. His impersonation of a mine owner in a foreign land is a consistent, delicate and refined performance. He gives the typical American gentleman from the far West, pure, witty, whole-souled and true-hearted. In several scenes of the pathetic order he is fine, and in his love-making scene he reaches right down into every sympathetic heart. The company is the same as before and guarantees excellence. When Mr. Goodwin was here earlier in the season his engagement was cut short by the death of his child and he played only on the last three days of the week. He had packed houses all the time and the public did not seem to get enough of the play. The cast is as follows:

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Silas K. Woolcot ..... Mr. Nat C. Goodwin
Of Grass Valley, Cal., U. S. A.
Gerald Riordan, M. P. ..... Mr. Paul Arthur
Of Ballynooksloitery, Ireland.
Sir Everard Foxwood, Kn't ... Mr. Robert G. Wilson
Senior Partner of Foxwood & Co., Mining Lane, London.
George Foxwood, his son ..... Mr. John H. Browne
Julius Krebs, his confidential clerk ..... Mr. John E. Ince
Wilson, the butler ..... Mr. Frederic Corbett
The Hon. Mrs. Meredith ..... Miss Isabelle Coe
Sister of Sir Everard.
Miss Una Foxwood ..... Miss Mae Durfee
Daughter of Sir Everard.
Mrs. Vandervas ..... Mrs. Cecile Rush
Formerly Miss Grace Strangeways, "the only Juliet."

Time—The Present. Scene—Sir Everard Foxwood's house at Kew.

Olympic.

Prof. Herrmann's Trans-Atlantique Vaudevilles will begin an engagement of eight nights and three matinees at the Olympic to-night. This organization is composed of extremely talented people. Trewey, who is called "the absolute master" as an equilibrist, has no peer, and as a shadowgraphist none can compare with him. His work excites the greatest surprise. Gus Williams, always a great favorite, is said to be humorous and entertaining in a monologue performance. His songs are new and bright, and his piano solos have been greeted with shouts of laughter throughout the country. The Pinauds, musical pantomimists; Le Petit Freddy, the 7-year-old wonder, who is a pet of the ladies and children; the Athols, known as the "Spider and Fly;" Herr Tholen, electric clown; Ross and Fenton, refined comedy sketch artists; Katie Seymour, skirt dancer; Eunice Vance, character vocalist; the four Gaiety dansenses; so the list runs on.

PROGRAMME.

The latest novelty, "The Spider and the Fly."
Child Phenomenon, 7 years of age ... Le Petit Freddy
The four Gaiety dansenses, illustrating the Pas de Quarte.
Original electric musical clown and genuine singing poodle, "Boulanger" ..... Herr Tholen
Equilibrist, humoristique, mimic and premier shadowgraphist ..... Trewey
Overture—"Silver Bell" ..... Schlepegrell
The original skirt dancer ..... Katie Seymour
Gus Williams, in his original creations.
The Sketch Artists, Mr. Charles J. Ross and Miss Mable Fenton, in ..... "Comedy and Tragedy"
Character vocalist ..... Miss Eunice Vance
"Fantastic Pantomimists," "Furiosities," a Feast of Surprises ..... The Pinauds

Standard.

"The Silver King Co." which opens at the Standard Theater this afternoon is the only one with the exception of Wilson Barrett's company, which has the legal right to produce the piece. They have been on the road now since last August and have been highly commended wherever they have appeared. All the original scenery is carried and a first-class representation will doubtless be given. Marlande Clarke is a young actor of great promise and is especially strong in the third act when as John Franklin, the Silver King, he returns only to find his family poor and suffering. In this scene he is ably supported by a little tot, 6 years of age, who plays with a skill far beyond her years. She is a St. Louis child, a granddaughter of stage-manager Gates of the Olympic.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Wilfred Denver ..... Marlande Clarke
Nellie Denver ..... Florence Gerald
Chef } Their Children } The greatest child in the world ..... Louise Wilson
Ned } ..... Little Claude
Daniel Jakes, an old servant in the Denver family ..... Harry Langdon
Capt. Herbert Skinner, better known as "The Duke" ..... Charles Marriott
Noah Cocksie, a receiver of stolen goods ..... Stewart Olen
John Hunter, a detective ..... J. W. Randolph
Mr. Chester, a money lender ..... Alfred Fleet
Geoffry Ware, a civil engineer ..... Chas. Wells
Frank Selwyn ..... Will Howard
Parkyn, parish clerk of Gaddesdan ..... F. Claude
Belcher ..... E. Lewis
Tubbs, landlord of the Wheatsheaf ..... Edwin Haskell
Gaffer Nottle ..... James Austin
Leaker, a porter ..... John Lewis
Inspector ..... Harry Samuels
Banks } tradesmen } ..... Edward Mack
Jennings } ..... Dent Delmont
Olive Skinner, Capt. Skinner's wife ..... Gracie Gates
Tabitha Durden ..... Jennie Oliver
Susie ..... Millie Randolph
Railway Officials, Children, Passengers, etc.

People's.

Lillian Lewis, the emotional actress, begins a week's engagement at the People's at the matinee to-day in a repertoire of the strongest plays now on the stage. The opening play will be "As in a Looking Glass," in which Miss Lewis will appear as Lena Despard, the part played by Mrs. Lanztry two seasons ago. "As in a Looking Glass" will be given at both performances to-day. For the rest of the week the arrangement is as follows: Monday, "L'Article 47;" Tuesday, "New Magdelene;" Wednesday matinee and night, "Camille;" Thursday, "L'Article 47;" Friday, "Dona Sol;" Saturday matinee, "As in a Looking Glass;" Saturday night, "L'Article 47." Miss Lewis brings a good company, which has received much commendation. For the opening performances this is the cast:

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Algernon Balfour ..... W. A. Whitecar
Capt. Jack Fortibras ..... L. Marsten
Paul Dromisoff ..... Mort E. Helsey
Sir Thomas Damer ..... J. S. Bristor
Lord Udolfe Dolsy ..... Ivan Peronet
Operator ..... Frank Hilliard
Clerk ..... Robert Ferris
Lady Balfour ..... Hazel Selden
Beatrice Vyse ..... Cora Davenport
Lad Damer ..... H. Selden
Felecia (Lena's Maid) ..... Louise Hofer
Lady Gage ..... Fannie Gilbert
Lena Despard ..... Miss Lillian Lewis

The Otten Symphony Concerts.

The last of the exceedingly successful series of orchestral concerts which are being given under the direction of Joseph Otten will take place next Thursday, March 20, at the Exposition Entertainment Hall. The rehearsals has been doing capital work at the rehearsals and everything promises a most artistic concert.

Mr. Whitney Mockridge, the tenor who has been so well received at the last two concerts of the Choral Society, will be the soloist of the evening. The sympathetic tones of Mr. Mockridge's clear tenor voice will be heard to great advantage in Entertainment Hall, and in the number with piano accompaniment some sentimental ballads and songs are promised. The following is the programme:

Symphony No. 3 (Eroica), by Beethoven, orchestra; "Walther's Preislied," from Wagner's opera "Der Meistersinger," Mr. Mockridge and orchestra; introduction to "Lohengrin," by Wagner, orchestra; songs with piano accompaniment, Mr. Mockridge; "Song of the Rhine Daughters," from Wagner's "Niblung Ring," arranged for orchestra. Tickets are for sale at Bollman's.

The Musical Union.

The fourth concert of the St. Louis Musical Union takes place at Exposition Hall on Tuesday evening next at 8 p. m. The soloists will be Miss Genevra E. Johnston and Miss Selma Krause. A splendid programme has been prepared, fully equal to anything given by this well-known organization. The orchestral numbers are Vorspiel to the opera "Folkunger," Beethoven's Fifth Symphony and Handel's Largo in G major. The orchestra is in splendid training and promises good work. The public rehearsal will be given tomorrow (Monday) at 2 p. m. at the Exposition Music Hall. The sale of seats at Bollman's has been good, and the management is assured of a large attendance.

The Choral Society.

The following invitation has been sent by the executive committee to all the old ex-members of the Choral Society whose addresses are known. Those who may not receive a notice are requested to consider this notice as an invitation.

The tenth and most successful season of the Choral Society will close with its next concert. In order to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the founding of the society, and to show its growth, both numerically and artistically, it has been decided to repeat the first work then given—Handel's Dettingen Te Deum. Ten years ago it was rendered in the old Mercantile Library Hall, with a chorus of fifty, without orchestra. Now we desire to give it in Music Hall with a chorus of 500 and the Symphony Orchestra. Rehearsals begin next Monday evening and will be held every Monday at the Pickwick. We cordially invite you (as a former member of the Society) to participate with us in making this a notable musical event.

The Juch Opera Festival.

The coming Easter holiday grand opera festival by the Emma Juch Co. at the Exposition Music Hall is attracting considerable social attention. The Bollman Bros., who are to conduct the advance sale seats, have received numerous applications. The scale of prices range from 50 cents to $1.50, according to location of seats. The Juch Co. have been meeting with very decided success on the Pacific Coast and through the Northwest. The repertoire for St. Louis commences on Monday with "Faust," in which Miss Juch will be seen as Marguerite. She has been considered the ideal Marguerite by musical critics, and as the cast of "Faust" is a particularly strong one, the public may expect a rich musical treat on the opening night. "William Tell," "Mignon," "Carmen," "Rigoletto," "The Bohemian Girl" and "The Freischutz" follow the opening performance in the order given. The production of "Freischutz" in English is a decided operatic novelty. The Juch orchestra has received more than ordinary praise from the critics of the East and West. The chorus will be a very large one, as can easily be seen by the fact that fully 500 people are employed in giving these entertainments.

Among the old St. Louis favorites are Franz Vetta, formerly the basso of the American National Opera companies; Sig. Tagliapietra, Georgini Von Januschowsky, Lizzie MacNichol and E. N. Knight. The principal tenor of this organization, Charles Hedmondt, will make his first appearance here in "Faust." Mr. Hedmont, although an American by birth, never sang in English opera until his first appearance with the Juch company in October last. He is the only tenor that has made a feature of the "Pastillon of Longumeau," since the American tour of the elder Wachtel. Some idea of the costuming of the operas may be gained from the knowledge that Miss Juch's managers are in the possession of the entire plant and costumes, scenery, properties, mechanical and electrical effects, formerly owned by the American and National Opera syndicates. The different departments of this organization are under experienced and responsible direction; the orchestra being under the baton of Adolph Neuendorff, who is probable one of the best known conductors on this continent, he having been prominently connected with the leading German and English opera companies of this country for many years. The stage is under the direction of Mr. Emile Hahn, whose directorship of important productions in Germany stamped him as one of the most able and thorough superintendents.

The company have not missed a single town for which they were announced during the season, which is remarkable when the terrible snow blockades, washouts and land-slides recently experienced in the West where they have been traveling, are taken into consideration. The manager of the company and two of his agents are at present in the city, completing arrangements for the season here.

The Week at the Theaters.

The attractions last week were more varied and of a better class than those that have been seen here for many a day. "Blue Beard Jr.," had a splendid week at the Olympic, and Marie Wainwright did very well at the Grand.

At Pope's the Fat Men's Club had crowded houses all the way through.

"The Spider and the Fly" did well at the People's. "The Outcast" at the Standard was not neglected.

At Exposition Music Hall the Duff Comic Opera Co. gave the prettiest performances of "Pinafore" and the "Mikado" ever seen here. The company should have been better received. The attendance was not small at any time, but the merit of the performances was such that crowded houses should have been the rule all through. Manager Frank Gaiennie and the Exposition directors are entitled to great credit for the high order of attractions they are bringing to St. Louis. They have now booked Sarasati and D'Albert and the Juch Opera Co. and Patti may also be seen here soon.

A Case of Cruelty.

Many patrons of the Olympic protested against the cruel manner in which the little negro boy was made to appear in one of the ballets of "Blue Beard, Jr." He was almost made, which was a serious matter during the late cold weather, with his drafts so continued on the stage. The small children who stripped to their under garments were bad enough, but the shivering little African, almost entirely naked, was not a pleasant sight, especially yesterday, with a blizzard blowing outside. Take him off.

Dramatic and Musical Notes.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers is reported to be quite ill.

Stuart Robson is arranging to take "The Henrietta" to England.

Salvini bids farewell to the American stage a fortnight hence in Boston.

Joseph Murphy has never played in "Holy Week" since he dropped burnt cork.

The next starring tour of Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett is to begin early in October.

Ada Gray will enter upon a tour of Canada next week. She still finds some profit in East Lynne.

Many companies will undergo the severe and chastening experience of "resting" during Holy Week.

Charles A. Hoyt is to write the libretto of a new comic opera for De Wolf Hopper. The scenes are to be laid in New England.

The Duff Opera Co. begins a summer season at the Academy of Music in New York May 12 with an elaborate revival of "Pinafore."

Ambroise Thomas has altered the score of the title role in Hamlet, so that it can hereafter be sung by a tenor instead of a baritone.

Frau Materna appeared in "Armida" at the Court Opera, Lisbon, but met with a frigid reception; her voice is said to be totally worn out.

It is reported that Sydney Drew and his wife, Gladys Rankin Drew, are to star next season in "The Correspondent," a new play by Gus Thomas.

Joseph Jefferson and W. J. Florence returned to New York at the Fifth Avenue Theater Monday night for an engagement of three weeks, opening in "The Rivals."

Fanny Davenport announces that she likes Rosalind better than any other character, and when she is rich she will play only such parts as she likes, regardless of expense.

Wilson Barrett's business continues to be enormous. His season, which started off rather unpropitiously, is now practically certain of winding up with a big profit.

A party of chatterers ina first-tier box at the Metropolitan opera house in New York last Friday night were hissed into silence and speedy retirement by indignant auditors in the parquet.

Grace Filkins, who was quite ill with typhoid pneumonia in Cincinnati, is now reported convalescent in Chicago. She will probably join the Sol Smith Russell Comedy Co. in three weeks.

Edwin Booth and Mme. Modjeska began a three weeks' engagement in Chicago at the Chicago Opera-house Monday night. On March 31 Booth and Modjeska will be seen in St. Louis at the Olympic Theater.

Comedian Crane, in a talk the other day, said: "I began my career on the stage as a 'grip,' at nothing a week. When I go into theaters now-a-days, the stage hands call me 'Billy' and treat me just like one of themselves. I like it."

Estelle Clayton is said to contemplate the production of an opera called "Paulita," composed by E. J. Darling. The plot is laid on the border of Mexico and the United States, and Miss Clayton is credited with having had a hand in the writing of the libretto.

W. J. Scanlan will be the attraction at the Grand Opera house, New York, during the week of March 17, fulfilling a contract made with T. Henry French a year ago under which for the next ten years he is to appear at the house during St. Patrick's Day week.

Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" will be given on June 21, at Crystal Palace, under Mr. Mann's direction; the chorus numbering 3,000 voices, will be taken from the ranks of the Handel festival choir, while a special chorus of 500 boys has been secured for the chorales.

As a pendant to Mr. Woods' famous bequest of $1,000,000 to found an American musical conservatory, Scotland has Gen. Reid's bequest of a like enormous sum to found a chair of music in the Edinburgh University. In both cases nothing has been done to carry out the wishes of the testator.

T. N. Wenman who won flattering encomiums in this city as Mr. and Mrs. Kendal's leading man has been on the stage for upwards of twenty-seven years, and what is decidedly worth recording is the fact that during the past twenty-three years he has, though continuously engaged, only played during the regular season under four different managements.

Richard Mansfield's engagement at the Olympic begins Monday, March 24. The week is filled as follows: Monday and Tuesday, "King Richard III.;" Wednesday matinee, Ibsen's "Nora;" Wednesday and Thursday, "A Parisian Romance;" Friday, "The Frenchman," Mr. Mansfield as Rossini Mariode Jadot; Saturday matinee and evening, "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

The London Wagner Society, unlike the short-lived New York Wagner Society, exists and flourishes; started in 1884, with a membership of fifty, it counts to-day 809 names on its rolls. For this season the society proposes to give several concerts, the programmes to be selected exclusively from such works as are not often heard in the concert-room. Herr Richter will be conductor.

The Boston Ideal Opera Co. begins an engagement at the Grand Opera-house on Sunday, March 23, with the following repertoire: Sunday, "Bohemian Girl;" Monday, "Rigoletto;" Tuesday, "Il Trovatore;" Wednesday matinee, "Martha;" Wednesday evening, "Faust;" Thursday, "Norma;" Friday, "Lucia de Lammermoor;" Saturday matinee, "Il Trovatore;" Saturday evening, "Carmen."

The orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera-house in New York consists of about fifty players who receive from $30 to $50 a week for playing four nights a week. The members of Thomas' Orchestra and Gilmore's Band get from $7.50 $20 a performance, depending on their skill; and $2.50 to $7 for a rehearsal. Of course the higher prices are paid to the great soloists. These are the best paid orchestra players in America.

Those who have read the play-bills of Mr. W. H. Crane in "The Senator," have seen in the list of the business staff E. C. Crane, Treasurer, and wondered who the person bearing the family title of the star could be. The treasurer of "The Senator" company is the wife of W. H. Crane. Ever since the original formation of the firm of Robson and Crane, Mrs. Crane has handled the funds, kept the books and conducted the functions of treasurer.

A matinee of "The Senator" will be given at the Star Theater, New York, on March 20. The matinee is given in honor of Joseph Jefferson and William J. Florence, and in partial recognition of the courtesy exhibited to Mr. Crane in relinquishing their claim on the Star Theater and accepting the substitution of the Fifth Avenue Theater so that the run of "The Senator" might not be interrupted. The boxes have all been sent to Jefferson and Florence for the use of themselves, their company and their friends. In addition, they are to name the number of seats they want. The other seats are to be distributed through lists furnished by the theater. It is to be a matinee for the profession only. No seats are to be sold.

Murray and Murphy put on "Our Irish Visitors" at Marion, Ind., lately. The audience was kept waiting until nearly 9 o'clock, and when Thomas E. Murray appeared in the character of Gilhooly, he was seen to be in a beastly state of intoxication. Murray staggered and stumbled through the first act, and opened in the second, but his condition appeared to become worse. Manager Middleton ordered the curtain rung down, and told the audience they could get their money. Murray became greatly enraged at this. Mark Murphy, who plays Jerry McGuiness, attempted to pacify him and was assaulted. His lip was split by a blow from Murray, and he was otherwise hurt. Murray then turned his attention to the property-man and knocked him out, and in turn was sent to the grass by J. H. Snyder, a member of the company. Murray was then taken into custody and arraigned before the Mayor. He pleaded guilty to drunkenness and was fined $5 and costs.

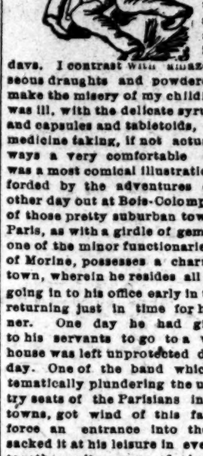
Mrs. Kendal made quite a talk to the organization of young professional actresses known as the Society of Young Girls of Pure Character on the Stage, who gave her a tea at the Brunswick in New York. She cautioned the girls to make friendships among women, and to be always loyal to their sex. She counseled them to find their husbands in the profession; that lords should marry ladies and tailors wed dressmakers, and actors choose actresses for wives to insure happiness. She advised them to be actresses to a certain extent off the stage as well as behind the footlights, assuming the nobility of character they put on so readily at need in the plays, and manifesting its most pleasing evidence in speech and manner at home as well as at the theater. The members of the society are as follows: Miss Eleanor Tindale, President; Miss Alice Fisher, Secretary and Treasurer; and the Misses Effie Shannon, Vida Croly, and Kitty Cheatham, Executive Committee; Miss Selena Fetter, Miss Dorothy Dorr, Miss Henrietta Crossman, Miss Chalmers, Miss Jean Gordon, Miss Marion Russell, Miss Craddock, Miss Alice King Livingston (Hamilton), Miss Jane Stuart, Miss Maud Banks, Miss Hockman and Miss Lizzie Mudge.

HE DRANK THE MEDICINE

A BURGLAR CAUGHT IN A NEW AND NOVEL WAY.

He Mistakes the Contents of a Bottle for Curacoa—The Effect His Drinks Had Upon Him—A Marriage That Is Not a Marriage—The Three Kinds of European Nobility That Frequent the Society of Americans.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH



PARIS, March 1.—During the recent epidemic of influenza I have found cause to congratulate myself on the difference between the taste and preparation of the medicines we used to be forced to take of yore, and those that are gotten up for invalids nowadays. I contrast with amazement the nauseous draughts and powders that used to make the misery of my childhood whenever I was ill, with the delicate syrups, the cachets and capsules and tablettoids, that now make medicine taking, if not actually pleasant, always a very comfortable process. There was a most comical illustration of this fact afforded by the adventures of a burglar the other day out at Bois-Colompes, which is one of those pretty suburban towns that encircle Paris, as with a girdle of gems. X——, who is one of the minor functionaries in the ministry of Morine, possesses a charming villa in that town, wherein he resides all the year round, going in to his office early in the morning and returning just in time for his 7 o'clock dinner. One day he had given permission to his servants to go to a wedding, so the house was left unprotected during the whole day. One of the band which has been systematically plundering the unguarded country seats of the Parisians in these suburban towns, got wind of this fact, contrived to force an entrance into the villa, and ransacked it at his leisure in every part. He got together quite a mass of plunder, consisting of forks, spoons, jewelry, some rouleaux of coin, a few valuable antique miniatures, etc. These he packed neatly in a basket, and having finished his explorations in the dining-room he decided upon taking some refreshment. He spied a bottle marked "Curacoa" on the sideboard. The cork was drawn and a wine glass stood invitingly beside it. He

SNIFFED AT THE BOTTLE,

and concluded from the odor that it must contain curacoa. So he indulged in a glass[ful], and then went to examine the drawing-room, where he found several articles that pleased his fancy. Returning to the dining-room to place them in the basket, he took a second glass of liqueur, and before he had completed his arrangements he was seized with a sudden and irresistible fit of sleepiness. He stretched himself out on the sofa to take a nap, with his basket of plunder beside him, and there the proprietor of the villa found him on his return home late in the evening. M. X—— immediately summoned the police and the man was taken into custody, but it was found impossible to arouse him and he was carried off to the station house still sound asleep. The tempting liqueur which he had imbibed so freely was a potion prepared at the apotheocary's for M. X——, who was suffering from the influenza, and is contained, amongst other ingredients, a large proportion of opium.

Parisian society is still wildly exercised concerning the non-completion of the nuptials of the Prince de Lonz Corswarem and Mlle. de Faria. The high rank of the bridegroom and the prominence of the bride's family in official circles renders the affair more than ordinarily interesting. The French papers preserve an unbroken silence on the subject, which is due, I understand, to strenuous efforts on the part of the families of both parties. What renders the matter all the more mysterious is, that in the eyes of the law, the young couple are married firm and fast as legal measures can make them. The ceremony at the Mayoralty took place, I am told, on the appointed day. It is only the religious ceremony that has been postponed, but as both families are devout Catholics it is certain that the marriage is, in their eyes,

NULL AND VOID,

whilst lacking the blessing of the Church. So the bride and bridegroom are placed in the very odd position of being married according to law, and not married according to their own ideas. If the postponed ceremony never comes off, the young lady, who is now legally the Princess de Lonz, will have to obtain a divorce in due form before she can even think of marrying anybody else. Of course, all kinds of rumors are afloat concerning the why and the wherefore of this very queer affair, but none of these reports appear to have any foundation in truth. Meanwhile his serene Highness drives daily in the Bois and shaves himself at the theaters, and does not demean himself in the least like a person concerning whose affairs matrimonial all Paris is at present talking. He is a very good-looking young man with black eyes and hair, a black moustache and a florid complexion, bright and genial in his ways and speaking English with remarkable fluency. As to his birth and ancestry, his titles and his honors, they are all set forth at length in the Golden Book of the European aristocracy, the "Almanack de Gotha."

Another scandal, in which a titled gentleman figures conspicuously, has just burst upon the members of the dancing club, organized and managed by a group of American ladies, the subscription price to which is $2 a dance. A number of French, Italian and Russian noblemen were included amongst the gentlemen subscribers, and the accounts of the entertainments in the papers were drawn with the grandiose names of princes and dukes and counts and barons. But at the last meeting of the club one of these individuals with a lofty-sounding name was discovered in the act of

GOING OFF WITH A SUPER OVERCOAT,

lined and faced with costly fur, belonging to one of the American members. A little investigation into the antecedents of the offender, who really belongs to one of the greatest families of the European aristocracy, revealed a mass of scandals, any one of which would have unfitted him for associating with the young American girls with whom he had been dancing and flirting con amore. But it is probable that he is very little worse than most of the other elegant noblemen who stand ready to pay their $2 apiece for the privilege of dancing with the young American belles of the association.

My long residence in Paris has taught me, amongst other things, the following fact, namely, that if a European nobleman frequents assiduously the society of Americans, one of three things may be predicted of him. Either he is an imposter or else he is in search of an heiress to marry, or (what is most common of all three cases) there is some scandal connected with his past that prevents him from associating with Europeans of his own rank. I remember, for instance, the case of a Frenchman with a very high-sounding title who flourished extensively in the drawing rooms of the American colony some ten or twelve years ago. His rank was unquestionable, and his family connections were of the very best, and his social success amongst our country-people was very great. But one day he was discovered to be a ruined gambler, who owed his means of support to the purse of the showiest and most shameless of the demi-mondaines of Paris. Now there are certain things that French society will not tolerate—one is cheating at cards, and another the acceptance of any pecuniary favors from a woman of that class. So this

ELEGANT ARISTOCRAT,

being dropped by all his European friends, had sought refuge in the drawing-rooms of the American colony, where, in most instances, he had been received with open arms.

Paris is rejoicing in a new embassy. It is that from Morocco. The dusky gentlemen, in their picturesque native costume, attract less attention in public than they would have done in the days before the Universal Exhibition. We have grown used now to the aspect of these exotic races and their striking apparel since Algiers and Tunis, Java and Annam and Cochin-China, were all represented on the Esplanade des Invalides. These Moroccan nobles are stopping at the Grand Hotel. Now, the elevator at that well-known hostlery is one of the swellest, lined in iron trellis-work, open and light and airy and provided with well-cushioned seats. His Excellency and his suite, having breakfasted on the morning after their arrival, all went rambling about the ground floor of the hotel on a journey of exploration. Seeing what seemed to them a very comfortable resting-place, they all entered the elevator and settled themselves on the seats. The man in charge of it comes along and, naturally imagining that the Moorish dignitaries want to be taken up-stairs, sets the machine in motion and the whole party is straightway borne toward the roof to their infinite amazement. Fortunately, they all sat still with true Oriental fatalism. Had any one of the number attempted to jump out the adventure might have had a tragic termination.

LUCY H. HOOPER.

THE S. S. S. AXES
Never Failed to Do Good Work.

Contagious Blood Poison may truly be said to be the bane of the human race, as it vitiates and corrupts the blood—which is the life fluid—and strikes at the very existence of human health. It is astonishing, but nevertheless true, that seventy-five per cent. of the ailments of mankind are due and traceable to blood poison, and of this general class, none is so universally prevalent or so destructive in every sense as this Contagious Blood Poison, which not only vitiates and corrupts the entire physical body, but most tenaciously maintains its grip upon the system. It lurks and loiters and insidiously makes its inroads upon the very vitals. Of all degenerative agents afflicting the human system the most fearful is this form of blood disease, and it demands the most earnest attention of every friend of humanity.

S. S. S. has never failed to eliminate this horrible contagion from the system in any case where the vital organs, as the lungs, bowels, etc., had not become fatally impaired. It has even cured cases after the brain had become affected. Do you wish evidence of the truth of our assertion? Send your address for treatise on Contagious Blood Poison, which will be mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.

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WOUNDS BRUISES POND'S SPRAINS
CHAFED OR ROUGHENED SKIN, RHEUMATISM CATARRH
PILES BURNS EXTRACT BITES SCALDS
FEMALE COMPLAINTS, COLDS, FROST BITES
HOARSENESS SORE THROAT WILLIAMS CHILBLAINS BRONCHITIS
INFLAMMATIONS AND HEMORRHAGES OF ALL KINDS
SORE EYES OLD SORES CURE LAMENESS SORENESS

Stop that CHRONIC COUGH NOW!

For if you do not it may become consumptive. For *Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility* and *Wasting Diseases*, there is nothing like

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES Of Lime and Soda.

It is almost as palatable as milk. Far better than other so-called Emulsions. A wonderful flesh producer.

Scott's Emulsion

There are poor imitations. *Get the genuine.*

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

Manhood RESTORED. ESSENCE PERF.—A victim of youthful imprudence, causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send (sealed) FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, P.O. Box 3230, New York City.

YOUR advertisement in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH will be read by everybody.

In Your Next Grocery Order, Insert an Item for

Secale Flakes.

An Inexpensive Flash Lamp.

A CHEAP FLASH LAMP.

A Simple and Ingenious Contrivance That Is Easily Obtained.

A great many flash lamps have been devised and put in operation, but, so far as we are aware, the one shown in the annexed engraving is the simplest, if not the best. It is thus described by its inventor, Mr. J. A. Currie:

"Take an ordinary clay pipe, a wad of absorbent cotton and a piece of string. Wrap the cotton around the outside of the bowl and tie it with the string. Take a piece of bulb rubber tubing and draw it over the stem so that you can place the tube in your mouth and blow through the pipe. Next weigh out the amount of magnesium you require for your flash, then place it in the bowl of your pipe. Take some alcohol and saturate the absorbent cotton. When you have focused your subject and decided where to have your light, ignite the alcohol. The flame will stand up six inches over the bowl of the pipe. Blow through the pipe stem, and your camera is made."

TIME TABLE

Of Trains Running into Union Depot—St. Louis Time.

*Except Sundays; †Daily; ‡Except Saturday; §Except Monday; ¶Monday.

Burlington Route. **BURLINGTON ROUTE.** Through trains to Kansas City, St. Joseph, Denver, St. Paul and Minneapolis. Pullman Sleepers on all trains and Free Chair Cars on all Westbound trains.

	Depart.	Arrive.
BURLINGTON ROUTE—ST. L., K. & NW. R. R.		
St. Paul, Cedar Rapids and Burlington Express	9:20 am	* 5:55 pm
Denver, Lincoln, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joseph and California Express	† 8:10 pm	7:20 am
Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Ft. Madison and Burlington Exp	† 8:45 pm	† 6:30 am
BURLINGTON ROUTE—C., B. & Q. R. R.		
St. Paul, Dubuque, Omaha and Denver Express	† 9:15 am	† 6:50 am
La Crosse, Omaha, Lincoln and Denver Express	‡ 8:15 pm	‡ 5:20 pm
MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD.		
New Orleans Express	† 8:25 pm	† 7:25 am
Cairo & Jackson Express	* 8:20 am	* 7:00 pm
Mobile & Florida Express	† 8:25 pm	† 7:00 am
Murphysboro & Chester Acc'm	* 5:05 am	*11:00 am
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY.		
Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	†7:00 am	* 6:45 am
Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	* 8:15 am	* 8:40 am
Through Mail	† 8:25 am	† 6:30 pm
Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	*12:00 pm	*10:45 am
Windsor Spring Acc. Sun. only	1:00 pm	10:20 am
Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	* 4:20 pm	* 1:00 pm
Pacific Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	* 7:50 am
Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	† 6:20 pm	† 6:10 pm
Through Express	* 8:15 pm	† 6:00 am
WABASH RAILROAD.		
LINES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.		
Chicago & Peoria Express	* 7:05 am	* 7:25 pm
Chicago & Peoria Fast Express	* 7:55 am	* 6:15 pm
New York Fast Express	† 7:55 am	† 6:15 pm
Decatur & Jacksonville Accom	* 4:45 pm	*10:35 am
New York & Boston Fast Exp.	† 8:55 pm	† 7:45 am
Chicago Night Express	† 8:10 pm	† 7:25 am
LINES WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.		
Through Mail and Express	† 8:30 am	† 6:15 pm
Kansas City, St. Joe & Ottumwa Fast Line	* 9:00 pm	* 6:30 pm
Montgomery Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	*11:55 am
Omaha, Des Moines & St. Paul Express	† 8:25 pm	† 7:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Denver & Salt Lake Short Line	† 8:35 pm	† 7:00 am
Bridge Accommodation	* 8:20 am	* 6:10 am
Belt Line (Sunday only)	1:00 pm	11:10 am
Ferguson Accommodation	*12:40 pm	*12:30 pm
Ferguson Accommodation	* 6:15 pm	* 5:45 pm
FROM VINE STREET STATION.		
Belt Line (Sunday only)	9:45 am	9:40 am
Ferguson Accommodation	*10:25 am	*10:15 am
Belt Line (Sunday only)	4:10 pm	3:40 pm

IS BICYCLING HEALTHY?

AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN'S VIEW OF IT AS AN EXERCISE.

Why Exercise of Some Kind Is Absolutely Needful to Health—The Great Advantages of the Bicycle—How It Affects the Rider—The Proper Costume—Diet and Rules for a Long Run.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

THE number of people riding bicycles make anything pertaining to that exercise interesting generally. Is bicycle riding a healthy exercise? is a question tion that Germany's eminent surgeon and physician, Prof. Von Nussbaum, has undertaken to answer. His reputation is international and what he says will, therefore, carry weight. He says:

To every thinking person an outward, mechanical remedy is certainly more confidence-inspiring than some mysterious medicine, which, poured into the stomach and mingled with the acid, sour gastric juices, may pass into the bowels or intermix with bile and be gradually absorbed; or, after undergoing a number of changes get into the blood, passing with it perhaps through the whole body, or be entirely or partly secreted by the kidneys, the bladder, the large intestine, the saliva or the skin or remain partly in the body. To be brief: There are so many possibilities as to what becomes of medicines introduced into the stomach that the oft-recurring doubt, whether the prescribed remedy ever comes in contact with the affected organ, is very frequently an entirely justified one. Only very few remedies have been so thoroughly studied and followed in their influences that the ways they pursue and the effects they produce can be relied upon with utmost certainty. In most cases practical experience must be relied upon, where one or another remedy has been used with success in certain diseases. Whether this is accidental or whether a casual connection has been established often remains an unanswerable question.

This is entirely different, however, with our mechanical remedies and modern mechanical cures which have become so popular. They have rapidly and justifiably gained for themselves the confidence of the entire world. Everywhere we go we hear of the cures effected by Oertel and Schweninger; of active, passive and duplicate gymnastics; of gymnastic machinery, whose apparatus is partly moved by steam; of nerve vibration, massage, "Ergostat" (a machine consisting of a wheel with adjustable weights, to be turned by invalids, invented by Dr. Gaertner of Vienna), of athletic exercises and of bicycling.

But even these mechanical remedies were applied at first only based upon practical observations. Fifty years ago, when Heufer and Henle, who anticipated their age by 1[illegible] induced invalids to ascend slowly the staircase of a steeple they aimed only at the practical result of expanding the muscles between the neck and the ribs by reason of deep respiration, and experience taught that inclination to consumption so peculiar to the narrow-chested was thereby removed; but the effect this exercise had upon the muscular system—the fact that the muscles are the principal hearth for assimilation and nourishment, the knowledge that through them nutrition can be lessened or increased—was not established at that time.

That man consumes in twenty-four hours 9,000 liters of air, what becomes of it and the nourishment given to the body; how much albumen the human system needs; that this ingredient is not only found in meat, but also in bread, all these important discoveries are due to the path-opening works of Petterkofer and Voit. It was through these only that light was thrown on the valuable influences of

MECHANICAL REMEDIES.

Each of them has its advantages, and frequently its disadvantages as well. The massage disperses and crushes products of disease deposited in the system and leads to their absorption, or in other cases makes up for the natural motion of the muscles, of which the sick are deprived. Mechanical gymnastic exercises (health-lifts) and the "Ergostat" bring more or less into activity large muscle-groups, thereby increasing assimilation in a wonderful manner.

In certain sanitariums called "Terrain-Sanitariums" the muscles of the chest and heart are trained, so to speak; through perspiration fatty substances hindering motion are decreased and the lymphatic ingredient of the blood is lessened through the subduction of fluids, in order that the heart may have to encounter a lesser volume of fluidity. Too great a value cannot be placed upon all influences which decrease fat and lessen the lymph in the body. To free the muscle of the heart from threatening fatty degeneracy is an indescribably valuable proceeding, for muscles which are over-weighted with fat cannot perform their functions in a satisfactory, normal manner, and it is of equal importance to keep the rest of the body free from fat. Fat people have less good blood than the lean. People whose blood is poor have decidedly less power of endurance, tire quicker than others and are exposed to more diseases than the plethoric. With people of poor blood the proportionate mixture of the blood is not a normal one, the blood is too serous. This extends to all the organs, even the muscles and nerves, reducing their capability for discharging their functions, restricting particularly alertness in physical and mental exploits. The tissues are inclined to decompose more readily; the dead bodies of the dropsical putrefy rapidly.

It can be easily ascertained whether the blood is too watery or not. Those who perspire profusely at the slightest exertion have too much lymph in the blood. Their power of resistance against the cold, too, is less. Turkish baths deplenism the tissues promptly and strengthen the system quickly. Many believe that an advancing age has robbed them of their strength, when it is only the increased quantity of lymph in the blood, which deprives them of alertness. We can regain a normal blood condition by frequently extending until heavy perspiration sets in, avoiding carefully a sudden cooling-off. A good driver always drives his over-heated horses cold and man should continue to move along after profuse perspiration, gradually decreasing the exercise, which is the best method of hardening the body. As I said just now, a surplus of lymph in the blood goes hand in hand with poor blood and often with a superabundance of fat. There are some fat people, of course, who are strong and hardy, but they are exceptions, and such people usually possess an extraordinarily solid kind of fat of normal lymphatic condition, not the loose, spongy, bloated kind. On an average, the circulation of blood with fat people is greatly retarded. The blood in the lower portion of the body can with difficulty only go back to the heart. Each organ must, while at work, receive 80 per cent more blood than in repose. The fatty depositions prevent a sufficient flow of blood into the working organs.

The lungs of lean people retain three times more air and blood than those of fat people. During any kind of hard work the lungs should receive

PLENTY OF AIR AND BLOOD,

but when all the organs are surrounded with fat, and the circulation of blood is hampered, respiration becomes difficult and obstructions occur all along the line; hemorrhoids, varicose veins in the feet, etc.

All mechanical remedies have the same results in view: the strengthening of the muscles of the heart, active assimilation, and a decrease of the fatty substances in the body.

Anyone favoring a certain remedy sees only its advantages, forgetting that it is wise to distinguish carefully even among the mechanical kind; for it is natural that a remedy which has such great beneficial effects can do harm to the same extent when improperly applied, and that it is very different whether a person afflicted with heart trouble ascends a certain height slowly, or whether he practices gymnastics or rides a bicycle.

When one's own strength is not sufficient, as, for instance, with confirmed invalids, massage of all the muscles is in order.

I will confine myself to-day, however, to the subject of bicycle riding and what can be accomplished by this practice. I beg to start out with the assertion that bicycling is undoubtedly an excellent remedy, based upon proper principles, and that it attains through the exercise of body and mind what no other remedy affords. It is erroneous, however, to believe that bicycling has but one task, i. e., that of diminishing the weight of the body. That is not its task at all, and I will acquaint my readers with a number of wholesome influences very harmoniously worked out by it. It is of course entirely out of place for those suffering from acute diseases or those whose heart valves are affected, and in cases of that kind it can only do harm. Those who are consumptive or those easily inclined to coughing spells have no business on a bicycle. It is possible that with care and watchfulness they may derive benefit from a moderate use of it, but they cannot keep apace with others free from these complaints, for the bicycle rider is sometimes compelled to breathe not only through the nose but the mouth also, which is of baneful influence in the above-named cases, because cold and dusty air will get into the lungs. Bicycling achieves its most brilliant results among weakly persons; among those who born with good constitutions, have neglected to cultivate and strengthen their bodies. The small amount of labor connected with bicycling is often rewarded with an unthought-of degree of health and strength. A weak chest, inactive bowels, poor respiration, inclination to fatty degeneracy and "blood poverty," these are the conditions which derive untold benefits from cycling. The organs of the brain, the chest and the abdomen, are greatly benefited by it, and the mental forces are not forgotten.

The great superiority of bicycling over all other mechanical remedies consists, to my mind, in the fact that it is not confined to narrow rooms and dusty gymnasiums, but takes place in the open air, on verdant hills and in fragrant forests, below God's magnificent firmament. The cyclist sits quietly in a natural bodily position upon his horse of steel. He does not bend forward like a sprinter. He performs the greater amount of the labor with the lower part of his thighs, which he moves like the levers of a locomotive. But the repose of the rest of his body is only a seeming one; the little motions for steering are indispensable and he needs the muscles of his trunk for maintaining his equilibrium. When riding over rough roads the entire trunk of his body is in active labor, even the muscles of the neck and head are not exempt. In using the handle-bars the arms too are in constant motion, yet without that confinement of the shoulder-belt incident to the position at a narrow writing desk, for the hands are too far apart. The exertion of cycling

REQUIRES DEEP RESPIRATION,

whereby the obstructive air in the lungs is expelled and the chest widened energetically without losing its elasticity. The difference attested by measuring the chest from month to month is very visible. Persons, who six months before showed a difference of but 2 to 3 centimeters have increased it to from 8 to 9 centimeters in that space of time. My advice to those confined to rooms and offices is to mount a bicycle and learn how to breathe. How valuable the expansion of the chest and lungs is, is evidenced by the experience that it is the best guard against the most pernicious disease of Europe—consumption.

The cyclist also, so to speak, massages his abdomen by the motion of his thighs, giving activity to the bowels and forcing the diaphragm upward, thus inducing deep respiration. The exertion of a ride, with the exception of short and slow runs, always produces perspiration, whereby substances are ejected, which, if allowed to remain in the blood, would prove harmful to the body. The cyclist, however, seldom perspires profusely or excessively. Even long and hard runs, or races, which from a physician's standpoint are not commendable, cause no over-heating, no excessive flow of the secretions, no accelerated pulse. Cyclists never show pulsating veins in the neck, which usually accompany other bodily exertions. Through skin and lungs we are constantly giving up warmth. A moderate perspiration often creates a very pleasant feeling. Cases of over-heating, whereby the expulsion of the heat through the skin and lungs is insufficient and heat-stroke follows, are unknown evils to the bicyclist.

The strengthening of the muscular system, which, as we know now, is the chief hearth for assimilation and the proper nourishment of the body, is the first effect achieved by bicycle riding. The increased activity of the muscles consumes the surplus fat, and the slight perspiration helps in this effort. The clearing of the heart and the large arteries from fatty substances is of incalculable value, because it facilitates the circulation of the blood. The fatty substances throughout the entire body are also consumed, which is an important factor, because, as said before, fat compresses the arteries and causes irregular distribution of blood; this is but slightly noticed while the body is in repose, but the least exertion which fat people undergo causes them to have a red face, denoting congestion of the blood. Drowsiness, headache, even a predisposition for apoplexy, hemorrhoids are the order of the day. The use of the bicycle is of unspeakable benefit to those whose business or vocation yields them an insufficient amount of exercise.

And while on this subject, I may as well lay down from my own experience another truth, which is: that the gymnastic exercises of the schooolroom, although valuable to a certain degree, are not sufficient for the brain-heating mode of life of our much-harassed school children. The child sits daily in the schoolroom from five to six hours; then an hour or more at home over the preparation of its lessons. The poor little brain is flooded with 80 to 90 per cent more blood while engaged in study than in repose; besides the stratum of air which surrounds the child's head in the house and schoolroom is much warmer than that around its feet. How beneficial a strengthening mechanical remedy would be which draws the blood from the brain downward can easily be imagined. A harmless tricycle would be sufficient for a whole family.

As I have already said the entire organism of the body is brought into increased activity while bicycling, and it is only natural that

THE POWER OF ENDURANCE

should be augmented, sleep and appetite enhanced. A cyclist after a run can get away with a meal which no healthy man would find compatible with his digestive organs. This variety of stimulation, the disincumbrance of the inner organs, the charging of the outer body has its influence also upon the nerves in a manner seldom accomplished in any other manner.

Our modern hyperirethisms, to which every age and position are exposed, neurasthenia in all its forms are irreconcilable with bicycle riding. In the course of a few weeks one torturing symptom after another disappears. I know one person, who could not go into an assembly of people of more than ten without being overtaken with unbearable dizziness; I know others who cried at the sight of the brilliant lights of a chandelier; others again who could not read uninterruptedly three lines of a book. I know women mothers who could not handle their brush; men, who at the ringing of bells became sad and melancholy. To these and many others, excessive irritation is not only a torture, but connected with the danger of losing their livelihood. At the present time mediocrity sinks to the bottom; excellency alone attains the desired end, requiring unusual exertions, which bring with them an over-great strain of the nerves often fraught with dangerous consequences. A life filled with such great irritation of the nervous system is not after the Creator's will and intention; otherwise the brain would be constructed in a manner adequate to such demands; just as the Eternal Maker has provided the heart of the horse, destined for quick travel and the carrying of heavy loads, with a strong thread, which protects it from bursting. Our modern mental racing is bound to work out harm for the brain of children and the adults. Bicycling is in an ameliorator for such sufferings, if in conjunction with it the mental strain is checked.

The unloading of a heavy head, the activity of the secretions, the superabundance of blood in the muscles, the increased assimilation, the improved condition of the blood, its unimpaired, regular circulation, the deep respiration, conducting a greater amount of oxygen to the lungs, the removal of superflous fat and water make the body healthy, and with the health of the body comes that of the mind. Energy returns, the desire to live, the enjoyment of work, creative fancy, and with all this cheerfulness and contentment. In a few weeks the harassing symptoms of an irritated nervous system disappear, and bicycling proves thus a superior remedy, when carefully and properly applied.

The clothing of the cyclist should be soft, warm, light and porous, so as not to hinder evaporation. The shirt should be long, so as to prevent its working up during riding; the sleeves should reach to the hand to protect the arms against sunburn. Wool mixed with cotton is the best material for the clothing of the cyclist.

PURE WOOL

is too warm, often irritates the skin, is hard to clean and thickens in washing. Linen is too cool. Wet undergarments should be promptly changed. Short tricot drawers are the most appropriate underwear. Trousers loosely knit of yarn are the best. They should go below the knee an inch or more and be fastened there and around the hips, which can be loosened during exercise. Suspenders are not elastic enough and prove harmful. The stockings should reach above the knee about the width of a hand and be fastened to the waistband in such a manner that they also can be loosened when required. Half shoes with thick soles and low heels are the most appropriate. They should be laced, not buttoned, or buttons. Those perspiring profusely at the feet can sprinkle salicylic powder between the toes and on the sole, which lessens the secretions in a harmless way and destroys the unpleasant odor.

The outer clothing should be as comfortable as possible. Neck, arm-holes and chest-width must be loose. Tricot cloth is the best, which can be lined with flannel for the winter. A mixed gray color is better than either black or blue. The headgear should be of some light-colored stuff and very porous, admitting of free evaporation. A large umbrella can be used for protection against the sun. Those who incline toward profuse perspiration, can put a layer of cork inside the brim of their cap. During the summer months, when the sun burns quickly, a piece of light stuff can be buttoned to the cap, so as to fall below the neck. Gloves should be worn to protect the hands against sunburn; they should be of cotton in the summer and wool in the winter. Waterproof cloaks of rubber are often used, but my advice is against them. They hinder evaporation and superinduce a sensation of uneasiness. It is much better to wear a small cape of rubber across the shoulders and a similar cover for the upper part of the thighs.

During long runs the manner of living, too, is an important factor, and often results in greater benefits than strength or practice. Those who undertake an early run should always have a cup of coffee, tea or chocolate with bread before starting. After an hour's time, they should partake of the breakfast proper, which should consist of meat with trimmings. During the hot weather a few hour's rest should always be taken at noon. And let me advise you earnestly, not to drink much or often; learn to conquer thirst. A little water with cognac, a glass of lemonade or coffee prevent thirst for a long time. Keep some bitter, green leaves between the teeth, gathering the saliva with them. During very great heat thirst can be much soothed by keeping upon the tongue a thin slice of raw beef well salted. Smoking has only a stupefying effect and increases thirst afterwards; it is not good for cyclists to smoke. While riding always keep within the bounds of your strength. Very rapid riding requires an extra amount of muscular exertion and increased respiration; breathing through the nose becomes insufficient and the mouth must be opened in consequence, which is harmful. The wise Creator has not in vain arranged it so that the air which we take into the lungs must first be warmed and freed from dust in its passage through the nose. His wonderful wisdom has provided this organ with plenty of ossicles in the shape of shells, which are covered with a plethoric mucous membrane

FULL OF LITTLE VESSELS

well adapted to transfer the warmth they contain to the air which passes through them. The sticky moisture which is thrown off by the mucous membrane cleanses the air of dust, so that only warm air, free from dust, is introduced into the lungs.

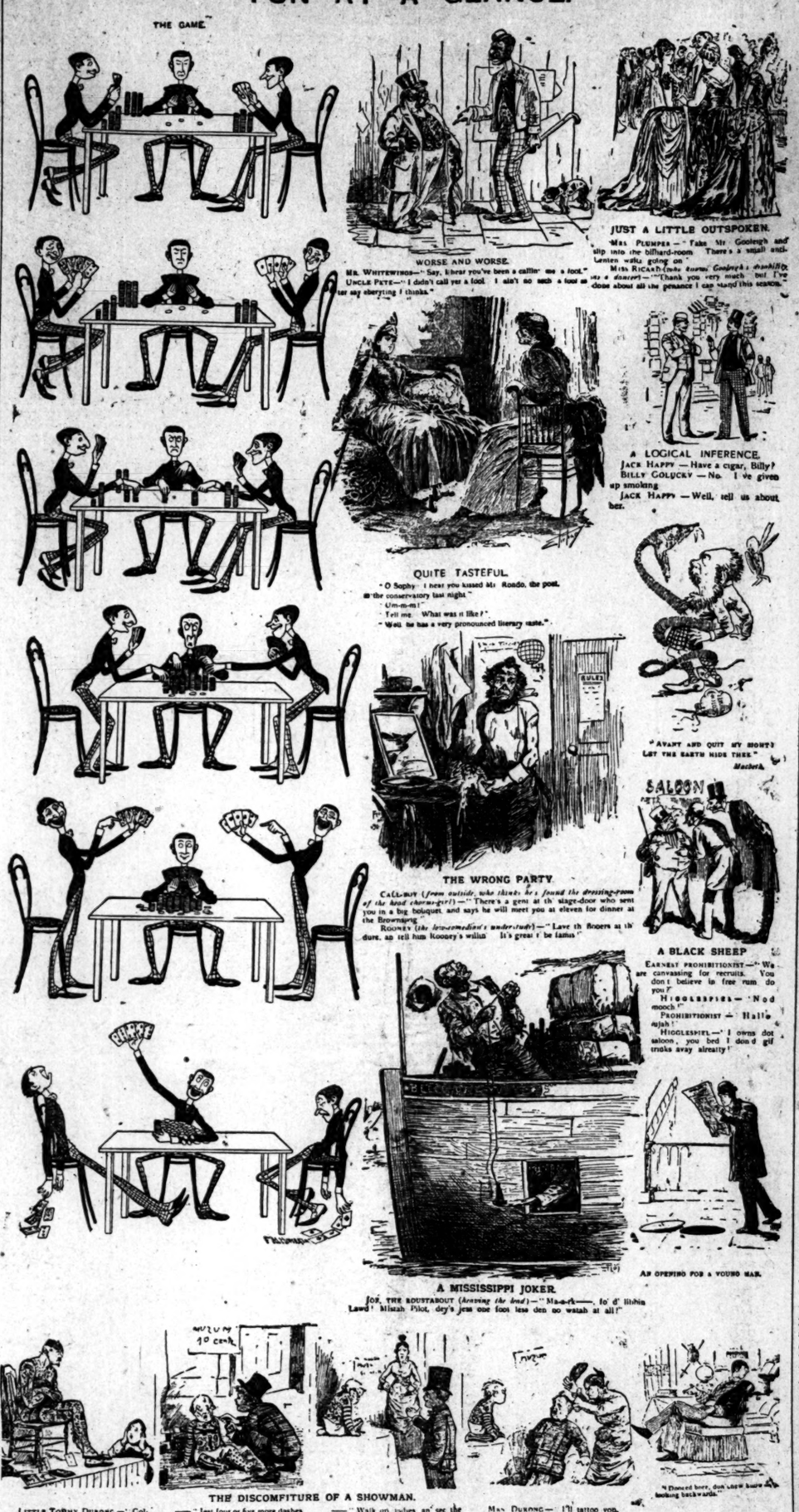
After a run the cyclist should take off his damp underclothing, bathe the whole body with cold water, rubbing it dry. Protracted runs should be undertaken only in the company of others, cheerful companionship adds greatly to the pleasure, and occasional accidents lose their poignancy when surrounded by one's friends.

As I have already said, a heat stroke is a rare occurrence with cyclists. If it should occur the sick man should be taken at once to a shady place, cold water, mixed with cognac or wine, should be given him, cold compresses applied and the whole body washed with cold water. Slight injuries are frequent with bicycle-riders, serious ones are very rare. Should an injury occur, the stoppage of the flow of blood is, of course, the first expedient, and the simplest way is to press the finger or the hand upon the bleeding part, below the artery, or above the vein, which may be injured, until a physician can tie up the injured vessel. If a physician cannot be reached for a long time, a coin, or a piece of cork should be securely tied over the bleeding part, which will stop the flow of blood. A soft sponge is a very practical article for such an emergency, and can easily be prepared by wrapping cotton-batting into guttapercha paper and pasting it up with chloroform. Slight bleeding requires only cold water bandages. People who are easily frightened look upon bicycle riding as a dangerous pleasure, because now and then slight accidents occur; but if one takes into account the large number of suffering human beings who annually regain health and strength by following this splendid sport, these little drawbacks are not worth mentioning.

The fact that the number of cycling physicians increases with each year is proof enough that bicycle riding is looked upon as a very beneficial exercise. I cannot refrain from embracing the opportunity of saying here, that cycling is very recommendable to the numerous nervous troubles, to which womankind is exposed, and for which relatives and friends have but little compassion. It is immaterial whether a bicycle or tricycle be used. No one can find it immodest to see a lady use a tricycle, particularly when the runs are confined to the suburbs and the country. Why should the gentle sex not avail itself of the remedies, which are as beneficial to them as to the stronger masculine, in order to attain that greatest treasure on earth, health and a cheerful mind?

E. S. H.

FUN AT A GLANCE.



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FUNERAL OF AN EMPRESS

DESCRIPTION OF THE OBSEQUIES OF AUGUSTA VICTORIA OF GERMANY.

Weird Scenes Inside the Royal Chapel Where the Body Lay in State—The Vast Quantities of Flowers—The Solemn Procession to the Tomb—An Imposing Spectacle—The Emperor's Carriage.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

BERLIN, Feb. 15—Recently again the German nation donned its deepest mourning garb, and a heavy pall hangs over the beautiful city of Berlin, while on all sides were re-echoed the words "Unsere Alte Kaiserin ist todt." Calmly and peacefully on an evening early in January, the soul of the aged Empress Augusta took its heavenward flight, surrounded by all that were left to her on earth, her only daughter, and last remaining child, the Grand Duchess of Baden, the Grand Duke, her husband, the much beloved young Empress of Germany and her husband, Kaiser Wilhelm II., whose devotion to his grandmother, is beautifully commented upon by the people. Fifteen minutes from the time that he was summoned to the death-bed, in the early morning, he arrived, and there remained until the end. Twelve long weary hours, during which he refused nourishment of every sort, all attempts to draw him from the room proving futile. The last words of the dying Empress to this, her grand son, were, "I dare not kiss you to-day for fear of the infection," whilst to the beloved daughter, who sat tenderly stroking the wan and wasted head, she said ever and anon, "Mein gutes kind" (my good child). The immediate cause of the death of the Empress was influenza, from which the aged, enfeebled frame could not rally. Although an invalid for several years, death came most unexpectedly, and in the midst of great preparations for coming Court festivities, which, after a protracted period of mourning, were about to have been resumed. The old Empress, when apprised by her attending physician of the nearness of that grim herald, who comes to pauper and to Prince alike, resigned herself with Christian fortitude, whilst her clergyman sadly administered the last sad, solemn rites, the grief

STRICKEN RELATIVES

sank down upon their knees whilst the holy man offered up a prayer, during which the soul of the Empress, peacefully released, soared to the realms of endless day. Immediately after death the bed upon which she lay was strewn with rare and lovely flowers by the loving hands of the young Empress and the Archduchess of Baden, and these were kept freshly strewn upon the bed until the removal of the body from the palace, which occurred on the night of the 9th, when at midnight it was conveyed on the shoulders of solemn, dark-robed pall-bearers to the "Alt Schloss" residence of the Empress. The darkness of the night, the slowly advancing funeral pageant with its pall-covered coffin borne aloft, the black-robed torch-bearers walking silently beside it, the red and lurid lights of their torches lightening up the weird, uncanny scene, the slow tramp of the soldiers who accompanied to the sounds of mournful music, the illustrious dead, completed a scene not easily obliterated from memory even by the lapse of time.

From the night of the 9th until the morning of the 11th of January the body lay in state in the Royal Chapel of the "Alt Schloss." On the 10th, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the happy possessors of admission tickets streamed into the Royal Chapel a long row of sombre, black robed figures, such being the requirements. As the chapel accommodated but a limited number at a time the impatient crowd was compelled to wait upon the various stairways leading to the chapel-for shelter. Within the chapel strains of organ music, low and sweet, fell upon the ear,

WAFTING UPON THE AIR

a holy restfulness, bespeaking peace, contentment, happiness for her, who though the highest in the land, had her allotted portion of bitterness and grief whilst upon earth.

Upon a raised bier lay the aged Empress, covered with an ermine bordered yellow velvet pall, insignia of her rank, flowers were placed all about her, most wonderful floral tributes from Kings and Queens of other lands, among them fine laurel wreaths from their great grandmother's former pride, the five young princes of the House of Hohen-Zollern. Nothing but the face of the Empress was exposed to view. She seemed quietly slumbering, oblivious to the gaze of the eager crowds, who stood gazing curiously upon the silent form. To add to the solemnity of the scene the "death watch," composed of ladies in waiting at the Court, and gentlemen of the Chamber, stood about at regular intervals. The former in intensest black with heavy veils of crepe entirely enshrouding the figure and closely concealing the face from view, these with officers of the royal household who stood guarding satin cushions upon which lay various imperial insignia, stood as utterly immovable as death itself. There was something so indescribably weird about these stony figures, who by no movement of a muscle betrayed their earthly origin, that nervous women must have felt a clammy coldness creep over them in regarding them. Every two hours the death watch was relieved by a fresh one appointed for the same space of time. Life at court is not one endless, happy dream. The pathway of court dames is not always strewn with flowers, for many of the ladies undermine their health by the continued standing required of them upon

ALL FESTIVE

and other occasions.

I had seen generous donations of floral tributes at first-class funerals in Paris, and marveled much at the lavishness displayed, but I was hollow-eyed with wonder for the beauty and quality of flowers which riveted my gaze within this chapel. On either side of me the floors were literally carpeted with colossal wreaths of hot-house flowers, varying in size from three to seven feet in circumference and correspondingly broad. To most of these were attached wide white satin streamers, with the names of the donors inscribed thereon in gilt letters. Kings, Queens, Grand Dukes, Counts, Barons, societies of every conceivable order, as well as the names of private individuals, were there inscribed, tokens of love sent as a last tribute to the venerable "Kaiserina Augusta" of Germany.

The funeral cortege was announced to leave the Alt Schloss and to move down the principal thoroughfare—Unter der Linden, and through the Thier Garten, to the mausoleum at Charlottenburg, situated about two miles from Berlin, at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 18th. Long before that hour the streets were lined with curious spectators, stamping their feet and rubbing their hands to keep warm, for it proved to be quite a raw morning. Berliners with a view to business brought chairs and benches, which were rented at the price of 1 mark (25 cents), that is when the police did not interfere with the transaction. Windows were let at from $2 to $5, whilst fashionable cafes charged $1.25 for the privilege of sitting near a window, whilst one sipped chocolate or other delectables.

THE OUTSIDE CROWD

also regaled itself, through the thoughtfulness of venders of pretzels, stale cake, beer, hot punch, or small glasses of cognac. This innovation seemed rather incongruous to the occasion, and but illy harmonized with the emblems of mourning that met one's gaze on every side. Either side of the street down which the funeral cortege was expected was lined with men, members of different societies and students of the various universities, numbering in all about 10,000.

After long and patient waiting, the multitude was finally apprised, by the ringing of many church bells, that the procession had left the "Schloss." All became silent expectation, and about 1:30 o'clock the cortege came in sight, preceded by many regiments of Germany's splendid army, among them the mounted Uhlans, in uniforms of spotless white, brass helmets and cuirasses of brass and carrying a lance, as in the mediæval times. The picked guard of the Emperor, with their high brass helmets, created much admiration by their splendid physiques. This guard had its origin with Frederick the Great, and although not of the same gigantic stature that his men were, these, too, were selected for their fine physiques and splendid height, all being uniform in size. After various splendid regiments, headed by military bands, playing sweet, mournful music, Beethoven's and Chopin's funeral marches, etc., the funeral car appeared to view, entirely draped in black, the Prussian eagle handsomely embroidered on the sides, and drawn by eight horses, with coverings of black and black ostrich plumes nodding at their heads. These horses were led respectively by eight grooms, also

CLAD IN BLACK,

The coffin rested upon the funeral car, covered with handsome flowers, while a crimson velvet pall depended from it. The four ends of the pall were carried by four mounted knights of the order of the "Black Eagle." A magnificent "baldichino" was held over the funeral car by twelve Gentlemen of the Chamber, the ends of the same being held by four noblemen. The catafalque was escorted by twelve Gentlemen of the Chamber and twelve officers of the royal army, these were followed by the nobleman of the crown, and finally, appeared, quite alone, dressed in the dark blue uniform of his regiment, cap encircled by a band of red, with his long cloak folded about him, with slow, majestic strides the young Emperor of Germany, before whom all heads became uncovered as by one accord. Near him walked the King of Saxony and old Von Moltke, the last undoubtedly who has lived to see so many changes in the Fatherland, his beardless face and small round head giving him quite a juvenile appearance. Next came Gen. Blumenthal, whose military cloak and soft felt Alouch hat, gave him quite a brigandish appearance.

THE GRAND DUKES

of Baden and Saxe Weimar followed; next came royal princes of kingly houses, foreign ambassadors, city officials, ministers of the gospel (among them one Roman Catholic priest), pages of the royal household, in handsome costumes of white and crimson, with lace jabots at their throats and large red hats upon their heads, giving them a most picturesque appearance. These young men are military cadets, selected from the various universities for meritorious conduct; they are all of noble birth, however. After these came more regiments, and thus ended the funeral cortege of the Kaiserin Augusta.

The crowd could no longer be kept within bounds after the Emperor had passed. With one accord men, women and children ran down the street to head off the procession, being thus enabled to get another view of the sad, sorrow-stricken man. The remains of the Empress were deposited in the "mausoleum" at Charlottenberg, where her husband, the much-beloved Emperor William I., had been laid but such a short time previously.

EMMA.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

TO THE EDITOR:

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Resp'y, T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 181 Pearl st., N.Y.

ROBBED THE MAILS.

A Transfer Agent's Pilferings of Jewelry—Caught by Detectives.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, March 15.—T. J. Hogan, transfer agent attached to mail train No. 77, which arrived over the New Haven & Hartford Railroad from Boston yesterday morning at the Grand Central Depot, was placed under arrest for robbing the mails of half a bushel of jewelry. He was taken before United States Commissioner Shields, who held him in $3,000 bail. He could not furnish it and was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail. Every since October large jewelry manufacturing houses in Providence, R. I., and Attleboro, Mass., have been missing jewelry from the packages they sent through the mails to purchasers in Chicago. They complained to the United States authorities and several mail inspectors boarded trains coming from those places to try and catch the thief or thieves. The jewelry, notwithstanding this, kept vanishing with great regularity. Two inspectors were secreted in the mail car on train No. 77 yesterday and shortly after it pulled into the Grand Central Depot they saw Hogan pick up a package containing jewelry and break it open. They let him stow away several valuable articles in his pocket and fix the packages up again so that what he had done could hardly be noticed that it had been tampered with, and then they seized him. They took the articles from him, without ceremony, he saw that there was no possibility for denying the crime he confessed that he had been robbing the mails for a long time. Hogan has a room somewhere up town and he conducted the inspectors to it. There he returned to them over two packs of jewelry. The inspectors, when they arraigned their prisoner, refused to state the sum total of Hogan's pilferings. Hogan is about 25 years old. He sullenly refused to give any particulars regarding his thefts, and the inspectors were equally reticent. A dispatch received from Inspector Stuart of Chicago last night said that he had received complaints from all the wholesale jewelry houses in that city in regard to losses of jewelry from the mails.

SICK HEADACHE
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

THE EVERY-DAY DARLING.

She is neither a beauty nor genius,
And no one would call her wise;
In a crowd of other women
She would draw no stranger's eyes.
Even we who love her are puzzled
To say where her preciousness lies.
She is just an every-day darling;
In that her preciousness lies.

She is sorry when others are sorry,
So sweetly one likes to be sad;
And if people around her are merry,
She is almost gladder than glad.
Her sympathy is the swiftest,
The truest a heart ever had.
She is just an every-day darling,
The dearest that hearts ever had.

Her hands are so white and little,
It seems as if it were wrong
They should ever work for a moment,
And yet they are quick and strong.
If any dear one needs helping,
She will work the whole day long;
The precious every-day darling,
Every day and all day long.

She is loyal as knights were loyal,
In the days when no knights led,
And for sake of love or of honor,
If it need be, a true knight died;
But she dreams not she is braver
Than the women by her side.
The precious every-day darling,
Who makes sunshine at our side.

Ah, envy her, Beauty and Genius,
And women the world calls wise;
The utmost of all your triumphs
Would be envy her eyes.
(To love and be loved is her kingdom);
In this her happiness lies.
God bless her, the every-day darling!
In this her preciousness lies.

E. H.

Globe Furnishing Goods Department.
Regular 50-cent Percale Boys' Waists, 25 cents; finest of Star Patterns, 50 cents; Domet French Flannel Overshirts, 39 and 45 cents; finest French Flannels and silk stripes, $1.75 and $2; regular $1.00 Ties, latest four-in-hand, puffs, Windsors and Teckis, 40 cents.